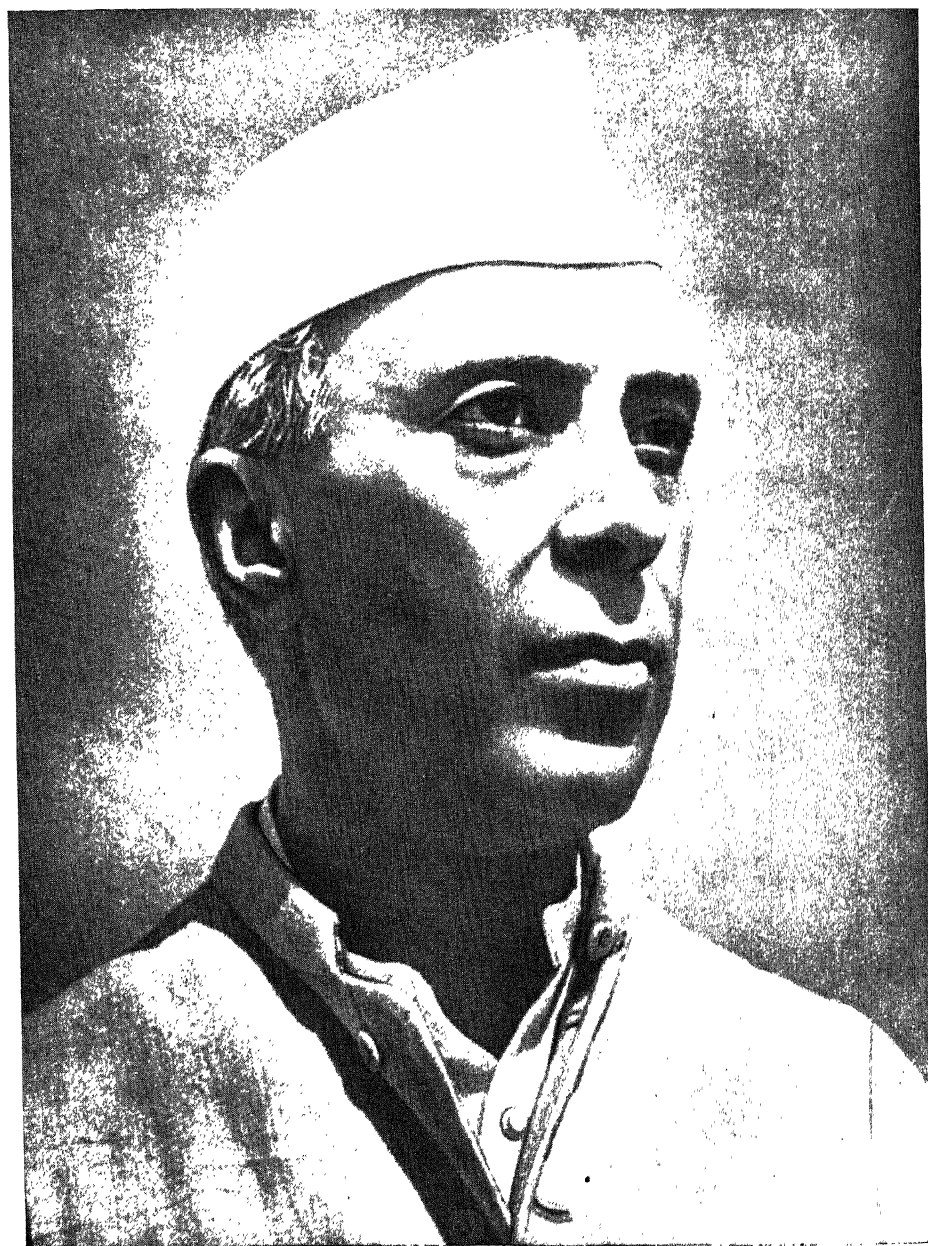


A GRAMMATICAL DICTIONARY
OF SANSKRIT (VEDIC)



A GRAMMATICAL DICTIONARY OF SANSKRIT (VEDIC)

I—Phonetics

With a complete index to Wackernagel's
Altindische Grammatik
and Macdonell's Vedic Grammar.

By

SŪRYA KĀNTA ŚĀSTRĪ, VYĀKARAṆATĪRTHA (Cal.)

M.A., D.Litt. (Pb.), D.Phil. (Oxon.)

Officier d'Académie Française

M.L.C. (Panjab)

Mayūrbhanj Professor of Sanskrit Language and Literature
and

Head of the Department of Sanskrit and Pāli

Hindu University

Banaras

DELHI

Moolchand Khairātī Rām Trust

1953

MEHARCHAND MUNSHIRAM

SANSKRIT & HINDI BOOK-SELLERS

NAI SARAK, DELHI-6.

TO
THE HONOURABLE PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU
PRIME MINISTER
AND
FIRST PRESIDENT
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF LETTERS
INDIA

(By kind permission)

PREFACE

During the course of some twenty-five years of lecturing on the Veda in the light of comparative grammar I have constantly impressed upon the students the desirability of mastering Sanskrit grammar through the study of Wackernagel's *Altindische Grammatik* and Macdonell's *Vedic Grammar*. Of the former work it is not perhaps going too far to claim that, in its own particular line, it is a classic, a book of a kind without precedent, which is not likely to be followed by inferior hands, while the latter is the most succinct and reliable summary of all the preceding works on the subject. Unfortunately no good indices have hitherto been made available to these works. The present Dictionary fulfils this demand.

It is a Dictionary primarily of Sanskrit grammar; it records the grammatical tendencies or rules operating in Sanskrit, particularly Vedic, and illustrates them through vocables cited and discussed by Wackernagel and Macdonell in their respective grammars. Thus, it is not a work of bare words and their derivatives and their meanings; it is a dictionary of grammar working through words that are alive and organic and have been listed here along with their derivatives and their meanings.

I have undertaken here to set forth what now appear to me the most essential and best established facts, and what in my present judgment are the most probable views on such grammatical matters as I have thought wise to touch upon. Argumentary discussion is avoided, and references to the views of various scholars, whether those accepted or rejected, are generally omitted. Those can be found in detail, together with copious references to earlier sources, in the two works indexed here; and it is hoped that students will go for fuller discussions of the subject to the original sources including Benfey and Whitney.

Appropriate etymologies are given and necessary cognates are listed in order to make the grammatical point under reference historically clear and thus to stimulate in the minds of the students the spirit of inquiry, investigation and research; for I believe that the mere fact that a student is trying to go beneath the surface to investigate the roots and the foundations of words is in itself of great value for the proper study of the Veda. It is, indeed, such a word, with its intricacies and complex growth cleared up, that can serve as a bridge in the streamland of civilization, which can link up the past with the present and the present with the future—written words, the images and shadows of ideas which give them perpetual life. This task demands skilful engineering, for the banks which are to be connected are not on the same level; and its fulfilment is most essential, if we desire to build up a living, continuous and homogeneous Indian civilization. This bridge between the past and the present must be established; and this can only happen through the power of the holy word, so analyzed.

It is hoped that those readers who, although unfamiliar with the methods of the science of comparative grammar, are sufficiently interested

in grammar to take a little trouble will be able to follow the line of argument adopted in the discussion of the forms by a reference to the grammars of Wackernagel and Macdonell. Unfortunately, no means have yet been discovered whereby the results of a highly developed science of comparative grammar, with its own body of facts and special modes of reasoning upon them, can be made available to readers previously ignorant of both facts and methods without the expenditure of some mental effort on the readers' part.

The present volume deals with phonetics and all that it implies and serves as an index to the first volume of Wackernagel's *Altindische Grammatik* and the first 82 pages of Macdonell's *Vedic Grammar*. The second volume of the Dictionary will incorporate all that is covered by the remaining volumes of Wackernagel and the remaining portion of Macdonell. The first reference under vocables is to the pages of Wackernagel's *Grammatik* and the second, indicated by M., is to the pages of Macdonell's *Grammar*.

The index is thoroughly exhaustive and explanatory; and if I have erred I have preferred to err on the side of superfluity or surplusage; and I can affirm that I have not left even a single example or even one grammatical point, discussed in the two grammars, unindexed. I realize that at first blush, some may think it a 'damnable iteration' that I should, for revealing the real nature of Sanskrit *h*, make reference to its Indo-Iranian form more than fifty times under different vocables, but I am sure that serious students of comparative grammar will find this repetition exceedingly convenient and helpful.

For accuracy's sake Sanskrit words have invariably been accented according to usage and grammar. Wackernagel and Macdonell frequently introduce Sanskrit words in their discussions and usually indicate their accent. But I have gone somewhat further: I have indicated the accent of the stems of words which happen to occur, say, in the vocative, except in the case of rare words whose proper stem-accent is not known; and in cases where only one member of a compound is given, I have indicated what the accent of that member would be if used independently. In short, I have tried to observe the utmost accuracy so far as the citation of Sanskrit, Greek or Lithuanian words is concerned. I dare not hope that my colleagues will not discover blemishes and deficiencies in the work; but I shall be glad if they bear in mind the fact that the work has been done almost single-handed from start to finish and that I, too, am liable to occasional distractions, trials of health and weariness of spirit caused by the rapidly changing conditions in this country.

The utility of the Dictionary conceived and executed on such a plan is obvious. Leading colleagues in Europe have appreciated it; Prof. Renou of Paris has been kind enough to greet the plan as 'entirely original' and the Dictionary as one 'destined to occupy a permanent place of honour in the Indological Studies'. One of the most exacting and kindest of critics, Prof. Renou devotes to the works of others an enthusiasm and a laborious

accuracy which many authors will hardly expend on their own creations ; and I am grateful that he could find time to go through a part of the manuscript of this work.

The complete manuscript of the book—the outcome of about two years' labour—was ready when the partition of the Panjāb took place in August, 1947. On the 1st of January, 1948, it was shown to Mahātmā Gāndhī, who approved of it, agreeing with the use of Roman script for Sanskrit words in a work of international character ; by the spring of 1948 it had been worked over again and—in certain details—supplemented and cleared up, but its appearance in print was still delayed by the conditions then prevailing in the Indian Panjāb, where my official duties as Principal of the University Oriental College forced me to put such literary projects aside indefinitely.

In April, 1948, I showed the manuscript to the Imām-ul-Hind Maulānā Abul Kalām Āzād, Minister for Education and Scientific Research, Government of India, who showed an unusually intelligent interest in its highly intricate Sanskritic contents and has, since then, constantly encouraged me to see this through the press. Obviously we, as congressmen, have now become more conciliatory, more eager to find and to use opportunities for the exchange of offices of international friendship. Various influences have been at work ; and many ministers and ambassadors have co-operated. But the Maulānā has led the way by the tactful use of the opportunities afforded in his exalted station. He has his reward ; and no Minister in the country has been more honoured whether abroad or at home ; and we who believe in the marriage of East and West, that happy dream of Alexander the Great, recognize in the old Maulānā one of those happily constituted men, who shower forth their blessings and perfection of character on all, regardless of caste, creed and colour. It is good that he has found time to see this work from stage to stage.

In the truncated Panjāb there is left little sense of the values of such scientific works and absolutely no means to get these printed and published. It was in a condition of acute anxiety that I requested my friend, Dr. Amar Nāth Jhā, Vice-Chancellor of the Banāras University, in October, 1950, to take up this Dictionary as the first work in their proposed Sanskrit Publications Series under the Nepālese Endowment Scheme and I am glad he readily acceded to my request. But before we could finalize details of its printing, he left the Banāras University and the project had to be given up for want of a definite response from his successor, Pt. Govind Mālaviya. I pursued ; and finally approached my friend Lālā Sardārī Lāl, Secretary, Moolchand Khairātī Rām Trust, Delhi, who very kindly agreed to finance the project ; and I am sincerely grateful to him for his timely assistance.

In April, 1951, I visited Calcutta to finalize printing arrangements and I am glad that I could persuade Mr. B. G. Ellis, the learned acting Superintendent of the Baptist Mission Press, to undertake the work for the promotion of scientific studies in this country. The way to completion

has been long and tedious, but the uniform kindness and the alert and intelligent helpfulness of Mr. N. A. Ellis, Superintendent of the Press, who returned from leave after the work had started, and Mr. B. G. Ellis, Assistant Superintendent, have made our progress smooth; and I am grateful to them for the task of carrying through the Press a work, the scientific nature of which called for the best typographical form and for the utmost feasible accuracy in printing.

I am conscious of the shortcomings and imperfections that disfigure this work; and this is said neither from false modesty nor as an attempt to disarm criticism, but as the expression of what is perhaps a natural feeling in one who has just completed, almost single-handed, in the midst of unspeakably trying conditions, the execution of a long and laborious piece of work. I trust that critics will appreciate the difficulties besetting the production of so many closely printed pages abounding with countless dots and marks—diacritical, accentual, punctuative and otherwise.

In the end I venture to hope that a brief personal allusion may not be deemed beneath the dignity of the occasion. This Dictionary was planned and prepared at the Lāhore University; its printing arrangements were finalized at the University Oriental College, Jalandhar; and it is now being published at the Banāras University, the highest seat of Sanskrit learning in this country. It is in a way good for this book and for me, too, since it has given me an opportunity of coming in contact with Ācārya Narendra Deva, the accomplished Vice-Chancellor of this University, a gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to work, for he is so clear, so straightforward and so courteous and has that composed, detached, uplifted mental and moral vision combined with the art of dexterous and practical management requisite for those who guide the course of permanent societies. I am grateful to him for bringing me to this University without personally knowing me previously.

More briefly, but with no less gratitude I have to thank my revered teacher, Prof. F. W. Thomas, Oxford, who has ever been prompting me to work steadily for the promotion of Sanskrit studies on scientific lines in this country. Like Saul, king of Israel, this man is head and shoulders above his fellows, and I dare say that no lordlier specimen ever wore the cap and gown of the professor. Vast knowledge, faithful industry and deep thought are embedded in his nature, and with an unquenchable fire of youth at the age of ninety, he is still busy with publishing the results of his valuable researches accumulated during the war. I wish him health and happiness.

I am glad that during these years of extreme stress and strain I have received perfectly loyal co-operation from my wife Sukhadā-priyadarśinī, from my daughter Uṣā Rānī and from my sons Captain Ravindranāth, Pilot Officer Kṛṣṇakānt, and Suśīlakumār, who are all fully armed, vigilant and active in the service of this nation.

Banāras

16-5-53

[*Akṣaya-tṛtīyā*]

SŪRYA KĀNTA

INTRODUCTION
[TO APPEAR IN THE SECOND VOLUME]

A GRAMMATICAL DICTIONARY OF SANSKRIT (VEDIC)

★

A

-aḥ

-aḥ = cp. -as, ūdho romaśām and āvar tāmāḥ. M. 72.

Āmś-a = portion; cp. aś-nó-ti, where a represents sonant nasal. 8.

amśa = shoulder; Vedic -ms- represents IE. -ms-; cp. Goth. amsa, Lat. umerus 'shoulder'. 258.

amh-a-tí = distress; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. žh); cp. amh-as, amh-ú. 247; M. 51.

amh-as = distress; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. žh) when it appears before sounds, which do not palatalize a guttural, before which dh and bh do not become h and before which the other old palatals, i.e. ś and j (= IIr. ž) appear 247; M. 51. h represents the palatalization (= IIr. jh) of gh, when, in cognate forms, gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s, cp. agh-á 246; Vedic -mh- corresponds to -n+ guttural in cognate languages, cp. Lat. angor 'torment', 'anguish'. 258.

amha-su = loc. pl. of amhas 'distress', = amhas + su, with an irregular abbreviation of s. 111; cp. apá-su M. 21.

amh-ú = narrow, Av. azañh 'narrowness'; Old Slav. azükü 'narrowness'; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. žh). 247; M. 51.

amho-yú = distressing; o = az (= as) before secondary suffixes beginning with y. 58; M. 9.

-a = according to Bartholomae -a originally came in only for -as;

a-kuṭ-i-t

On its analogy it came to represent true diphthongs -e, -o. 323.

á-kar = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √kr 'make' = IE * e-qer-t-; the guttural is retained (though the new palatal would be phonetic, as -ar here is = -er) through the influence of the preponderating k forms (so in all the roots except √jar, √gṛ, cp. jár-a-te); the forms with ū, ř, ĩ and ő, ăř, ăł (= IE. ōu, ōr, ōl) which required the guttural were more numerous than those with o, ar, al (= IE. ōu, őr, ől). 145; M. 27.

akar ná = in AB. the n of the negative ná is cerebralized after akar. 191.

á-kar-am = 1 sg. root aor. √kr 'make'; being the consonantal sound corresponding to ř before vowels (like y, v to i, u) r, in that position, is correspondingly graded with ăř; cp. á-kr-am, á-kr-ata beside á-kr-thās. 209; M. 42.

a-kār-i-ṣīt = 3 sg. siṣ aor. √kr 'make'; reading with a seems to be due to the influence of Prakrit, with -raṣ- instead of the expected -riṣ- for -rṣ-. 56; Prakritic a (instead of i) is due to the preceding ā and a. 57.

a-kār-i-ṣ-am = 1 sg. iṣ aor. √kr 'commemorate', āri in ablaut with ir in car-kir-an. 22.; a-kār-iṣ-am (√kr 'make') may be due to the influence of Pkt., where -rṣ- = -riṣ-. 56.

a-kuṭ-i-t = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √kuṭ 'bend', *kṛt; u in ablaut with o

in cu-koṭ-a for the expected *a-kāṭ-i-t and *ca-kāṭ-a. 73.

á-kṛ-ta = 3 sg. root aor. √kṛ 'make' P. 8. 2. 27 teaches elision of s, cp. á-kṛ-thās. 270.

á-kṛ-thās. = 2 sg. root aor. √kṛ 'make'; cp. á-kr-ata, where r stands for ṛ before a vowel. 209; M. 42., P. 8. 2. 27 teaches the elision of s. 270.

á-kṛp-anta = 3 pl. ipf. √kṛp 'lament' ṛ : ra; samprasāraṇa ablaut, cp. á-krap-iṣ-ṭa. 70.

á-kṛp-ran = 3 pl. root aor. √kṛp; ra : ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

a-kṛ-ṣ-i = 1 sg. s aor. √kṛ 'make'; cp. á-kṛ-ta, á-kṛ-thās, where P. 8. 2. 27 teaches elision of s. 270.

akhkhalī-kṛtya = gdv. of akhkhali-kṛ 'to utter the exclamation akhkhala'; doubling of kh with kh (instead of k) is peculiar. 110, 112; M. 21.

a-kkhiḍ-a-t = 3 sg. ipf. √khiḍ 'press down'; some forms of √khiḍ have a doubling after a vowel in TS. 112; M. 21.

á-kkhiḍ-ra = unwearied, cp. above. 112; M. 21.

ak-tá = ppt. √añj 'anoint'; cp. añj-ánti with a new palatal for the guttural. 159; j is a new palatal like h of √dah 'burn'. 272.

aktú = night, beside nákt(a) : a = ŋ (sonant nasal). 9. (√anj 'anoint'; ointment?)

aktú-ṣu = loc. pl. of aktú; ṣ stands for s; cp. agni-ṣu. 231; M. 48.

aktáu = loc. sg. of aktú; Vṛddhi appears in stems in -u in loc. sg. 67; -au in loc. sg. of -u stems remains constant. 107; -au is a lengthened variety of the guṇa o. M. 15.

á-kr-ata = 3 pl. root aor. Ā √kṛ 'make'; r = ṛ before a vowel. 209; M. 42.

á-kr-an = 3 pl. root aor. P. √kṛ; cp. above 209; M. 42.

á-kran = 3 sg. root aor. √kram 'stride' for *á-kram-t; radical m,

when final, appears as n owing to the influence of the dental M. 60.

á-krap-iṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. iṣ aor. Ā √kṛp 'lament', ra : ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut; cp. á-kṛp-ran. 70; M. 16.

a-kram-iṣ-am = 1 sg. iṣ aor. P. √kram 'stride' beside a-kram-i-m with elision of ṣ. 305; M. 61.

a-kram-it = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √kram 'stride', on its analogy is formed a-kramim. M. 61.

a-kram-im = cp. above; the low grade i (of -im, -is, -it) is graded with ā in corresponding Latin words. 89; a-kram-i-m (beside a-kram-iṣ-am) formed on the analogy of a-kram-i-s, a-kram-i-t. 305; M. 61.

a-kram-is = 2 sg. is aor. √kram, cp. a-kram-im. M. 61.

*ákru = cp. ás-ru. 263.

ákṣ-a = axle; Gk. ἄξων 'axle' Ved. kṣ = Gk. ξ. 240

á-kṣa-ta = ppt. √kṣan 'wound'. 240

akṣa-dhūr-tila = yoked to the pole of a cart, i.e. an ox; in a compound r is retained before t. 335

a-kṣā-ḥ = 3 sg. s aor. P. √kṣar 'flow'; cp. akṣā índuḥ. 335

a-kṣ-an = 3 pl. root aor. √ghas 'eat'; a (of √ghas) disappears in low grade syllable. M. 17.

akṣāreṇa mimate saptá vāñih = with the syllable they measure the seven meters. M. 58.

*ákṣā = cp. ácchā. (RV. IX. 98. 3) 158.

akṣā índur = akṣār ín-; final r has been lost on the analogy of mātā (= mātār; cp. mātār-am). 109; with original r treated like s, since ḥ is the pause form of both r and s, a certain amount of mutual contamination appears in their saṃdhi. 335; M. 72.

akṣāñ áva = the final n is treated like medial and is cerebralized owing to the preceding ṣ. 191.

*akṣā-nāḍh = tied to the axle; the form presumed to explain n of akṣā-náh 250; cerebralization never takes place here. M. 74.

- akṣā-nāh** = cp. above; in nominal compounds the initial n of the second member is less regularly cerebralized 190; M. 39; expected -nāh, which presupposes *akṣā-nādh-; nah from Īr. nazh connected with Lat. necto 'knot'; the regular ppt. *nādhá is turned into nad-dhá on the analogy of bad-dhá from where the dh forms spread elsewhere 250; h of √nah does not represent here dh in spite of nad-dhá 250; cerebralization does not take place M. 74.
- á-kṣār** = 3 sg. s aor. P. √kṣar 'flow'; according to meter ā has the value of two short āā 49; cp. akṣā indur 335; M. 72.
- ákṣ-i** = eye; Gk. ὀφθαλμός; Lat. oculus; Vedic a = IE. ō. 78; cp. fks-a-te where i seems to be a contraction of the reduplicative i with the initial vowel of the stem 104; kṣ = ś + s and not = k + s; cp. Av. aši where ś = ś + s and khš = k + s. 134; M. 25; ákṣ-i; Av. aši; Gk. ὄχταλλος ὀφθαλλός 'eye', the IE. basic form for ákṣ-i is uncertain 241.
- ák-kṣ-i** = eye, with doubling of k; medially when there is a group of consonants, and the last of them is a sibilant, the penultimate belongs to the following syllable. 278.
- á-kṣi-ta** = not destroyed; √kṣi; cp. Pkt. ajjhitadevī, jhiṇa, jhijjati 241.
- akṣ-iṇ-ī** = the two eyes; cp. padé 36.
- akṣí iva** = in a few cases, the dual -ī remains uncontracted with the following i- 321.
- ákṣu** = a kind of net; Gk. ἔγχος 'a spear, lance'; a represents a sonant nasal. 10.
- akṣauhiṇī** = an army consisting of ten anikinis = akṣa + uhiṇī, expected akṣo- (with guṇa); Vṛddhi is, on the analogy of prāṣayúr. 319.
- a-khaṇ-am** = not to be dug; acc. inf. √khan; for the cerebral ṇ without alterant cp. amṇāḥ. 194.
- a-gard-a-t** = 3 sg. ipf. √gard (*grd) to exult; for ūr in ablaut with ar cp. a-gūrd-an, gūrda- 25.
- á-gan** = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √gam 'go' = *á-gam-s or *á-gam-t; radically final m is replaced by n, if it is originally followed by a suffixal s or t; M. 37, 60.
- a-ganīgan** = 3 sg. intv. ipf. √gam = *a-ganīgam-t, cp. a-gan M. 60.
- á-gan-ma** = 1 pl. aor. √gam 'go' = á-gam-ma; dental n regularly appears in place of m before a suffixal m. M. 37.
- á-ga-s-mahi** = 1 pl. s aor. √gam 'go'; a of -ga- represents ṃ. 8.
- agāra** = house: Gk. μέγρον; 'a large room, chamber'; Vedic a represents a sonant nasal in words, which, in IE. cognate languages show nē, nō, mē, mō. 10; agāra lengthened to āgāra under Prakritic influence, where such lengthening is connected with expiratory accent. 48.
- a-gūrd-an** = 3 pl. ipf. √gūrd (grd) 'to exult'; for ūr: ar cp. a-gard-a-t. 25.
- á-grh-ya-māna** = not being seized; √grah; the dental n is an archaism. 188.
- ág-gra** = foremost, with doubling of g; medially, when there is a group of consonants and the last of them is a semi-vowel, the penultimate belongs to the following syllable 278.
- á-g-dha** = not eaten = a-gh(a)s-ta from √ghas 'eat' with loss of s between mutes, cp. já-g-dha 131; M. 56; 271; = a-ghz-ta M. 24.
- a-gdhād** = eating what is uneaten (= agdha + ad) = *a + gh(a)s + ta + ad; in low grade syllable a disappears; cp. s-ánti: ás-ti, which corresponds to dviṣ: dvés. 76; M. 17.
- agnā** = loc. sg. of ag-ní 'fire', beside agnáu; ā and au appear from stems in -i in loc. sg. 67; ā is a lengthened variety of the guṇa e M. 15; the final appears as ā instead of the expected -ai (of -i stems in loc. sg.). 106.

ágnā 3 i = voc. of ag-ní; the protraction of e (and o) is twofold (1) ā 3 i (ā 3 u), (2) e3 (o3) 298.

ágnā 3 iti = ágne íti; the protracted vowel (ā 3 y) undergoes euphonic change before the following vowel; and thus loses its y before i. 299.

ag-gní = fire; the first letter of a consonant group is doubled after a vowel. 112.

ag-ní = fire, beside ángāra, a representing the sonant nasal ŋ 9; cp. agnā (loc. sg.) with ā instead of -ai. 106; cp. ag-gní 112.

agní-dh = fire-placer, a kind of priest (= agní-√dhā) formed on the pattern of agnídh (with √idh); the low grade vowel ə (√dhā) disappears in final member of compound formed with √dhā (only in this case) 82; M. 18.

agní-dhāna = placing of ag-ní; fire-place; cp. agní-dh with the disappearance of the low grade vowel ə. 82.

agnir hi vai dhūr átha = agnirhí vai dhūr átha; in ŚB (which marks udātta only) if there be two or more successive udāttas, only the last is marked. 294; M. 80.

agnír hótā = (RV. I. 1.5) for -is h-; cp. paribhūr ási M. 70.

agní-ṣu = loc. pl. of ag-ní; cerebral ṣ stands for dental s after vowels other than ā, medially, when the s is suffixal. 231; M. 48.

agní (ṣ) ṣṭave = i sg. pr. √stu 'praise'; -iḥ and -uḥ produce the same effect as simple i and u, as they were originally pronounced as -iṣ (and -uṣ). 237; M. 50.

agníṣ te = agní-s te; preceded by i s changes to ṣ, cerebralizing the following t to ṣ. 340; M. 70.

agní-sāt = to reduce to fire (used with √kr) suffixal s, though preceded by i, does not become ṣ here. 232.

agnídh = fire-kindler, √idh; in VS. agnídh- appears in place of agnídh- 'fire-placer', as if fire-kindler (√idh). 82; M. 18.

ág-ne = voc. of ag-ní, accented on the first syllable; Hirt holds

(wrongly) for reduplications like bí-bhar-ti and for vocatives like ágne, that in Vedic the accent on the first syllable could have come in the place of enclitic. 289.

agné ráveṇa = with the roar of fire; the division agnér áveṇa followed by RV.Pp. (I. 128. 5) and RPr. is less probable. 191; M. 39.

agné-s = abl. gen. sg. of ag-ní = agné + as with the loss of a after the accented vowel. 77; M. 17.

agnáu = cp. agnā. 67; M. 15.

a-ḡrabhī-t = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √grabh 'seize'; the ablaut is ī: āy before vowels (cp. gr̥bhāy-á-ti) but ī: ā before consonants occurs in the final of dissyllabic bases 89; M. 19.

a-ḡrabh-aṣ-am = 1 sg. s aor. √grabh, ablaut of ai: i 105.

agr-ímá = standing ahead; the i (of -ímá) is un-explained. 19.

ágr-īya = first, beside ágr-ya; iya: ya. 200. M. 40.

á-gr-u = unmarried; not spoken to √gir? Gk. νεβρός, a represents ŋ; the reduced grade of na- *ne. 10.

á-gr-u = empty, with zero grade from gur-ú: gár-īyas. 23.

agrúv-as = nom. pl. of agrú 'finger' with u changed to uv (cp. accent) and not to v. 200.

ágr-ya = cp. ágr-īya. 200.

agh-á = sin; Germ. Nac-heit 'ill-nature'; a represents sonant nasal in words, which, in other IE. languages show ně, ně, mě, mő. 10; cp. aghāy-áti with guttural 149; M. 29; according to Osthoff and Collitz in nominal in -a- only a guttural is phonetic, the palatal coming in from verbal forms (cp. dirgh-á 'long' mrg-á 'wild beast' which have no verb beside 150; agh-á 'sinful, malignant', expected *ahá, because gh is replaced by h between vowels, if the first of the two be unaccented; the retention of gh even after an unaccented vowel is partly to be explained as an archaism and partly as due to borrowing from a dialect in which

these aspirates were not palatalized into h. 246, 252; M. 52.

á-ghas = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √ghas 'eat'; a guttural phonetically unjustified appears here before a = IE. ē. 146; M. 28.

aghāy-āti = wishes to injure; denominative of agh-á; in denominative -āyāti (= - *ējeti -ōjeti) the guttural of the base is retained. 149; M. 29.

á-ghuk-ṣa-t = 3 sg. sa aor. √guh 'conceal'; with the regular aspirate media beside ju-guk-ṣ with media (instead of the expected aspirate media). 126; M. 23.

aghas = sir; a vocative particle for agha-vas (= vat); o for ava is not here a Prakritism but is due to the gradation in the stem. 154; the elision of s (z. in the voc. agho) is due to the analogy of cases, where s is followed by a voiced consonant or a vowel and disappears; cp. bhāgos. 337.

*a-gh(a)s-ta = cp. á-g-dha. 271.

añk-á = hook; cp. añkh-áy-ati, where kh in place of k was held to be due to the influence of the nasal ñ. 122; ñ appears before gutturals. M. 37.

áñk-as = bend; guttural appears before the suffix -as, because there was no corresponding verb with palatal beside the word. 151; M. 29.

añku-ra = young shoot: Gk. ἄμπελος 'vine'; medial r in Skt. corresponds to l in Gk. 210.

añk-tam = 2 du ipv. √añj 'ano-int'; unlike pañtí (= pañktí) k is preserved here between a nasal and a mute. 269.

añk-té = 3 sg. pr. √añj 'ano-int'; cp. anák-ti. 159.

añkh-áyati = embraces; ñ appears before a guttural. M. 37; cp. inkh-áyati 'swings', where i seems to be a contraction of the reduplicative i and the initial a of añkh-. 104; so long as it was thought that the IE. mother language has no tenuis aspirates, scholars attributed these to the influence of the neighbouring

sounds, such as the nasal in añk-á. 122.

áñga = limb, ñ appears before gutturals. 259; M. 37.

ámga = limb; anusvāra stands for ñ in inscriptions and mss. 259.

añgaṇa = court-yard, beside aṅgana; for cerebral ñ without any preceding r, r, ṣ cp. amṇáḥ. 194.

añgana = cp. aṅgana and amṇáḥ. 194.

áñgāra = coal; cp. ag-ní. 9; ingāla. 19; r : l cp. Lith. anglis; Old Slav. aglī 'coal'. 210; M. 42; cp. ingāla, a Prakritism in Nāṣadha 216; Pkt. ingāla; Skt. r from l. 219.

áñgāl lómnaḥ (RV. X. 163. 6) for = t l. assimilation. M. 68.

áñgira-s = name of an ancient sect (or god); here -ir has no characteristic ablaut form beside; i does not represent IE. i here, as shown by the absence of palatalization. 24; M. 26; nature of -ir, in this word, is doubtful. 29; the change of gutturals into new palatals took place in IIr., and the exception to this change before -ir (= IE. r) is due to the fact that this was not yet pronounced with an i sound in the period when the palatalization took place. 141.

añguṣṭhá = thumb: Av. anguṣṭa; Vedic tenuis aspirate (s) th: Av. tenuis t after s. 121.

a-cakāt = 3 sg. root aor. √cakās 'shine' for *a-cakās-t (with penultimate s dropped) is due to the tendency to normalize endings, viz. 1 sg. -m; 2 sg. -s and 3 sg. -t 306.

a-cakās = 2 sg. root aor. √cakās; on its pattern is formed a-cakāt. 306.

a-ca-kr-at = 3 sg. plpf. √kr 'make'; in reduplicative syllable, containing a, of roots having initial guttural, the palatal appears in the pluperfect. 147; M. 28.

a-caṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. ipf. √cakṣ 'see'; ṣ = kṣ cp. caṣ-te. 230; M. 47.

a-cār-iṣ-am = 1 sg. iṣ aor. √car(i) 'move' beside a-cār-ṣ-am; is from

car(i) and not due to svarabhakti. 57.

a-cār-ṣ-am = cp. above. 57.

a-cīram = cp. a-cīram. 98.

a-cīram = quick; cīrām 'slow' i : i both forms side by side. 98.

accha = bear: ḥkṣa; ch. : kṣ is a Prakritism. 158.

áccha-ukti = invitation; cp. yuktá-asva. M. 73.

ácchā = towards: Gk. μέσφα or μέστα 'till, until'; Vedic a represents sonant nasal m. 10; acchā: Lat. usque; Av. ašā (from IIr. akhā) the relation between these three is not clear. 155; according to Benfey ácchā = *ákṣā with ch under Prakritic influence. 158; the final ā (long) is not due to meter, but is morphological. 311; the vowel ā is originally long. M. 75.

achān = 3 sg. s aor. √chand 'be pleasing' for *achantst, cp. ábhavan. M. 61.

a-cchānt-s-ur = 3 pl. s aor. √chand chad (= chṇd) 'appear'; the long grade (vr̥ddhi) ā : low grade (guṇa) a; it appears in the active of the s aorist. 80; M. 18.

a-cchinat = 2 sg. ipf. √chid 'cut' (beside a-cchinas) from -nats with the loss of final s. 305.

a-cchinad-am = 1 sg. ipf. √chid 'cut', cp. a-cchin-am, with the loss of -ad- formed on the analogy of a-cchina-s which itself is formed on a-cchina-t; cp. also a-kram-i-m. 305.

a-cchina-m = 1 sg. ipf. √chid 'cut' for *a-cchinad-am, formed on the analogy of a-cchina-s. 305.

a-cchina-s = 2 sg. ipf. √chid 'cut' for *-nats with the loss of the penultimate t, formed on a-cchinat due to the correspondence in -m, -s, -t (1 sg., 2 sg. and 3 sg. respectively). 305.

a-cched-i = pass. aor. √chid 'cut'; e before a consonant and āy before a vowel; cp. á-śrāy-i (e : āy). 13.

a-cchait-s-am = 1 sg. s aor. √chid 'cut'; vr̥ddhi (ai for i) on the analogy of a-jai-ṣ-am etc., where the root ends in -i. 67.

aj-á = he-goat; Lith. ožys; j is an old palatal when it is so shown by the evidence of cognate languages 160; M. 32; equation in Slav. is coza, where, according to Zubaty k is a prefix (in Slavic) cp. Ved. á'ru: Gk. δάχρυ. 263.

a-ja-gan = 3 sg. plpf. √gam 'go'. = *a-jagam-t; n regularly appears for m, when radically final; it is originally followed by a suffixal s or t. 195; M. 60.

áj-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √aj 'drive': Gk. ἄγει; in some cases IIr. a corresponds to a in the western cognate languages. 4; a of √aj is guṇa series; this a is not = IE. e or o, but = IE. a. 78; cp. íj-a-te where ī is a contraction of the reduplicative i with the following initial a of √aj. 104.

a-jan-iṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √jan 'to generate'; cp. ja-ján-a: ja-ján-a; ū, ū alternate, in the guṇa series, with ān, ām before vowels, but with āni, āmi before consonants. 84.

a-jayī-t = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √ji 'conquer' (in TS.) for *a-jai-t; ai was spoken as a diphthong āi (not āi); this is shown by its pronunciation and its representation in writing by āi, ayi, aiy; thus a-jayīt for *a-jai-t. 40.

ajā = she-goat; cp. aj-á 160; M. 32.

ájā-mi = 1 sg. pr. √aj 'drive'; Vedic a: Gk. a; Vedic a corresponds only to those Greek a, e, o which are not the normal grade of ā, η, ω. 5.

aj-ína = skin, hide: Old Slav. azīno 'hide'; j is an old palatal, when it is so shown by the evidence of cognate languages. 161; M. 32.

aj-irá = agile: Lat. agilis, 'agile'; medial (Vedic) r corresponds to the IE. medial l in Latin. 210; M. 42.

á-jī-hīd-a-t = 3 sg. red. aor. √hīd 'be hostile'; hīd from *hizd-; z disappears leaving compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel and cerebralization of the following d(h); the vowel of hīd, though derived from iz, is regar-

ded as a primitive ī (in á-ji-hiḍ-a-t). 272; M. 57.

a-jur-yá = not subject to old age; the fluctuation between īr, ūr (of ॠ) was primarily dialectic; from √jṛ only ūr forms occur previous to the AV.; from AV. onward only īr (yet a-jur-yá in AV.); the reversion to ūr may be observed in Pkt. juṇṇa from Vedic jūrṇá. 28.

a-juṣ-ran = 3 pl. root aor. √juṣ 'enjoy'; the combination sr is found only where sr would be quite isolated amid cognate forms with ś; thus a-juṣ-ran, since all the other very numerous forms of this verb have ś. 232; M. 48.

a-jai-ṣ-am = 1 sg. s aor. √ji 'conquer'; ai is a lengthened variety of the guṇa e dating back to the IE. period. 67; M. 15.

a-jai-ṣ-ma = 1 pl. s aor. √ji; ai regular, but cp. nai-ṣ-ṭa (√nī; having the ablaut of ī : ā) for *nā-s-ta and a-prai-ṣ-i-t for *a-prā-s-i-t, which are treated like ji- and bhī- 88.; M. 18; ai is the lengthened grade of i. 105.

á-jñā-y-i = pass. aor. √jñā 'know'; y is based (not on etymology but) on the analogy of forms like á-pāy-i, where y before vowels is phonetic. 208; M. 41.

áj-ma(n) = course; j of aj- (Av. az-), īj- 'urge' is an old palatal, because here it is followed by m, which does not palatalize a guttural 160; j is the media of ś. M. 31.

áj-ra = plain; j is an old palatal (media of ś), when it appears before sounds which do not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 31.

ajjhita-devī = name of a person; = Vedic ákṣita-; jh points to the media aspirate gdhi-, while kṣi- 'destroy' (Gk. φθείρω) Av. khšaya- to the labiovelar tenuis aspirate qthi-. 241.

-az- = cp. dvéṣo-bhis, where -az- becomes -o- and not -ad- (as in mād-bhís). 343.

***az-dhi** = cp. é-dhi, where -dhi stands after a strong and, therefore, originally accented vowel; were the accent originally not on e, we should have had *e-hi, because between two vowels, dh and bh change to h if the vowel preceding (dh, bh) be unaccented. 252.

āñchati = 3 sg. √āñch 'to make straight, to regulate': am(i) 'to make firm'; like a, ā also goes back to a sonant nasal (cp. ā-tman: an(i); to this ā sometimes a nasal is added, which gives āñch- for āch-. 15.

añj = anoint: j is a new palatal, cp. añj-í: añk-té. 159; M. 29; on anák-ti (añj with a new palatal) is formed bhiṣák-ti (of bhiṣáj, with an old palatal). 161.

añj-ánti = 3 pl. pre. √añj 'anoint'; cp. āñjan pronounced as *āañjan and pānti pronounced as *paánti beside pá-ti. 51; cp. añj-más, where the new palatal j is on the analogy of añj-ánti etc. 152; M. 30; j a new palatal. 159.

āñjas = ointment, with gliding motion, straightaway, suddenly; Goth. anaks 'suddenly'; Old Slav. naglŭ (dissyllabic base) seen in Gothic is reduced to mono-syllabic (añj) in Vedic 101; j is a new palatal, cp. añk-té. 159; written in mss. with anusvāra (amj-) besides with ñ 259.

ámjas = cp. above; m stands for ñ before j. 259.

añj-í = ornament, √añj 'anoint'; j a new palatal; cp. añk-té. 159.

añj-más = 1 pl. pr. √añj; in verbal inflection, the palatal, appearing before a (= e) and diphthongs appears also before u, m, r. 152; M. 30.

aṭ-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √aṭ 'ramble'; Gk. ἀλάομαι 'to wander about'; equation wrong. cp. at-a-ti with t. 170; aṭ-a-ti: at-a-ti, the cause of the cerebral unknown. 173.

aṭṭ-a-te = 3 sg. √aṭṭ 'injure': ārtta 'oppressed'; cerebral appears for a dental originally preceded by r sound. 167.

aṭṭ-ayati = caus. √aṭṭ; cp. above. 167.

aṭṭhā = Pāli aor. √sthā; in middle Indian sthā is treated as ṣṭhā > ṭhā. 236.

aṭṭārā = name of a king of Kośala: ārtñi 'the ends of a bow'; the cerebral ṭ in place of the dental t may be due to the originally preceding r. 168, 186.

aḍa = point; op. ala with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222.

a-ṇi-kāṣa-m = without rubbing; for ṇ without any preceding ṣ, r, ṣ cp. aṇṇāḥ. 194.

āṇu = fine, atomic: Gk. ἀλεω 'to pound, to grind'; ṇ of Prakritic origin; cp. ātā. 170; M. 39; āṇu: Armenian alan; the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r (=l) found in cognate languages. 193; Osthoff equates this with Lat. elementum 'element'. 193; āṇu: manāk 'a little': Bury explains the cerebral ṇ like that of aṇṇāḥ. 194.

āṇūka = spine; in devatāṇūka the ṇ is on the analogy of ṛṣy-āṇūka, where ṇ is phonetic; cp. rathavāhaṇa. 191. -

aṇṭh-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √aṇṭh 'to visit' (Buddhist Skt.): arthate 'applies for'; the cerebral for dental was originally preceded by r sound. 167.

aṇḍa = egg, ṇ stands for ṇ before ḍ; cp. āṇjas. 259.

aṇḍa = egg: Old Slav. maḍo; a = ṇ 10; cp. āṇḍá; etymology uncertain. 171; cerebral unexplained. 177; ṇ before ḍ 259.

āṇvibhis tánā = (RV. I. 3. 4) before t, final s remains as a rule after ī. M. 70.

a-ta-ta = 3 sg. root aor. √tan 'stretch' a (of ta = tan) represents a sonant nasal. 8.

at-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √at 'go'; cp. Germ. f-inden; a represents sonant nasal ṇ. 10 ?; cp. aṭ-a-ti: Gk. ἀλάομαι 'to wander'. 170; the cause of cerebral unknown. 173.

a-ta-thās = 2 sg. root aor. √tan 'stretch' a = ṇ. 8.

a-taṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. ipf. √takṣ 'fashion'; ṣ = kṣ cp. caṣ-ṭe. 230; M. 47; kṣ = ś + s = Av. ṣ and not = k + s: Av. khš; cp. a-bhak-ta for *a-bhak-ṣ-ta. 230. The two components of kṣ could not yet have coalesced when ṣ dropped out between two mutes in abhak-ta, and ataṣṭa; otherwise the two different original sounds could not have been kept apart in these two forms. M. 25.

ātaṣa = wind, a garment made of the fibre of flax; Lat. s-entis 'thorn, thorn-bush' Vedic a = ṇ. 10.

a-ta-s-i = 1 sg. s aor. √tan 'stretch' a = ṇ. 8.

atasí = a wandering mendicant; a represents sonant nasal ṇ. 10.

a-tāri-ma = 1 pl. iṣ aor. √tr [tar (i)] 'cross' (beside á-tāri-s-ma): tár-a-ti, where the low grade vowel i (=e; iṭ) disappears before a termination beginning with a vowel. 81.

á-tāri-ṣma = cp. above. 81.

-ati = act. 3 pl. ending beside -anti; a represents sonant nasal ṇ. 6, 7.

ati-gāh = to plunge across. 184.

át-i-thi = guest; a represents sonant nasal in words, which, in cognate languages show ně, nō, mē, mō; cp. Lith. metù 'to throw'. 10.

at-i-thín = guest; cp. above 10.

áti śíśīte = 3 sg. pr. √śā 'sharpen': Av. sima 'bad'; ablaut of i (from IE. e) with ī (=ā). 18.

ati-ṣṭīgh-am = acc. inf. √stigh 'ascend'; verbs having a palatal beside a guttural show a palatal before—am (acc. inf.; cp. sam-vráśc-am)—as (ā-přc-as; abl. gen. inf.)—e (ā-přc-e), but verbs having only a guttural, retain this guttural before them as in ati-ṣṭīgh-am. 151.

a-ti-ṣṭhip-a-s = 2 sg. aor. of caus. √sthā 'stand' with i as low grade of ā (through e). 17.

-atu = 3 pl. act. ipv. ending beside -(a) ntu; a = sonant nasal. 7.

-at-u = 3 sg. act. ipv; the t does not become d due to the influence of the innumerable forms of the 3 sg. with t. 327.

-atur = 3 du. pf. act.: Av.-atare; Vedic -ur corresponds to -ar in Avestan. 29; -ur represents final ʔ. 29.

-ate = 3 pl. mid. ending beside -ante; a = sonant nasal. 6, 7.

átka = robe: Gk. ἄσχος 'hose', μέσχος; Vedic a = sonant nasal. 10.

át-ti = 3 sg. pr. √ad 'eat': ad-ánti; like this pá-ti: pánti to be read as *pa-ánti (like ad-ánti). 51; *ád-ti: if a mute is directly followed by another mute, both become either voiceless or voiced by assimilation. 130; M. 24.

át-ya = a courser, steed √at: Lith. metù 'to throw'; Vedic a represents a sonant nasal in words, which, in cognate languages show ně, nō, mē, mō. 10.

a-trap-sya-t = conditional (lñ) of √trp 'be pleased'; through metathesis (rā for ār) before p. 213.

átha = then, a particle: Germ. und 'and'; no connection between the two; i.e. a (of átha) does not represent a sonant nasal. 10; átha: Av. atha, Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; in two or three words an aspirate media interchanges with an aspirate tenuis: nādhama 'praying', nādhita 'distressed', beside nāthita 'distressed' (where th is probably due to the influence of -nāthá 'help') but ádha: átha seem to have been IE. doublets. M. 22.

átha + u = cp. átho. 326.

atharī = tip: Gk. ἄσῃρ 'ear of corn'; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22.

átharvan = fire-priest: Av. átharvan; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22.

átharvan-ā = inst. sg. of átharvan; an = ʔn before a vowel. 11.

átharva-bhyas = dat. abl. pl. of átharvan; the only instance, where -bhyas is dissyllabic, when preceded by a short vowel (beside nári-bhyas). 204.

-athur = 2 du. pf. act.; -ur represents final ʔ. 29.

átho = now = átha + u; o, resulting from combination of the final ā of particles with u (which itself is often unchangeable) becomes praghya. 326; M. 66.

átho asi = (AV. IV. 9. 3) átho trisyllabic. 326.

-ad- cp. dveso-bhis, where -az- becomes -o-, and not -ad-, as in mād-bhis. 343.

áda + u = cp. ádo pito, and só cit. 340; M. 71.

a-da-d-i = 1 sg. ipf. √dā 'give'; of roots in -ā, the low grade vowel ə disappears before the initial vowel of the personal endings viz. -athur, -atur, -a, -ur, -e, -i. 81.

ad-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √ad 'eat'; likewise is pronounced pánti as *pā-ánti* pa-ánti. 51.

a-dar-dr-tam = 2 du. ipf. of int. √dr 'pierce'; low grade ʔ (-dr-) in ablaut with -ar in dar-ši, dar-šiṣṭa and dār-īman. 23.

á-darś-am = 1 sg. root aor. √drś 'see'; Pāli a-ddass-am presupposes Vedic *adras-am, on the analogy of drakṣyāmi, a-drāk-ṣ-am. 214.

ádaṣ pito = (AV. for ádo of RV.) cp. ádo pito = áda + u. 340; M. 71.

a-di-thās = 2 sg. root aor. mid. √dā 'give': Gk. ἐδόθης; Vedic i corresponds to Gk. o 17; as representative of IE. long vowels appears ā not only in the long grade, but also, in a few roots, as a guṇa vowel; to such ā (IE. ā ē ō) corresponds, in the low grade, regularly i, from IE. e. 81.

a-dī-mahi = 1 pl. root aor. mid. √dā 'give' and 'cut'; with long ī in VS; elsewhere a-di-mahi with short (the usual ablaut). 20; ī as a low grade of radical ā. M. 7; Solmsen derives a-di-mahi from √dā: day 'share' with the ablaut ī: ā (before consonants, cp. pātave) and āy (before vowels; cp. pāy-āyati, pāy-āna). 88.

-ad-u = cp. -at-u. 327.

á-duk-ṣa-t = 3 sg. sa aor. √duh 'milk'; when final aspiration is lost before suffixal s, original initial aspiration also is lost in some cases. M. 23.

a-dṛś-am = 1 sg. root aor. √dṛś 'see': Gk. ἑδραχον aor. 2 act. and pass. of δέρκομαι 'to look'; Vedic ṛ is regularly represented in Gk. by *pa ap*, Lat. or ur, Goth. ur. 32.

ádo pito = (RV. 1. 187. 7 Pp. ádaḥ p-) 'O food'; is not from áda-s but = áda + u (cp. uṣá yāti = uṣá(s) á y-). See also AV. Paipp. ádaṣ p- with -aṣ in place of -as. 340; M. 71.

ádga = reed-stick; Bartholomae connects it with Gk. ὄζος 'a bough, twig' (from *azdos) and ὄρχος 'shoot, a vine-branch'. 180.

ad-dhā = adv. truly (a-d this + dhā); Av. azdā 'surity': medhā from *mazdhā 'insight'; according to Johnson a (of ad-dhā), represents sonant nasal. 9; ad-dhā = *ṛdh-tó of IE. *mēdh 'to know'; the cause as to why the ad(=az) has been preserved and not changed to e (as in de-hí, dhe-hí) is not known. 178.

ad-bhís = inst. pl. of áp 'water'; dental d in place of labial p is due to the analogy of *nad-bhís beside napát 'grand-son'. 180; M. 36; according to Weber d in place of b by phonetic dissimilation 180.

ad-bhyár évā (KS. 11. 10) with wrong -ar e- for -a e-). 339.

adbhyás = dat. abl. pl. of áp; cp. ad-bhís. 180; on the analogy of nád-bhyas from *nápt-bhyas, through the loss of the p as initial of the consonant group. 269.

ád-mi = 1 sg. pr. √ad 'eat'; cp. án-na with n (for d) by assimilation. 111.

a-dyá = adv. to-day; (perhaps = a-dyavi 'on this day'), dyá for divás through the loss of the medial v. 263; Fortunatov, on the other hand, sees here loss of an initial IE. h (eṣá 'this') according to Lat. hodie hic. 263.

a-dyū-tyà = unlucky gambling; dyū: div-é; roots in -iv exhibit -iv before vowels and y, but yū before consonants; Kretschmer explains this from an ur-IE. weak root in -iəu, which gave, before vowels, iṃ (with ī from iə) but iū before consonants (with ū from əū). 91.

***á-draś-am** = cp. á-darś-am. 214.

á-drāk = 2, 3 sg. s aor. √dṛś 'see'; the guttural in place of the expected ṭ, is preserved under the influence of the foregoing r; cp. naṭ, ānaṭ (from √naś) where -ṭ (in 3 sg.) from -ṣṭ: IE. -k(s)t is phonetic and taken over from there by analogy to 2 sg. (because in 2 sg. the original IE. final ks would be, at first, Vedic -kṣ and then-*k). 174; á-drāk through metathesis (rā: ār) before k(s). 213.

a-drāk-ṣ-am = 1 sg. s aor. √dṛś 'see'; through metathesis rā for ār before kṣ. 214.

a-drāk-ṣ-i-t = 3 sg. aor. √dṛś 'see' cp. above. 213.

á-dri = rock, not splitting; √dṛ 'pierce': AgS. ent 'giant'; Vedic a represents sonant nasal ṇ. 10.

ádri-vaḥ = (voc.) armed with a bolt; suffix is treated like the second member of a compound; hence Pp. puts avagraha mark between the stem and suffix, cp. adriṣvaḥ. M. 76.

á-dveṣ-am = 1 sg. ipf. √dviṣ 'hate' -am = -ṛ. 12.

ádha(h) kṣántir = cp. ádha kṣántir with elision of visarjan'ya. 341.

ádha = then; cp. átha. 10; M. 22. cp. ádhā. 312; M. 62.

ádha kṣántir = flowing down (RV. VII. 34. 2 Pp. ádha); more probable is ádhaḥ with the loss of visarjaniya; cp. ádhaḥ kṣá-visarjaniya preserved in PB. 1.2.9.6.6.17. 341. M. 71; a final sibilant disappears before a mute, followed by a sibilant (here in external samdhi). M. 74.

á-dhat-tam = 2 du. ipf. √dhā 'place'; when the loss of final radical aspiration is due to any

other cause than suffixals (cp. dip-sú √dambh) the original initial aspiration regularly remains. M. 23.

adha-má = lowest : Lat. infimus ; Vedic a represents sonant nasal ŋ 10 ; the retention of dh (instead of the expected change to h after an unaccented vowel) is to be explained partly as an archaism and partly to borrowing from a dialect to which h was unknown. 252 ; M. 52.

ádha-ra = lower : Lat. inferus ; Vedic a represents IE sonant nasal ŋ. 10 ; cp. ādhrá 'needy' where ā represents long sonant nasal ŋ 97.

adhás = below ; derivation doubtful. 9 ; a represents sonant nasal ŋ. 10 ; for the retention of dh (instead of h) cp. adha-má. 252 ; M. 52 ;

ádhā = then ; metrical lengthening when followed by a short syllable, with a short -a when followed by a long syllable. 312 ; M. 62.

a-dhāk = 3 sg. s aor. √dah 'burn' ; for the preservation of the original initial aspirate cp. á-dhat-tam. 23.

á-dhā-y-i = ps. aor. √dhā 'place' ; y unetymological ; based on the analogy of forms like á-pāy-i where y before vowel is phonetic. 208 ; M. 41.

ádhā hy ágne = then, O agni (RV. IV.10.2) metrical lengthening does not take place before the initial consonant group of the following word ; except if the second element of the group be y or v. 311 ; M. 62.

adhi-kṣī-t = lord, ruler ; with short i in place of long ī ; -kṣī- : kṣáy-ati from IE *kthēi where original low grade should have been *kṣī. 94 ; M. 20.

ádhi ta-sth-ur = 3 pl. pf. √sthā 'stand' ; when a reduplicative syllable containing ā intervenes between a preposition ending in -i and an initial radical s, the latter remains unchanged ; cp. however vi-taṣṭhírē, ví taṣṭhe on the analogy of ví tiṣṭhate, ví-ṣṭhita. 235 ; M. 49.

ádhi-ṣkanna = leapt over ; ppt. √skand 'leap' ; the n of nn is not cerebralized, though it is preceded by ṣ. 188.

ádhi ṣṇúnā = snu = sán-u 'back' ; s changes to ṣ owing to the preceding i. 237 ; M. 50.

ádhi skanda = leap upon ; beside pari-ṣkandá with ṣ. 234 ; M. 49.

ádhi ścandrām = (VIII. 65. 11) the sibilant is preserved. M. 55.

a-dhī-tām = 3 du. root aor. √dhā 'place' ; i = ə for which i-forms are common. cp. a-dī-mahi √dā. 20.

á-dhuk-ṣa-t = 3 sg. sa aor. √duh 'milk' ; the original initial aspiration remains, beside dú-duk-ṣan with d before suffixal s (where original initial aspiration is lost). 126 ; M. 23.

á-dhūr-ṣ-ata = 3 pl. s aor. Ā √dhvṛ 'injure' ; with ūr for vūr, where loss of v occurs after an initial consonant. 25 ; M. 55 ; 262.

á-dhok = 3 sg. impf. √duh 'milk' ; final h becomes k if it is guttural in origin. M. 61.

adhyáṣṭhāḥ = (RV. I. 49. 2) the final of dissyllabic prepositions must frequently be pronounced as a semi-vowel especially before augmented forms. M. 65.

ádhy aṣṭhāt = 3 sg. root aor. √sthā 'stand' ; preceded by a preposition ending in -i, the initial s of a verb becomes ṣ, although there be intervention of a. 235 ; M. 49.

ádhy aṣṭhām = 1 sg. root aor. √sthā ; for ṣ cp. above. 235 ; M. 49.

ádhvan = path ; sonant nasal ŋ reduced to a even though it bears accent. 7 ; ádhvan : Pāli √andh- 'go' ; class. Lat. andare 'to go' ; Vedic a represents sonant nasal ŋ. 9.

ádhvann ā = ádhvan ā ; loc. sg. ádhvan(i) ; for doubling of n cp. áhann áhim. 330.

á-dhvanī-t = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √dhvan 'to sound' ; on its analogy is formed dhvāntá with n for the expected *dhvātá (the low grade

of -an(i) being ā, cp. ā-tmán : an(i); stā-mú : stan(i)). 16.
adhvará = sacrifice : mādhu ; connection (through a = ṁ) doubtful. 9.
adhvar-tavya = to be ruined √dhvṛ ; ṛ with an ablaut ār : ur ; cp. dhur-ā (for *dhvur-ā). 23.
ādhvaryo ō ádrihiṣ sūtām = o is half in pronunciation. 35.
a-dhvān-ayat = 3 sg. ipf. of caus. √dhvan 'to sound' ; on its analogy is based dhvāntá for *dhvātá ; cp. á-dhvanī-t. 16.
-an = 3 pl. act. ; cp. á-vad-an ; according to Osthoff an = ṇ. 12.
-an = nom. sg. = *ants in participles in -ant, where the initial of a consonant group remains as final. 305.
an = breathe ; cp. prāná, prānátha, prānana. M. 74.
***ana-úd** = cp. *ano-vāh, anad-vāh. 339.
an-ák = nom. sg. of an-ákṣ (√as penetrate) 'eye-less' = an-as + s ; the final k (and not t ; IE. ks = kṣ reduced to -k when final) is phonetic and retained, because it is found in all the cases of the stem, cp. an-ákṣ-am. 173 ; M. 34 ; an-ák and á-myak are the only two examples in the RV., in which s occurs as a final in the compound from -kṣ and is dropped. M. 61.
anák-ti = 3 sg. pr. √añj 'anoint' ; cp. añj-ánti with a new palatal for the guttural. 159 ; M. 32 ; on its analogy are formed bhiśák-ti, bhiśák-tama where j (of bhiśáj) is an old palatal and therefore not liable to revert to g (or k). 161.
an-ákṣ = cp. an-ák. 173.
á-nakṣ-an = 3 pl. ipf. √nakṣ 'attain' ; likewise is pronounced āñjan as *áañjan with its ā as dissyllabic. 51.
an-ákṣ-am = acc. sg. of an-ákṣ ; cp. an-ák. 173.
anáj-an = 3 pl. pr. subj. √añj 'anoint' ; new palatal before a (= IE. e) is phonetic ; but cp. añj-más. M. 30.

***anaḍ-úd** = cp. *ana-úd. 339.
anaḍ-út = bull ; for *anaḍuṭ ; the cerebral appears as final of the first member (anaḍ = anas) ; in the second member ṭ is replaced by t by dissimilation. 174.
anaḍ-út-su = loc. pl. of anaḍ-vāh ; for *ḍuṭ-su with t in place of the phonetic ṭ by dissimilation. 175 ; M. 36 ; 180 ; M. 35.
anaḍ-úd = cp. anaḍ-vāh *ano-vāh, *ana-úd *anaḍ-úd. 339.
anaḍúd-bhyas = dat. abl. pl. of anaḍ-vāh (= *anaḍ-úd-bhyas) ; the dental d may be due to the dental n in nom. sg. 175 ; by dissimilation. 180 ; M. 35, 36.
anaḍ-vāh = a bull, drawer of a cart ; cp. *ano-vāh. 166 ; from IE. *anṛt according to J. Schmidt. 169 ; cp. anaḍ-úd-bhyas with dental d. 175 ; 180 ; anaḍ-vāh : anaḍ-úd- (anas-vāh Lat. ōnus 'wagen') from *ano-vāh : *ana-úd- (weak of vāh) ; *ana-úd- = anaḍ-úd- [cp. ghaṭ : *gath- from grath-, with anticipation of the final cerebral also in anaḍ (d = s) beside its preservation in the final -uḍ-] ; on anaḍ-úd- was formed anaḍ-vāh and then anaḍ-úd- with d in place of ḍ by dissimilation like paṣṭhavāt (in TS.) beside paṣṭha-vāt (in VS.) from √vah 339 ; cp. ánar-viś and ánas-vant. M. 70.
án-ati-skand-an = not leaping across ; s does not change to ṣ. 234.
anaphā = a particular configuration of planets : Gk. ἀναφή ; in adopting Greek words in their language the Indians used tenuis aspirates for the Greek tenuis aspirates ; seldom a tenuis and never a media. 115.
ánar-viś = 'having a wain as his abode' from ánas -ar instead of o (cp. ánas-vant possessed of a wain ; Lat. onus 'wagen') is perhaps due to the influence of vanar- beside vānas- and vāna-, compare anaḍ-vāh 'drawer' of a cart. 339 ; M. 70.
án-ava-prg-ṇa = not separated, undivided ; √prc 'mix' ; -prg- :

(ava-) prajj-ana 'the end of the warp of a web' with the samprasāraṇa ablaut ra: ṛ. 71; in a few instances media represents an older tenuis. 117; M. 22; prg-ná from √prc 'mix'. 162.

á-naṣ-ṭām = 3 du. root aor. √naś 'attain'; just as ś (= IE k̐ old palatal) changes into ṣ before t, similarly the old palatal j is changed to ṣ before t (as in yás-tave √yaj); the new palatal j, on the other hand changes, in such a situation, into a guttural (as in yuk-tá √yuj; j = g^w). 139.

ánas = wagen; Lat. ōnus; cp. anaḍ-vāh: anaḍ-úd (in weak). 339.

an-asthá = boneless; Gk. ἀν-όστεος 'boneless'; Vedic an = IE ʷn 11.

ánas-vat = possessed of a wain; cp. ánar-viś with -ar instead of -o. 339; M. 70.

a-nān = 3 sg. s aor. √nam 'bend', for * *-nām-s-t; cp. á-yān. M. 60.

an-ā-rambh-aná = without support; ā-rāmbh-aṇa- an-ā-rambh-aná with an aspirate media beside an-ā-ramb-aná and ramb-a-te with media, through loss of aspiration. 129.

án-āsīr-dā = not giving a blessing (or milk? from √śī + ā); according to Bergaigne this is not connected with ā-śis, but with ā-śir (milk) from which alone īr (in place of ir) = ṛ is regular. 43; = 'not fulfilling expectation' the long vowel ī is due to analogy, as ā-śis- is derived from the root √śās. M. 74.

án-ās-vāms = not having eaten, pf. pt. of ás(i): áśi-tāvānt; the low grade vowel i (= IE e) disappears before the suffix -vas. 82.

á-ni-bhṛṣ-ṭa = undefeated, unimpaired, √bhraś 'fall': bhraś-a-ti; samprasāraṇa ablaut ra: ṛ. 71; M. 16.

á-nir-mārg-a = not wiping off; √mrj 'wipe', old palatal j replaced by guttural g on the analogy of √vij (vig-rá) and √yuj (-yúg-van-)

where g in place of the new palatal j is phonetic. 161.

á-ni-śi-ta = rest-less √śi 'lie': ni-sítha 'night'; secondary shortening of i to i owing to the shift of accent. 93; M. 20.

á-ni-ṣṭr-ta = not overthrown, not shaken off, unhurt: stīr-ná; secondary shortening of ṣ into ṛ owing to the shift of accent. 94; M. 20; in the combination ṣṭr, ṣṭr the r sound seems to have been rather silent; cp. uṣṭrānām, rāṣṭrānām. 166; M. 33; s changes to ṣ though it is followed by ṛ. 234; M. 48.

ánika = face (an-ika √an 'breathe'; or a + ni + ac like prátika = prati + ac?) a case of vowel contraction; cp. anūpá 'pond', dvīpá 'island' pratīpām 'against stream'. 103; M. 12.

ánu-pár-yā-yā-t = 3 sg. opt. √yā 'go' + ánu-pári; i (of pári) disappears before y on the analogy of cases where i changes to y before ā (páry-ā-gachati). 59.

anu-mluc = to rise?; from √mluc 'to go to rest' with original m and not with m for b (like balí 'tribute': μέλια from *μέλια 'portion, dowry'). 184.

anuyājāms ca = (RV. X. 51. 8) for -jān ca. The palatal sibilant is, sometimes, inserted between n and c, the n then becoming anusvāra; this insertion occurs in the RV. only when it is etymologically justified; it is commoner in other Saṃhitās. M. 69.

ánu rājati ṣṭúp = stúbh 'song of praise', s changes to ṣ. 237; M. 50.

anu-lep-aṇa = anointing √lip, limp 'smear' for- √rip.; for cerebral ṇ without preceding r, ṛ, ṣ cp. amñāh. 194.

ánuv aṣ-ṭi = (Pp. ánu vaṣ-ṭi from √vaś 'desire') Benfey takes ánuv a- with uv (for v) before a-. 321.

anu ṣatyám = conforming to truth; s changes to ṣ (after vowels except ā) in Ávyaibhāva. 237; M. 49.

anuṣṭúg-bhyas = dat. abl. pl. of anuṣṭúbh 'a particular meter' beside -ṣṭúb bhyas; in a few

words medial labial interchanges with a guttural. 136; M. 25.

anuṣṭub-bhyas = cp. above. 136.

anu-ṣṭúbh = a particular metre; cp. su-ṣṭúbh 'a metre' with its ṣ owing to the influence of anu-ṣṭúbh, tri-ṣṭúbh. 237; M. 49.

ánu ṣṭuv-anti = 3 pl. pr. √stu 'praise', initially the change of s into ṣ regularly takes place in RV. after the prepositions ánu, ní and nís. M. 48.

anu-ṣṭhu-yā = in proper order; cp. anu-ṣṭh-yā with the loss of u. 60.

anu-ṣṭh-yā = in proper order; cp. above. 60; but this could be instr. sg. of anu-ṣṭhī, or *anu-ṣṭh-tī (60) where the low grade vowel ə (of √sthā) disappears in the final member of the compound formed with the substantive in -ti. 82.

anu-ṣvadhām = according to energy; in Avyayībhāva, the initial s of the second member becomes ṣ, when preceded by vowels other than ā (only in the RV.). 236; M. 49.

anu-savanām = at each libation; even in Avyayībhāva s does not become ṣ in TS. 237.

anu-sitām = after the furrow (sītā = furrow) in TS. s does not become ṣ even in Avyayībhāva. 237.

anu-sé-ṣidh-a-t = driving off; pr. pt. of int. √sidh 'repel', the s of reduplicative se does not become ṣ (after u) owing to a dislike for the succession of ṣ sounds. 234; M. 48.

ánu s-thana = 2 pl. pr. √as 'be'; s does not become ṣ. 234; M. 49.

ánu-spaṣ-ṭa = perceived; ppt. √spaṣ 'see'; though preceded by u, the initial s does not become ṣ owing to a dislike for the succession of ṣ sounds. 234.

ánu-syūta = interwoven √sīv; s does not change into ṣ. 234.

anu-ṣvāpam = sleepily; cp. anu-ṣvadhām. M. 49.

an-ūdaká = water-less for *an-u-; long ū instead of short is due to the analogy of those compounds, in which the final u of ánu

coalesces with the initial u of the following member; cp. sūktá etc. 48.

an-ūdāya = absence of rising; for long ū instead of the short cp. above. 48.

an-ūdara = without stomach (ud-ār-a) for long ū instead of the short cp. above. 48.

anū-p-á = pond = anu + āp- (ā = ə); ū stands for u + ā in the compound formed with ánu with the low grade ə of āp 'water'. 103; M. 12.

*anṛt = cp. anad-vāh. 169.

an-eh-á-s = not threatened, without a rival; ehá 'greedy': ih-a-te 'strives after'; the ablaut e:ī in ehá; ih-a-te is irregular; in words, where ī is the product of contraction of reduplicative vowel with the initial of the radical (cp. ij, iks) it does not alternate with guṇa. 84; 90; h (of ih, eh) represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. žh). 247.

*ano-vāh = cp. anad-vāh. 339.

-ant = pr. participial ending; cp. -an = *ant-s. 305.

antaḥ-kośá = inside of a store-room; for -aḥ instead of -ar (with original r) cp. antaḥ-péya. 335; M. 72.

antaḥ-parśavyá = (VS.) flesh between the ribs, cp. antaḥ-péya. M. 72.

antaḥ-pātrá = interior of a vessel; for -aḥ cp. above. 335; M. 72.

antaḥ-péya = drinking up; original r, originally was retained before k, p, and sibilants in compounds; but later on -aḥ, the pause form was introduced, becoming gradually so frequent that ultimately it supplanted the -ar (of antár) throughout. 335; M. 72.

ám̐ta = end; ṃ for n (in mss.) before t is irregular. 259.

ánta = end, edge, proximity; cp. ám̐ta. 259; cp. sim-ánta and simánta. 318.

ánta-ma = the last; changed to ant-ima in classical Skt. on the analogy of agr-imá. 19.

antár = in; r is original and maintained before vowels and sonant consonants. 339; r is original. M. 72.

ántar-a = interval = *amtala* in Māgadha Aśokan inscriptions, where l has ousted r. 216.

antár-i-kṣa = air, atmosphere, situated between (heaven and earth); Pāli, Jain Pkt. *amtalikkha* with l; the tendency towards l increases in middle Indian. 216.

antárikṣe śīda = sit in atmosphere, cp. *divi śīda* where ṣ is to be noted. 238.

antar-yāt = 3 sg. opt. √i 'go' (= *antar-i-yā-t*) for the loss of i before -ya- cp. *ānu-pār-yā-yā-t*. 59.

antaś-caṇḍāla = outcast inside; before c(h) the final r (even original) is treated like s excepting in *svār-caṣas*, *svār-canas*. 336.

antaṣ-pātin = falling in the interior; originally original r was retained before k(h), p(h) and sibilants (cp. *pūr-pāti*, *vanar-śād*, *vār-kāryā*), but in sentences, already in the traditional text of the RV. the pause form (-aḥ) was introduced; this was gradually extended to compounds (giving rise to *svāḥ-pati*, *svāḥ-prṣṭha*, *antaḥ-péya*); ultimately this (-aḥ = -ar with original r) was, treated like -aḥ (-as) with s, giving rise to *saṃdhi* like *ántas-patha*, *cātuṣ-pād*, *cātuṣ-kaparda*; ṣ for the expected s only in inscriptions. 336.

ántas-tya = interior, inner; before t, original r is invariably treated like s. 336.

ántas-patha = being on the way; expected **ántar-p-*; because the pause form of -ar and -as was alike, the *saṃdhi* of -as came to be applied to -ar as early as in the RV. 335; M. 72.

-anti = cp. -ati. 6.

ant-ima = cp. *ánta-ma*. 19.

-ante = cp. -ate. 6.

án-na = food (= *ad+na*) -n.n. based on assimilation. 111; M. 21; 196; M. 37; primary suffix treated

as a second member of a compound. M. 76.

-annāñ *rayivṛdhañ* (RV. VII. 91. 3) = -*annān* ra-; before y, r, v, h final n remains unchanged, but -ān, -in, -ūn sometimes become -āñ, īñr, -ūñr as before vowels. 332; M. 69.

annā-vṛdh = prospering by food; the final vowel of the first member is often lengthened before v. M. 75.

an-tya = final; medially, when there is a group of consonants, and the last of them is a semivowel, the penultimate belongs to the following syllable. 278.

ánv acāriṣam = (RV. I. 23. 23) cp. *adhyāsthāñ*. M. 65.

an-vartitā = wooer (= *anu-vartitā*) as final of the first member in a compound, u is dropped before the initial v of the following member, cp. *cār-vadana*, *cār-vāc*, *an-vāsana*. 59; M. 11.

ánvart-i-ṣye = 1 sg. fut. √vṛt 'turn' cp. above. 59; M. 11.

án vaṣṭi = 3 sg. pr. √vaś 'desire' for *ānu v-*; u disappears before v even elsewhere than a compound. 59.

an-vāsāna = perfuming, for *anu-vā-*; cp. above. 59.

ánv i-hi = 2 sg. ipv. √i 'go'; the final of dissyllabic prepositions (-u + i = -v-i-) must often be pronounced as a semivowel before the following vowel (and not as -uv i- or -nu i-). 322; M. 65.

anhri = foot; some of the inscriptions write n for *anusvāra* before h. 185.

ápa = off: Gk. *ἀπο*, Lat. *ab*; Vedic a: a in Gk., Lat. in the *guṇa* grade. 78; cp. *apa-s-kar-a* 'any part of a carriage' and *apa-s-kār-a* 'the root or under part of the knee' which have as after *ápa*. 264; the final of *ápa* is not metrically lengthened except in *ápā vṛ-dhi* RV. VII. 27. 2, 311; M. 63.

ápat-ya = offspring: *nápāt*; connection doubtful i.e. a = ṇ? 9.

ápa pā-paj-e = 3 sg. pf. √paj 'be rigid'; it is uncertain whether j

represents here old palatal or a new palatal, owing to the insufficient nature of the Vedic and comparative evidence. 161.

apa-pi-tvá = severance (= āpi) with ablaut of āpi: api (-tvá): (abhi-) pi (-tvá); ā: a: zero (with the loss of the low grade vowel e). 82.

á-pa-pt-a-t = 3 sg. red. aor. √pat 'fall'. -pt- = pat with the loss of low grade a like s-ánti (√as 'be'): ás-ti. 76; M. 17.

ápa-bhar-tavái = to take away, √bhr̥, for double accent cp. é-tavái. M. 81.

ápā-mluk-ta = concealed √mluc 'to go down'; the preservation of m before l shows that final m originally remained un-changed, in samdhi, before l; cp. also yám-yam-āna. 334; M. 68.

aparāhṇá = afternoon: Pkt. avaraṇha with regular nh for Skt. hṇ after r 129; -hṇá beside classical parāhṇa with n, the medial n of the second member in a compound is cerebralized less frequently. 190.

apa-r-ṇuv-ánt-as = opening; pr. pt. √ṛ 'go' + ápa with -ṇuv- after r against -ṇv- after ṛ in -ṇuv-án; -ṇuv- atí. 204.

apaṣṭhá = tip of a barbed hook; P connects it with √sthā 'stand'; for ṣ = ś cp. ás-áni. 235.

apa-ṣṭh-u = inverted, reversed, √sthā 'stand' with -u; for ṣ = ś cp. above. 235.

áp-as = work, cp. ap-túr 'active' with the loss of medial a (= ap(a) s-túr). 77; áp-as: ápas, the vṛddhi corresponding to the a (which represents the guṇa stage) is ā, as in pād: pād; vác: vác. M. 18; áp-as: Lat. ōpus; Vedic ā: IE ō 78; cp. āp-as. 79; cp. ap-túr, ap-túrya and ap-s. 269.

apá-su = loc. pl. of ap-ás 'diligent' with irregular loss of s before -su; cp. āmha-su from āmhas 'distress'. 111; as the single s in such forms is shown by cognate languages also, it seems here to be pre-Vedic, and the double ss in forms like

rājas-su is probably an Indian innovation. M. 21.

apa-sphúr = bounding or bursting forth; ur in ablaut with āri in apa-sphúr: sphari-ṣ-. 23.

apa-sphur-a = cp. above. 23.

ap-as-yú = active; -as becomes optionally o before secondary suffixes beginning with m, y, v cp. ayas-máya: ayo-máya; duvas-yú: duvo-yú. 38; M. 9.

ap-as-yúv-as = nom. pl. of ap-as-yú: -u- changes in -uv- and not in -v- 200.

ápā = ápa; with its final lengthened before √nud 'push'. 310.

ápā-ka = coming from afar (√añc?); in the suffix -ka the guttural regularly appears, except when the suffix being attached to unaccented prepositions, is itself accented, cp. uc-cā. 152; M. 30.

á-pā-t = 3 sg. root aor. √pā 'drink'; the ablaut -ai: -ī in pāy-áyati: pī-tá (as final of roots in -ā, -ī is graded with -ai which appears as -āy before vowels, but -ā before consonants. 88; M. 19.

apā-mārg-á = a kind of plant; √mrj 'wipe'; (with old palatal); as the old and new palatal j sounds, were indistinguishable in pronunciation, a guttural, at places, has intruded among the old palatals, owing to the analogy of new palatals; here-mārgá (with -g-) is formed on the analogy of -varg-á from √vrj 'twist' with a new palatal. 161; M. 32.

á-pā-y-i = 3 sg. ps. aor. √pā 'drink'; after roots in -ā before vowel suffixes, the semivowel y sometimes appears without etymological justification, cp. á-dhā-y-i. 199; M. 41; with āy before vowel but ā before consonant (pā-tave). 208.

a-pāvi-ṣ-ur = 3 pl. iṣ aor. √pū 'purify'; with the ablaut āvi: ū before consonants. The point is: the guṇa and vṛddhi forms of short i, u, ṛ are e; ai; o: au; ar: ār; (cp. śi-śrāy-a, śu-śrāv-a; ca-kār-a) the same guṇa and vṛddhi forms are of long ī, ū, ṛ

(cp. bi-bhāy-a; ju-hāy-a, ta-tār-a); and thus there is no difference between the short and long ī, ū, ȳ, in the guṇa and vṛddhi forms, before vowels; the difference comes in before consonants, where roots in -ū, ȳ have -avi, -ari as guṇa and -āvi, āri as vṛddhi and not o (cp. pavī-ṣ-ṭa, ā-pāvi-ṣ-ur; kāri-ṣa-t). 84; M. 15.

ápā vṛdhi = (RV. VII. 27. 2) final -a metrically lengthened; cp. āpa. 311; M. 63.

apāsthā = barb; ṣ = ś (= IE. k̑); cp. aśāni and áś-man 'bolt' 230; M. 47, 48; Pāṇini connects it with √sthā, but it may go with áś-man and áś-āni from √ás, amś 235; cp. ṣaṣ-ṭi-: Av. hšvašti. 239.

ápi = and, also; cp. pi with the loss of a; and va = áva, bhī-ṣ-ā = bhīy-ás-ā. 76, 77.

ápi-g-dha = ghas + ápi; ppt; g-dha = gh(a) s+ta, loss of a due to the foregoing accent. 77.

api-tvá = share; Schmidt gives the ablaut: ápi: api (-tvá): (abhi-) pi (-tvá) with long (ā): short (a): zero (-pi) the last with the disappearance of the low grade vowel ə, 82; = *api-pi-tvá with pi, the final syllable of the first member being dropped by haplology (?). 279.

*api-pi-tvá = cp. api-tvá. 279.

apuv-āyáte = becomes rotten; (denom. of apuva-) with ū (of pū) changed into -uv- in TS and not -v-. 201.

ápaihi = go away = ápa + i-hi (2 sg. ipv. of √i 'go'); vṛddhi on the analogy of úpaitu (= úpa+etu; 3 sg. ipv. of √i). 319.

apornuv-ánt = uncovering; pre. pt. √vr̥ 'cover' with -uv- in AV. beside vy-ūrṇv-ánt with v in TS. 202.

apornuv-ánt-as = nom. pl. of above; the v (for u) of v(i)y-ūrṇv-án, v(i)y-ūrṇv-atí against the uv of apornu-ánt- is to be explained like that of apa-r-nuv-ánt-as: -ṛnv-án, -ṛnv-atí. 204.

apornv-i-tá = 3 sg. opt. √vr̥ 'cover' 'he would uncover'; with v in TS beside páry-ūrṇuv-i-ta with uv in AV. 202.

ap-túr = diligent, from *ap(a)s-túr: áp-as 'work' with the loss of a in zero grade like ás-ti: s-ánti; cp. dvēs: dviṣ 77; *ap-s-túr, s between p and t disappears; for a similar case cp. pañtí-: pañktí-; *napso: Av. nafšu. 269.

ap-túr-ya = activity, diligence, áp-as 'work' to be read as -túriya; as a rule we should expect ur before vowels but ūr before consonants; cp. also hotṛ-vúr-ya (= vúriya), pūr-ayati, √pī. 26; loss of s between p and t. 269.

ápnas = property; Gk. ἄφ(ε)νος 'wealth' from *ápsnas (áp-as 'work') with the loss of s between p and n. 269; M. 56.

á-pratī-t-ta = not given back; ppt. √dā 'give' (á-prati-dā-ta) the low grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with the ppt. of √dā. 82; M. 18.

á-prathi-ṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √prath 'spread'; cp. prth-ú from *pr̥t-ə-ú, where according to Saussure th in place of t is due to the loss of e before a vowel, but cp. pr̥thi-v-f: 81.

á-pra-bhu = powerless; √bhū; shortening of ū owing to the shift of accent. 94; M. 20.

a-praṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. s. aor. Ā √pracch 'ask', ṣ represents kṣ cp. a-prākṣ-i-t like a-sṛṣ-ṭa: á-sṛkṣ-ata √sṛj. 230; M. 34.

a-prākṣ-i-t = 3 sg. siṣ aor. act. √pracch; cp. above. 230.

á-prāṭ = 2, 3 sg. s aor. act. √pras = √pracch; cerebral ṭ appears for the radical palatal in the 2, 3 sg. aor. after the endings have been dropped. 174; M. 34.

a-prai-ṣi-t = 3 sg. siṣ aor. √pri 'please'; the root √pri in -i when graded with -ai should give (āy before vowels and) ā before consonants, and we should, accordingly have *a-prā-si-t, but as such roots with their -i, -e, -ay are some-

times treated like roots in -i (√ji; cp. a-jai-s-am with -ai-) we get from them forms like a-prai-ṣīt. 88.

apv-ā = a kind of disease (apa, √ap. ?) cp. TS. apuv-āyāte with -uv- instead of v. 201.

***aps** = cp. ap-tūr, ap-tūr-ya and āp-as. 269.

āpsas = beauty (āp(a)s-as from āpas 'work' ?), the connection between āpsas āpsarás: nábbhas through a representing sonant nasal is doubtful. 9.

apsarás = certain female divinities, cp. above 9.; pronounced, according to some authorities, as aphs- with an aspirate tenuis before a sibilant. 132; represented in Pāli as accharā. 158.

ā-ps-u = foodless; -ps- = -bh(a)s, √bhas chew; in low grade, a disappears; bh becomes p before s (cp. s-ánti, ba-psa-ti √bhas). 76. M. 17.

ap-sú = loc. pl. of ap (= āp); cp. ad-bhis, ad-bhyás (formed according to *nad-bhis. nad-bhyás: napát) where the labial is replaced by the dental d. 180; cp. *náp-su for nápt-su loc. pl. of nápāt 'grandson' with the loss of t between p and s. 269.

***aps-tūr** = cp. ap-tūr. 269.

apsv antár = ap-sú antár written as अप्स॑न्तर; if an independent svarita precedes an udātta it is marked with the numeral १ when its vowel is short, the figure receiving both the sign of svarita and that of the anudātta. M. 78.

ā-phāṇ-ayat = 3 sg. ipf. of caus. √phaṇ 'skip', for the unusual cerebral ṇ; cp. √phaṇ from *phṛṇ, *pharṇ: par-phar-at, phar-phar-āyate. 192.

āpsarás = cp. āpsarás. 132.

ā-bi-bhar = 2, 3 sg. ipf. √bhr 'bear' for ā-bi-bhar-s, ā-bi-bhar-t with the loss of final suffixal s and t; cp. however dar-t, where the suffixal final t is allowed to remain. 304.

ā-bu-bhojī-s = 2 sg. ppf. √bhuj 'bend'; the low grade i of -im,

-is, -it is graded with ā in corresponding Latin cognates. 89.

ā-bodh-i = 3 sg. ps. aor. √budh 'wake' with the ablaut o: āv before vowels but ā before consonants; cp. ā-bodh-i: ā-stāv-i. 13.

a-bodh-i-ṣ-am = 1 pl. iṣ aor. √budh 'wake'; cp. above. 13.

ab-jā-m = acc. sg. of ab-jā 'born in water', according to metre ā has the value of two short a sounds. 49; M. 13.

ā-brav-am = 1 sg. ipf. √brū 'speak'; here b stand for m *ā-mrav-am; cp. Vedic brū: Av. mrū-. 182.

ā-bhak-ta = 3 sg. s aor. Ā. √bhaj 'share' for *ā-bhak-ṣ-ta (bhaj: bhag-ā with labio-velar g^w) cp. a-taṣ-ṭa (√takṣ 'fashion') through a-takṣ-ta; the two different formations (kṣ+to = k-ta; kṣ-to = ṣ-ṭa) show that the two original sounds (which are represented by kṣ in Vedic), i.e. ś (j,h) + s (= ś in Avesta) and k + s (= khś in Avesta) had not yet fallen together, k + s + ta giving k-ta (through the loss of medial s) and ś + s + ta giving ṣ-ta. 135; M. 25; k stands for guttural + s before t. 230; M. 47; medial s regularly disappears between consonants. 269; M. 56.

ā-bhak-ṣ-i = 1 sg. s aor. mid. √bhaj 'share'; cp. ā-bhak-ta. 230; 269; M. 56.

a-bhan-a-s = 2 sg. ipf. √bhañj 'break' (for AV. a-bhanak) = *a-bhanak-s- with penultimate k dropped; this may be due to the tendency to normalize the terminations, so as to have -s in 2 sg. (-m in 1 sg. and -t in 3 sg.). 305; cp. ayās, srās. M. 61.

ā-bhar-a-t phālam = bore fruit; cp. ā-bhar-a-d dātram; final voiceless consonants become voiced; abharat phālam (t) and ābharad dātram (d) follow tát phālam and tād dātram (for the sake of uniformity). 328.

ā-bharad-ānnam = cp. ā-bharat phālam. 328.

á-bharad dátram = cp. á-bharat phálam. 328.

á-bhavan = 3 pl. ipf. √bhū 'be' for *á-bhavant, only a single consonant can be final, hence all but the first of a group of consonants is dropped. M. 61.

a-bhār-ṣ-am = 1 sg. s aor. √bhr̥ 'bear'; ā is a lengthened variety of the guṇa ar. 67; M. 15.

abhi = towards; expected ahí, because bh is replaced by h between vowels, if the first of the two be unaccented; the retention of bh here may be explained partly as an archaism and partly due to the borrowing from a dialect in which the aspirates did not become h. 252; M. 52.

abhi-khyā = gd. √khyā 'see' or abhi khyā-ya; the final ya dropped by haplology. 280; M. 59.

*abhi-khyā-ya = cp. above. 280; M. 59.

abhi-gar-á = song of praise, √gṛ̥ 'sing'; -gar-á with a guttural before -ar (= IE ōr). 145.

abhi-gopayét = 3 sg. opt. √gup 'protect'; in ŚB. (which marks the udātta only) long compounds, accented on prior member, sometimes receive a secondary accent near the end of the word; somewhat analogous to this double accentuation in compounds is the frequent accentuation of both the verbal prefix and verb at the same time. 295; M. 80.

abhi-du-druk-ṣ-at = (KS.) pr. pt. of desid. √druh 'be hostile'; in certain cases the Veda shows media, in place of the expected media aspirate, even when the final aspiration is lost before the suffixal s. 126.

abhi droh-á = injury √druh; before the suffixal -á- the final of the, root is mostly guttural (h = gh) because the -á, in nearly all the cases of the noun represents IE ō; the rule in the RV. is that the guttural appears before both the accented -á (i.e. rok-á-) and unaccented -a (rók-a-, drógh-a-; yóg-a-) but the palatal only before

accented -á (śuc-á-, ā-saj-á-, roc-á-, svaj-á-, arh-á). 149; M. 29; -droh-á 'wrong, insult': drógh-a 'insulting'; action noun with a palatal and agent noun with a guttural, while the general rule requires a guttural for an action noun and a palatal for an agent noun. 150.

abhi-ni-dhāna = approximation. cp. TPr. 14. 9 ff. 114.

abhi-pi-tvá = return, Schmidt gives the ablaut series: āpi-: api-tvá: (abhi) pi (-tvá) = ā: a: zero (with the disappearance of the low grade vowel ə (= ā). 82.

abhi-pra-ghn-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √han 'strike' (beside níṛ han-yāt; n preceded by r does not become ṇ; cp. vṛtra-ghn-é. 189; M. 38.

abhi-pra-no-nu = int. √nu 'praise' to shout towards' beside abhi-pra nonu-, cerebralization absent without dissimilating cause. 189.

abhi-príy-am = acc. sg. of abhi-prí 'rejoicing'; preceded by conjunct consonants the -i changes into -iy (and not -y-). 198.

abhi-prí = cp. above. 198.

abhi-bhū = overcoming, superior; ū changes into -uv and not v (= abhi-bhúv- and not -bh-v-). 200.

abhi-vlág-ya = gd. √vlag 'pursue' (vlag = vraj 'proceed' ?); the guttural g before y is due to the frequency of guttural forms from this root. 142.

abhi-śoc-á = glowing √śuc- 'be heated'; of roots in -palatals, the final appears mostly as guttural before suffixal -a-, because the -a- = IE-o-; in the RV. guttural appears before -á- and -a-, while palatal only before -á-; cp. śuc-á- 'bright'. 149.

abhi-ṣaṇ-ṇa = ppt. √sad 'sit' 'sat towards', n = ṇ owing to the preceding ṣ, cp. yájuḥ śkannám. 188.

abhiṣṭi-pá-ḥ asi = cp. abhiṣṭi-pá'si. 316.

abhiṣṭi-pá'si = (RV. II. 20. 1 Pp. -pá asi) to be read as -páḥ a-; irregular contraction to be

removed, as meter requires an additional syllable. 316; M. 65.

a-bhiṣṇak = 3 sg. ipf. √bhisaj 'heal'; old palatal j treated like the new palatal one on the analogy of anák-ti from √añj (with new palatal j) cp. -bhiṣák-tama. 161; M. 32.

abhi-ṣyak = destroying, 'binding' for -ṣyat from √sā+abhi 'bind' with final t replaced by k at the pause; cp. -dhr̥k (= -dhr̥t) formed on the analogy of prāṇadh̥ṛg asi. 303.

abhí ṣyāma = pl. opt. √as 'be'; cp. abhí syāma. 234.

abhí s-anti = 3 pl. √as 'be'; in roots which contain no r, the initial s sometimes remains, though it is preceded by prepositional -i. 234; M. 48.

abhi-sā = cp. abhi-ṣyak. 303.

abhisār-a = assault, meeting: Gk. Ἀβισάρης; in adopting Indian words in their own language, the Greeks mostly employed media for the Indian media aspirates (and seldom the aspirates). 115.

abhí sah = overpower; Pāṇini prescribes ṣ for s. 234.

abhí sidh-ya-ti = obtains, accomplishes; s does not change into ṣ. 234.

abhí si-ṣyad-e = 3 sg. pf. √syand 'move on'; s does not change into ṣ (though preceded by prepositional -i) owing to the following ṣ (by dissimilation). 234; M. 49.

abhi-skánd-am = leaping; √skand 'leap'; sometimes s does not change to ṣ (though preceded by prepositional -i) in roots which contain no r. 234; M. 49.

abhí sphūrj-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √sphūrj 'rumble', 'sound'; s does not change to ṣ. 234; M. 49.

***abhi-ṣyat** = cp. abhi-ṣyak. 303.

abhí s-yā-ma = 1 pl. opt. √as 'be'; change of s into ṣ is optional, cp. abhí ṣ-yā-ma. 234; M. 48.

abhi-svár = invocation, medial s remains unchanged when followed by r (preceded by prepositional -i) even though a intervenes, with

an additional (m in √smar or v in √svar 'sound'). M. 48.

abhí-svar-anti = 3 pl. pr. √svar 'sound', 'they praise'; for the retention of s cp. above. 234; M. 48.

abhisvaré = loc. of abhi-svará 'invocation, praise'. M. 48.

abhi svar-tṛ = invoker; for the retention of s cp. above. 234; M. 48.

abhí-ka = collision (abhí + √añc?); in the suffix -ka the guttural regularly appears; cp. ápā-ka, asmā-ka, yuṣmā-ka, parā-kāt. 152; M. 30.

abhi-kṣṇam = steady, repeated, frequent = abhi + kṣṇa; long ī on the analogy of those compounds where abhí appears with long ī; for parallels cp. tikṣná, (: tig-má) hálīkṣṇa (: hálīkṣṇa) śīkṣā (: śīkṣā √śak). 43.

abhíśūñr iva = like reins = abhíśūñ i-; final -n, if preceded by long -ū-, becomes -ūñr within a pāda in the RV.; this saṃdhi was caused by the n having originally been followed by s. 330; M. 68.

abhí sv áryāḥ = (RV. X.59.3 Pp. abhí sú a-) metrical lengthening of a final vowel does not take place before the initial consonant group of the following word, except if the second element of the consonant group be (y or) v. 311. Metrical lengthening takes place also when the following consonant is succeeded by (y or) v, to be pronounced as (i and) u. M. 62.

á-bhut-s-i = 1 sg. s aor. √budh 'wake'; with the regular aspirate media (bh), on the final aspiration (dh) being lost (by dissimilation) before the suffixal -s. 126; M. 23.

a-bhai-ṣ-ma = 1 pl. s aor. √bhī 'to fear', written also as -bhayis-; ai (au) were spoken as diphthongs āi (āu), nowadays mostly as ēi (ēu) and not as āi (āu); this is shown by pronunciation and writing of āi, ay, aiy, aiy for ai; thus a-bhai- = a-bhayi-; cp. also a-jayī-t = *a-jai-t. 40; cp.

nai-ṣ-ta (for *nā-s-ta with ā before consonants like nā-thá) a-prai-ṣ-ī-t (for *a-prā-s-ī-t, like prāy-as (e) with āy before a vowel) which have been treated like -ī roots, (i.e. á-jai-ṣ-ma, á-bhai-ṣ-ma) 88.

abhy á-ta-stambh-a-t = 3 sg. red. aor. √stambh 'prop', s does not change to ṣ. 235.

abhy-á-ṣñc-an = 3 pl. ipf. √sic 'sprinkle'; preceded by a preposition ending in -i, the s changes into ṣ, although there be intervention of a. 235; M. 49.

abhy-á-ṣic-yanta = 3 pl. ps. ipf. √sic 'sprinkle'; for the change of s into ṣ cp. above. 235; M. 49.

abhy-á-ṣthā-m = 1 sg. root aor. √sthā 'stand'; for the change of s into ṣ cp. abhy-á-ṣñc-an. 235; M. 49.

abhy-ā-nāy-ayan = pr. pt. of causative √nī 'lead' with abhi + ā; cp. below. 279.

abhy-ā-nāy-an: for abhy-ā-nāy-ayan; the first ya has been dropped by haplogogy. 279.

abhy-udg-a = rising, uprisen; abhi + √ubj 'force'; Kāt. and Pat. (on P. 7.2.59) derive -dg- from -bj- √ubj. where the real nature of j (whether it is old palatal or a new palatal) is uncertain. 161; on P. 8.3.38 Pat. rightly derives it from √gam 'go'. 181.

abhy-ūrṇuv-āná = pr. pt. Ā √vr̥ 'cover' for -ṇv- āná (according to Sievers) at least it is so to be read. 204.

abhy-ūrṇv-āná = cp. above, with -ṇv after -ur against apa-r-ṇv-ánt-as (√r̥ 'go') with -ṇv after ar (and -ṇv after r̥ in -r̥-ṇv-án, -r̥-ṇv-atí). 204.

abh-rá = cloud, √nabh 'burst': Gk. ἀφρός 'form', Lat imber 'rain'; Vedic a: ṇ. 9; cp. nābh- 'clouds' where ā is a lengthened variety of a: ṇ. 79; according to Śaṅkara = *ap-bhr-a 'bearing water'. 113.

á-bhrāt = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √bhrāj 'shine'; the cerebral ṭ appears in place of the radical palatal after the ending (s) has been

dropped; here ṭ is phonetic in the 3 sg. only standing for -ṣṭ (= IE. k-t), it has been transferred to the 2 sg. where k would be phonetic standing for -kṣ (= IE. k-s). 174; M. 34.

ábh-ri = spade √nabh 'burst'; cp. abh-rá; Vedic a: ṇ. 8.

abhr-īya = coming from the cloud, beside classical abhr-ya; -īya: -ya. 200.

abhr-ya = cp. above. 200.

am = to injure; pr. ámiṣi, ámīti with i; often -ī appears in ablaut with -ā, also, apparently of the same value with -i from IE. -ə; but in reality such -ī is the low grade of IE. -āi, which appears as ā before consonants [pā(y)], but -āy before vowels as in: gí-tha: gā-thá: gāy-ati (with i: ā: āy), besides there are certain words with i which have no ablaut (with -ā, āy), e.g. plīhán 'spleen', śikāyāti: śikara; to this class of -ī belong √am (ī), grabh (ī), brū (ī, brav-ī). 19, 20.

á-mavi-ṣṇu = not given to fail; √miv 'push'; before consonants the expected ablaut of -iv is -ayū from eīū (older eīəu), but instead we get -iv: avi. 91.

amā = at home; cp. dām; according to Zubaty d is elided in amā; cp. áru: IE. ákru and dákrū; ajá: Slav. koza. 263.

a-mārk-ṣ-ī-t = 3 sg. s aor. √mr̥j 'wipe' with regular ār; against this cp. a-sprāk-ṣ-ī-t ('sprs' 'touch') with rā through metathesis. 213.

á-mārt = 3 sg. root aor. √mr̥j 'wipe'; when a -t follows an r and belongs to the root, it is allowed to remain. M. 61.

aminantaṁ évaiḥ = (RV. I.79.2 Pp. -ta e-; 3 pl. ipf. Ā √mi 'damage'); -a is nasalized before e- to avoid contraction. 314; M. 64.

amí = nom. pl. msc. adás 'this'; nom. pl. -ī remains unchanged before vowels on the analogy of the dual in -ī. 320.

amīva-cātana = driving away disease, for amīvā c-; final ā of the first member is often shortened before (a group of consonants or) a long syllable. M. 75.

amīva-hán = destroying disease, cp. above. M. 75.

āmī-vā = distress, √am 'injure'; ī without ablaut with ā before consonants and āy before vowels; cp. √am 89; cp. amīva-cātana and amīva-hán. M. 75.

āmī-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. √am 'injure'; ī is on the analogy of grabhī-ṣta, a-grabhī-t, gr̥bhī-tā; which alternates with ā(y) in gr̥bhāy-āti; similarly bravī-mi is formed on grabhī-ṣta etc. 89; all the same, ī, which follows the final consonant of a root, may be a lengthening of i, and accordingly, amī = ami. 89.

á-mug-dhvam = 2 pl. root aor. Ā. √much 'leave'; just as á-mug-dhvam is related to mu-muk-tam, so is *az-dhī related to ás-ti (unvoiced mute becoming voiced, by assimilation, when followed by a voiced one). 271.

amu-yā = in that manner, thus; before an adverbial -yā, -u is not lengthened. 45; M. 10.

amu-yós = gen. loc. du. of adás 'this'; u is not lengthened. 45.

amṛtodana = name of a Buddhist person; with o against páñcaudana with au. 320.

amenāṁś cid = (RV. V. 31. 2) cp. anuyājāṁś ca. M. 69.

amṇāḥ = forthwith; owing to the predilection for cerebrals in Prakrit, which substituted ṇ for n throughout between vowels, even without the influence of neighbouring cerebrals, some words with such an unphonetic ṇ seem to have crept in the Vedic. 194; M. 39.

amṇāḥ = beside amṇāḥ. 194.

amnás a- = quickly; original amnás (with as) cp. amnó jātān (AV. VIII. 6. 19); -ar on the analogy of adverbs in -ar, e.g. antár. avár. 339.

amnó iātān = cp. above. 339.

ámba = voc. of ambā 'mother', whose -a may be compared with Greek νύμφα (voc.) for νύμφη 'a bride, a young wife', may be related to an interjection. 6; ámba 'father' ambā 'mother': Gk. νύμφη; according to Kluge Vedic b represents bh. 130.

amba = father, m stands for m before b in mss.; is irregular. 259.

ambara = cloth = *anu-var-a √vr̥ + anu 'cover'; u, as final of the prior member in a compound disappears before the initial v of the second member. 59.

ámbu = water (*ambhu): ámbhas, with an aspirate media beside the media. 129.

ámbhas = water; cp. above and nábh-as with a: ṇ. 9. 129.

á-myak = 3 sg. root aor. √myaks 'be situated' (with -kṣ having a quasi-radical character); the rule that final -kṣ becomes -ṭ applies, originally, only to those cases, where kṣ = IE. ks, and where final suffixal s has been dropped. 305; cp. an-ák. M. 61.

á-mrav-am = cp. á-brav-am, where b stands for m. 182.

amla = sour; Pāli ambila from *ambla; -mla- = -mbla-, for a parallel case in Gk. cp. βλώσχω from μλώσχω (cp. μολοῦμαι 'to come or go') like βροτος 'a mortal' *μροτός. 183; amla: Lat. amā-rus; 'sour' Classical Skt. l = IE r. 220.

amhā-ti = Pāli for amha (i)ti with -a lengthened before ti = íti; cp. Vedic védā íti. 315.

á-yaṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. s aor. Ā. √yaj 'sacrifice'; cerebral kṣ represents the combination kṣ, which, in origin is = j (= IIr. ž) + s; this (j), on the loss of the s (s aor.) before -ta becomes -ṣ ṭa-. 230; M. 47.

ayas = cp. ayāśayā. (M. 1.2.7: 17.4 Pp. aya āśayēty aya āśayā). 342.

ayas-māya = made of iron, cp. ayo-māya. 38, 343.

á-yām-s-am = 1 sg. s aor. act. √yam 'stretch': yam-ya- (= ym-)

long grade ā : normal grade a, ā appearing in act. s aor. 80; M. 18; cp. a-yān (3. sg. act. s aor. √yam) = *a-yām-s with m changed into n before s. 330; M. 69.

*a-yāj-s = cp. ayāṭ and ayās.

a-yāt = 3 sg. s aor. act. √yaj 'sacrifice' (= a-yāj-s-t); the j (√yaj) is an old palatal (i.e. the media ś = IE k̑) and when final, is changed into cerebral (ṣ) against the new palatal j, which interchanges with guttural (cp. vārk, ā-vṛk √vrj 'twist'), 138; M. 31; 159; the cerebral ṭ appears in place of the radical (old) palatal after the ending has been dropped 174; 2 sing aor. of √yaj beside ayās. M. 61.

á-yān = 3 sg. s aor. act. √yam 'stretch, reach' = *á-yam-s-t, n regularly appears for m, when radically final, it is, originally, followed by a suffixal s or t. 196; M. 37; 60; cp. sárgāṁ iva with -āṁ for -ān. 330; for *á-yān-st. M. 69.

a-yām-i = 3 sg. ps. aor. √yam 'stretch'; in 3 sg. ps. aor. a appears before a conjunct consonant (a-sarj-i √srj 'release') but ā before a single consonant (a-yām-i). 13.

ayā-śayā = (?) for ayaḥ-śayā or ayaś-ś- in MS. 1.2.7: 17.4 with the Pp. as aya śsayéty aya śsayā; Wa. suggests the elision of visarjaniya together with the lengthening of the preceding a. 342; M. 71.

á-yās = falsely derived from √yaj 'sacrifice' in 3 sg. s aor. active. 305; for *a-yājs 2 sg. root aor. √yaj 'sacrifice' beside a-yāt; it shows the beginning of the tendency to normalize the terminations so as to have -s in 2 sg. and -t in 3 sing. cp. srā-s, a-bhanas and a-srat. M. 61.

á-yuk-ṣ-ata = 3 pl. s aor. Ā √yuj 'yoke'; change of media into tenuis, in such a situation, is IE.; thus á-yuk-ṣ-ata going back to *ēyukṣnto; against this kṣ,

which stands for ghs, is the result of IIr. gzh, gives gdh from ght. 132.

a-yuj-á = companionless : yóg-a 'yoking', before the suffix -a, the final of the root (in original gutturals) is mostly guttural, because the -a, in nearly all the cases of the noun represents IE. -ō; the rule in the RV. is that the guttural appears before both the accented -á and unaccented -a, while the palatal appears only before the accented -á. 149; M. 29.

á-yuj-ran = 3 pl. root aor. √yuj 'yoke', in verbal inflection, the palatal (new) appearing before a and diphthongs always appears also before r-. 153; M. 30.

-ayeta = 3 sg. pot. mid. ending; in inscriptions written as -ayita; this exchange shows that e was close in pronunciation. 35.

áyo-aḡra = iron-pointed; = áyas + a-; hiatus appears in compounds, when the final s of the first member has disappeared before a vowel. 41; M. 12.

á-yoj-i = 3 sg. ps. aor. √yuj 'yoke'; the palatal j in place of the guttural g (= IE g^w) is phonetic before the palatal i. 148.

ayo-máya = made of iron, beside ayas-máya; -o represents -az, in bases in -as before a suffix beginning with -m-, 38; before some of the suffixes of derivation, the final of a stem is sometimes treated in the same manner as that of the first member (before the second member) in a compound. 343.

-ar = cp. ántas-patha. M. 72.

á-raj-ya-ta = 3 sg. ipf. √raj 'colour': cp. lajj-a-te with l = r 220.

araṭu = name of the tree Calosanthus Indica Bl. (for araṭu with ṭ) cp. aralu with l in place of the phonetic d (ṭ between vowels = ḍ = ḷ). 222.

araṭu = cp. aralu with l in place of the phonetic ḍ; 222.

áraṇa = stranger, distant; cp. áraṇya 'distance, forest' from IĒ. *elm̥njo-: Lat. ulmus. 10.

aráṇi = the wood of the Ficus Religiosa used for kindling fire by attrition; cp. āṇi 'the pin of the axle of a cart' with a Prakritic n (due to the preceding original r). 192.

áraṇya = distance, forest *elm̥njo-; Lat. ulmus 'an elm, elm-tree' with a (of -ra-) = m̥ 10; the equation of Vedic r = Lat. l (ulmus) is uncertain. 212.

aratní = elbow; Gk. ὀλένη 'elbow', Goth. aleina: Lat. ulna 'elbow': the point is: ara-, alei dissyllabic beside ul-, ra- monosyllabic. 101; medial Vedic r corresponds to the IĒ. medial l (the Latin ulna-). 210; M. 42.

áram = enough, beside l in álam. 222.

arara = door; (= ararí) beside l in alāra. 221.

aralu = cp. araḍu- aratu; in the later Samhitās and Classical Skt. l occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

arāti-yāti = is hostile (i does not change into ī before y-) beside arātiy- denom. of á-rāti. 45; M. 10.

arāti-yú = behaving like an enemy (beside arātiyāti) with phonetic long ī before the suffixal -y. 45.

áravan = horse + beside árvan = árvat (√r̥); the introduction of -ā- before v is unmotivated, (on analogy of á-rāvan 'nongiver'?). 57.

a-rí = enemy; Bergaigne explains it, according to bṛhád-ri with the ablaut rai: *rī- ri. 95.

aríá = cp. aryá and aryá. 288; M. 80.

á-ruk-ṣa-t = 3 sg. sa aor. √ruh (= rudh) 'ascend'; h represents original dh (= rudh) yet it is treated like h (√vah). the old palatal = Ilr. žh. 250; M. 53. This is so on the analogy of √rih 'lick' and √vah 'carry' whose h represents the old palatal žh. 255.

aruṇá = red: Gk. μαρμαίρω (only in pr. and ipf. 'to flash'; Vedic a = m̥ sonant nasal. 10.

aruṣ = a sore or wound; the ablaut írmá 'wound': aruṣ-r̥- is false. 25.

aruṣá = red; cp. aruṇá. 10.

arus-srāṇa = a kind of medical preparation for wounds; √śrā 'boil', with s in place of ś. 226; M. 46.

á-rūkṣi-ta = soft, √rūṣ 'cover with dust'; kṣ = ṣ + ś; final ṣ of verbs in -ṣ, when followed by an initial suffixal s- becomes kṣ (not a phonetic result of ṣṣ but) on the analogy of kṣ = ś + s; because both ṣ + t and ś + t (= k̄ + t) alike become s-t̄, the product of ṣ + s was made alike (kṣ) with that of ś + s (= kṣ), where it was really phonetic. 137.

á-reḍ-ant = not deceiving; from prpt. √riṣ 'injure' = á-reḍ-ant; cp. heḍ- and hiḍ. 275; M. 57.

ark-á = glow, praise, √arc 'shine', 'praise' = ark-ká (JUB. IV. 23. 4 on ark-ya-) with irregular abbreviation, cp. satyám from sá (n)t + ya falling with satyá- = from sat-tyám or sat-ti-yám. 113; = ray; with a guttural before the suffixal -a-, because a = IĒ. ō; cp. arc-á 'shining' with a palatal which appears only before an accented -á- (while guttural is frequent before both the accented -á- and unaccented-a-). 149, 150.

ark-ká = sun, glow; cp. above; with doubling of k; when there is doubling after r, the first element of doubling goes with the prior syllable. 278.

argadá = bolt, bar; cp. argala with l in place of the phonetic ḍ; cp. arara: ararí: alāra. 221.

argalá = cp. above; in later Samhitās and Classical Skt. l appears in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

argh-á = price, √arh (=argh) 'deserve'; cp. argh-a-te where gh is due to the analogy of argh-á where it is phonetic owing to the following a = IĒ. 0. 148; M. 50; cp. √arh where h represents the palatalization of gh. 245.

argh-a-te = 3 sg. pr. √argh = arh 'deserve'; expected arh- (with palatalization) owing to the following a = IE. e (cp. Gk. *περ-ε-ται*); for gh cp. argh-á. 148.

argh-íśa = name of Śiva = argha + íśa with irregular elision of -a before i; cp. argheśvara. 319.

argheśvara = lord of offering, Śiva; cp. above. 319.

arc = praise; cp. āṇṛc-úr (pf. 3 pl.) where n is meant to avoid hiatus (Benfey). 196.

arc-á = shining : ark-á 'ray', before the suffixal -a, the final of the roots (in -gutturals) is mostly guttural, because the -a, in nearly all the cases of noun represents IE. ō; the rule in the RV. is that the guttural appears before both the accented -á and unaccented -a, while the palatal only before accented -á; the fluctuation arose from some cases in oxytones having had IE. ē, others ō. 149; the agent nouns, being mostly oxytones, show a preference for the palatal, which originally appeared in oxytones only. 150.

arc-áya-ti = pr. of caus. √arc 'praise'; before -áyati (= ēie-) the guttural changes into a palatal; this change, however, does not take place in ĩkh-áyati, where kh is retained. 140; M. 26, 29; -áyati = IE. ējeti and therefore changes the preceding guttural into (a new) palatal. 149.

arj = to acquire; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal, or a new palatal owing to the insufficiency of comparative evidence. 161.

árjuna = white, bright, j is recognized as an old palatal (i.e. the media of ś = k) when it occurs before a sound that does not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 31; árjuna: raj, rāj, rajatá all with ra (for ar) by metathesis. 214; M. 43.

árṇa = fight: Gk. *μαρναμαι* 'to fight', Vedic a represents sonant nasal ṁ. 10; cp. árṇas, árṇa-,

árṇavá: Lat. mare 'sea' (IE. *ṛṇ-). 10; the ablaut árṇa: írṇa is false. 25.

árṇa-vá = waving, flood; cp. árṇa, árṇas: Lat. mare 'sea'. 10.

árṇas = flood: Lat. mare 'sea' (= IE. ṛṇ-) with a = ṁ. 10.

árththa = aim, purpose; th is doubled after r. 112; = ártha. 112; = Av. artha shows that the Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; = Pāli aṭṭha with the double cerebral going back to r + dental. 168.

arth-a-te = 3 sg. pr. √arth 'to ask'; cp. Pkt. aṇihati with cerebral th in place of the dental th originally preceded by an r sound. 167.

ard = to move, vanish; cp. ṛṇat-ti (ṛṇad = ṛd : ard) where n is meant to avoid hiatus; cp. āṇṛc-úr. 196.

arp-ayati = 3 sg. pr. caus. √ṛ 'go', cp. árpipam: arpayati where Bartholomae sees the ablaut of i (= IE. ē) with a (= IE. e, o). 18.

arbudá = name of a foe of Indra or Aryans; the origin of b is obscure and the word may be foreign. 184; M. 36.

árbuda = cp. above with shift of accent. 184; M. 36.

arbha-ká = little, small, cp. árbha-ga with media in place of the older tenuis. 117; M. 22.

árbha-ga = youthful : arbha-ká; in a few instances media stands for the original tenuis. 117; M. 22.

aryá = noble, lord; two-syllabic [against dyáus monosyllabic but dyāus (= díyaus, voc.) bisyllabic] like aryā (to be read as ariyā two-syllabic). 288.

aryam(a) ṇ-é = dat. sg. of aryamán (from aryá-) 'friend'; -an = ṇ before vowels. 11.

aryā = noble = ariā, occurring only once, (RV. I. 123.1) otherwise aryá; there is already a tendency in the RV., to change a final svarita into a final udātta; this udātta is secondary, being a substitute for the independent svarita (which itself is the product of an original

udātta). 288; cp. dyāus for dyāus. M. 80.

arvāk = coming hither, (= arvāc) original k is restored (for final c) at the pause. 303; M. 60.

arvāg rādhaḥ = (RV. I. 9. 5) for arvāc through arvāk, assimilation. M. 67.

arvāc = cp. above. 303.-

arh = deserve; Gk. ἀρῶνω 'to bring in money'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE medial l in Gk. 210; M. 42; h represents palatalization (IIr. zh) of gh; cp. cognate forms, where gh is found before other sounds than ś, e.g. argh-á: Av. arəja, arəjañh- 'price', Gk. ἀρῶνω 'to acquire'. 245.

-arh-á = deserving; for the treatment of guttural before the suffix -a cp. arc-á. 149.

arh-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √arh 'deserve'; with regular phonetic h (for gh = IIr. zh) before the a of the thematic verbal endings (a = IE. e); cp. argha-te, which owes it gh (against the phonetic h) to the analogy of argh-á. 148; M. 50.

arhariṣváni = frolicsome, beside harṣ-a-te 'rejoices', i being due to svarabhakti? 56.

arh-yās-am = 1 sg. prec. √arh; has no metathesis (rā: ār); cp. bráhmaṇ, brahmán: Av. baresman-, barhís. 213.

ala = sting of a scorpion; Pāli ala 'crayfish': aḍa 'point'; occasionally l appears in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

alam-kār-a = ornament, alam + √kr̥, cp. alamkāla with l by assimilation. 221.

alam-kāl-a = cp. above. 221.

álam = enough, beside áram: Gk. ἀρᾰίσχω 'to fit' 'to adopt'; in the later Samhitās the use of l (= IE. r) extends further than in the RV. 220; M. 44.

ál-ar-ti = 3 sg. int. √ṛ 'go'; l represents IE. r by dissimilation, 221; M. 45.

*alar-yati = for araryati √ṛ 'go': Gk. ὀρρῦμι 'to rouse, stir'; l for r by dissimilation; cp. above. 221.

ál-ar-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. of int. ṛ 'go'; cp. ál-ar-ti. 221; M. 45.

alālā-bhāv-ant = sounding cheerfully; l has an independent Indian origin in onomatopoeic words. 222; M. 45.

a-lā-tṛ-ṇá = not giving forth, miserly; its derivation from √rā (= lā) 'give': Lat. rēs 'property' and connection not certain. 221; M. 45.

alābu(ka) = bottle-gourd; the origin of b is obscure; the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 37.

alāra = door; cp. arara with r (for l) by dissimilation. 221.

a-lāvi-ṣ-am = 1 sg. aor. √lū 'cut'; cp. a-bodhi-s-am. 13.

álina = name of a tribe; l seems to be of foreign origin. 223; M. 45.

a-lip-s-ata = 3 pl. s. aor. Ā. √lip 'smear': Gk. ἀλείφω 'anoint with oil'; in the latest parts of the RV. there occur some verbal formations, which contain l corresponding to the IE. l in cognate languages; in the older parts of the RV. no such verbal is found 215; M. 44.

álpa = small: Lith. alpnas 'little, small'; in the later Samhitās this l represents IE. l. 219.

áva = down, cp. avatá- 'well': Lett. avūts 'well, spring' *aṇontos. 10; = Lat. ab; cp. va with the loss of a. 76, 77; áva: Pkt. o reduced to u in u-jjha-ti, u-jjhana, u-jji-hi 164; áva: o in Pkt., cp. o-ṇa-ti = ava (apa) nayati. 194; cp. pra-v-erita (= prāver- with pra + ava + īr-). 223; √kr̥ has s after áva in ava-s-kara 'something to be concealed or swept away'. 264.

ava-karś-áyati = 3 sg. caus. √kr̥ś 'be lean' ar: ṛ (cp. kr̥ś-á) in guṇa ablaut and not samprasāraṇa; kraś-i-mán, kraś-iyas (with ra for ar) are formed on the analogy of prath-i-mán, prath-iyas. 71.

ava-galbhate = 3 sg. denominative of avagalbhá 'brave or valiant.' 146.

ava-cūla = hanging tuft of hair, for -cūḍa, between vowels ḍ becomes

- l, cp. caula 'muṇḍana ceremony'. 222.
- avaṭá = pit : avár 'down'; cerebral ṭ appears by Prakritism in place of dental originally preceded by an r (or l) sound. 167; M. 33, 34; avaṭá : avatá 'well' M. 34; the equation is doubtful. 173.
- avaṭé iva = cp. avāṭaiva. 318.
- avāṭaiva = as if in a hole = avate iva-MU. VI. 28; *avāṭa iva, which should give, by irregular abbreviation, avateva; -ṭaiva on the analogy of práiṣayúr. 318.
- ava-nég-ya = 'to be washed off' √nij 'to wipe' beside ava-něj-ya; guttural g, instead of the new palatal j, frequently appears before the suffix -ya. 143.
- ava-něj-ya = cp. above. 143.
- avatá = fount, well, spring, Lett. avúts from IE. *aṃtos; Vedic -a = —on through sonant nasal. 10; avatá beside -tā (M. 34); no connection with avatá. 173.
- áva-t-ta = cut off = áva √dā + ta; the low grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with the ppt. of dā 'cut', 'give'. 82; M. 18.
- a-vat-sya-t = conditional √vas 'shine'; the dental sibilant, as final of roots, becomes t before the s of verbal suffixes. 178.
- ava-di-gy-e = pf. mid. 3 sg. √dā 'divide' for *ava-di-dy-e with the change of d into g; cp. pṛk-sú for pṛt-sú. 135.
- ava-deg-dhi = 3 sg. pr. √dih 'smear'; the h of √dih represents old palatal (IIr. žh) and we should accordingly expect *-deḍhi; -deg-dhi presupposes h to be original guttural (= IIr. žh); this confusion in treatment is due to the manifold origin of h. 254.
- a-vadya-bhíyā = through fear of censure; -i changes into -iy (and not into -y) before the vowel of the case-termination. 198.
- ava-dhyāy-ati = 3 sg. pr. √dhyai 'reflect', 'despises': Pāli u-jjhā-yati with u = o = áva; jjh = dhy, cp. u-jjihi, u-jjhiti. 164.
- áva nay-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √nī 'lead' 'leads down' = o-ṇa-ti in Buddhist Skt.; o = áva. 54; 194.
- ava-nég-ya = cp. ava-nég-ya. 143.
- ava-prajj-ana = the end of the warp of a web: ánava-prg-ṇa √pṛc 'mix' with ra : ṛ samprasā-rana ablaut 71; in a few instances media represents older tenuis. 117; jj from IE. zg. 162.
- ava-yāj = cp. ava-yās for *ava-yāj-s. 305.
- ava-yās = nom. sg. of ava-yāj 'a particular priest', 'sacrificial share' for *ava-yāj-s (according to P.); cp. sadha-mās. 305; in the only passage in which it occurs in the RV. it has to be read as quadrisyllabic i.e. as ava-yājah, and is probably to be explained as a contraction which retains the following -s of the nominative, (and not the prehistoric s of *-yāj-s). M. 61.
- *avayo-bhis = cp. above; with o for -az. 38.
- avár = down; cp. avatá with cerebral ṭ. 167; M. 33, 34; has original r. 339; M. 72.
- ávar-a = lower (or áva-ra?); cp. avár astu and avó astu. 335.
- avaram = another, cp. Pāli huraṃ beside oram; u-becoming hu; cp. hediśāni beside ediś- (= idīś-) in Śāhābāzgarhi Áś. edicts, and Hindi hōr for aur 'and'. 243.
- avár astu = cp. avó astu with original r treated like s. 335.
- ava-ródh-ana = blockade, innermost part of anything, √rudh; cp. √ruh where h represents dh. 250.
- avár mahāḥ = RV. I. 133. 6; regular with original r; but cp. avó divāḥ. M. 72.
- ava-vraśc-á = splinter, chip √vraśc 'cut'; cp. arc-á, arh-á and yūpa-vraśc-á. 149.
- á-vas-ran = 3 pl. root aor. √vas 'shine': ucchāti (pr. 3 sg. √vas) with the ablaut va : u. 70.
- ava ṣṭambh = to prop, √ṣṭambh; ṣ for s on the analogy of ví ṣṭambh. 235.

áva-ṣṭhyū-ta = ppt. √ṣṭhiv 'spit'; ṣ for s on the analogy of forms like praty-á-ṣṭhiv-am, nir-a-ṣṭhiv-am; (yū = iv). 236.

ava ṣvaṇ = to make sound; ṣ is on the analogy of vi ṣvaṇ. 35.

av-as-á = refreshment (cp. áv-as 'help'); the ava (of avasá) has no connection with the o of óṣa-dhi which seems connected with √uṣ 'burn'. 54.

ava-sā-na = resting place, end: Pāli v-osāna; for the introduction of v cp. i-dám : y-idam; uc-ya-te : v-uccati. 338.

á-vāt = 3 sg. s aor. √vah 'carry', with a phonetic t̥ as final, cp. MS. vy-á-vāt for AV. vy-à-vāt. 172; cerebral t̥ appears for the radical palatal (h) after the personal endings (-t and -s) have been dropped. 174; M. 34; t̥ = h which represents the old palatal aspirate = IIr. žh. 247; M. 51. 61.

ávāḍ dhavyāni = (RV. X. 16. 12) for -ḍ dh-, cp. tát dhí. M. 73.

a-vāk-s-am = 1 sg. s aor. √vas 'dwell' = a-vāt-s-am; in Pkt. both ks and ts were changed to cch; hence -vāt-s- may have become -vāk-s- by confusion. 135.

a-vāt-s-am = cp. above. 135.

a-vāt-s-i-s = 2 sg. siṣ aor. √vas 'dwell', the dental sibilant, as final of roots, becomes t before the s of the verbal suffixes. 178; M. 35; according to Bartholomae the ts in 2 sg. is on the analogy of *avāt (3 sg.). 179.

a-vādi-ṣ-ur = 3 pl. iṣ aor. √vad (i) 'speak', cp. vād-ati where -i (= ə) has disappeared before the thematic vowel a. 81.

avārchati = 3 sg. pr. √ṛ 'go' + ava; in AV. and VS. the preposition ā contracts with ṛ to āṛ (cp. ā-rti); TS. extends this contraction to prepositions in -a as well. 319.

a-vā-sī-t = 3 sg. siṣ aor. √vā 'blow': vāy-ati : vi-tá; ā + āy : ī; the low grade -ī is graded with -ai, which appears as -āy before

vowels, but -ā before consonants, cp. gī-yā-māna. 87.

avid-dhí = 2 sg. is aor. ipv. √av 'favour' (= avi-s + dhí), the cerebral d represents the cerebral sibilant ṣ before dh, which should phonetically change to *idhi (through iz-dh; cp. tādhi) -iddhí appears under the influence of the cognate verbal forms with short i (as aviṣṭu). 176; M. 34, 35; 272.

a-viyaṅga = not mutilated = a-vya-, with -iy- instead of -y-. 321.

á-vi-ven-an = pr. pt. √ven 'long'; cp. below. 333.

á-vi-ven-an tám ít = (RV. IV. 24. 6 Pp. ávi-venan tám) more probable is ávi-venam (as in IV. 25. 3 mánasāvivenam = mánasā ávi-ve-); the confusion is due to the actual change of m to n before dentals. 333; M. 68.

á-vi-venam = acc. sg. of á-vi-vena not disaffected √ven 'long'. 333; M. 68.

avi-ṣ-ṭam = 2 du. iṣ aor. ipv. √av 'favour': cp. ū-tí, ū-ma with the ablaut ävi : ū for long ū against o : u for short u. 84.

ávéd v indra = (RV. I. 28. 1) = áva íd u in-; with u changed into v; but cp. práty u adar'i (RV. VII. 81. 1), bhā u am'áve (RV. I. 46. 10) where u remains unchanged. 320; in all the Samhitās, the particle u following a consonant is written as v and pronounced as u before a vowel. M. 65.

av-eṣyāmi = (AB.) 1 sg. fut. √i 'go' = ava + eṣyāmi, with elision of a before e-. 320.

avaihi = 2 sg. ipv. √i 'go' = ava + ihi; -ai- for -e- on the analogy of upaitu = upa + etu (3 sg. ipv. √i 'go'). 319.

avó astu = expected avár a-; cp. avar-á; original r treated like s; as -aḥ is the pause form of both -r and -s, a certain amount of mutual contamination appears in their samdhi. 335.

á-voc-at = 3 sg. red. aor. √vac 'speak' = á-va-uc-at with o as a contraction of a + u. M. 9.

á-voc-am = 1 sg. red. aor. √vac; for o cp. above. 36; M. 12; before the a ā of the thematic verbal endings appeared, as final of verbs (in gutturals) regularly the palatal : pac-ānti, sāj-ati, dah-āti, avoc-am; and because the IE. thematic vowel had the ablaut ē : ō, there must have been, originally, an exchange of guttural and palatal and in sing. must have been spoken *pák-ā (mi), pác-asi, pác-ati; but the palatal, which was here as phonetic as the guttural, has ultimately prevailed. 147.

avó diváh = (RV. V. 40. 6) for avár 'down' (with, original r); avó (as if with -s) is due to the influence of páro diváh and páro divá (for páras). M. 72.

ás = to eat, cp. AV. as-yate, where s stands for ś. 226.

***ás-an** = ás-man : stone, ἄχμων 'anvil' Lith. akmũ; Vedic a (throughout a in the guṇa grade) not going back to IE. ē ō but to ā (in cases having an ablaut with ō). 78.

ás-án-i = thunderbolt; cp. áśtrā 'sting' with ś in place of ś. 230; M. 47.

á-śas-tī-s = nom. pl. of á-śasti (śas-tī = praise); according to metre ī has the value of two short ikāras. 49.

a-śā-t = 3 sg. s. aor. √śā 'sharpen' (= a-śā-s-t); the dental s, as final of roots, is changed to t, before t of the 3 sg. of a past tense, cp. vy-à-vāt √vas 'shine'. 179.

a-śāy-atam = 2 du. ipf. Ā √śi 'lie': śi-ma; ī, as final of roots is graded with -ai which becomes -āy before vowels but -ā before consonants. 88.

***a-śāy-ata** = 2 pl. ipf. Ā √śi 'lie'. cp. śi-van and śé-še. M. 19.

ási-tā-vant = one who has eaten (= áśita + v- √ás(i) 'eat') cp. án-ās-vāms- (not having eaten) where i (IE. e) of ás(i) is elided before v-. 82.

ásīti = eighty; cp. aśtau with ś in place of ś before t. 230.

ás-ī-māhi = 1 pl. opt. √ás 'eat': ás-yā-m; ī (low grade) in ablaut with yā = iā. 19; M. 7.

á-śīr-ya = not crushing, (gd. √śī 'crush'); cp. śāri-tos; ir in ablaut with āri. 24.

ás-nuv-anti = 3 pl. pr. √a(m)ś 'reach'; u of -nu- is changed to uv (not v) before a- of the personal endings. 198.

ás-nó-ti = cp. above; ás- : ānāmśa, āmś-a; a (of ás) represents sonant nasal ŋ. 8.

ás-man = stone, rock: Gk. ἄχμων 'anvil', Lith. akmũ; in the guṇa grade ás-man has a, which does not go back to IE. ē ō but to ā. 78; ás-man: old Slav. kamy 'stone' (dissyllabic base) with the loss of the initial a. 100; ás-man: Lith. akmũ, Lithuanian k (for ś) is a loan from some centum language. 229; there are also a few words with ś in Vedic to which k corresponds in the Satem languages, such as ás-man Lith. akmũ. M. 47; ás-man: cp. aśthilā, where ś stands for ś before th. 230; cp. apāsthā 'barb' where ś=ś. M. 47.

ás-man-ā = inst. sg. of ás-man; -an = ŋn before a vowel. 11.

aśman-māya = made of stone (for āśma-m-); n on the analogy of āśman-vant; where -a (from sonant nasal ŋ) is accompanied by n before v-. 11.

ás-yā-m = 1 sg. prec. √ás 'attain', cp. aśi-mahi (i: yā = iā). 19.

a-śrī-rá = ugly; with r in RV. but a-sli-lā in AV. with l. 215; M. 43.

ášru = tear: Gk. δάκρυ, Lat. lacruma 'tear'; Vedic a in the guṇa grade, corresponds to ā in cognate languages; this a does not go back to IE. ē ō, but to IE. ā. 78; áśru = Av. asru, Lith. aszarā-: Gk. δάκρυ, Lat. dacruma, Germ. zähre 'tear' point to the loss of initial d; it is however, probable that there were two different but synonym IE. forms viz. *akru and *dakru. 262; M. 55.

a-sli-lá = ugly, cp. a-srī-rá. 215; M. 43.

ás-va = horse; v is consonantal and not syllabic, cp. pronoun ya-; gen. sing. in -sya; comparative suffix -yas-, present element -ya-, and fut. element -sya-. 202; M. 40; ás-vas: Gk. ἵππος, Lat. quus; dental sibilant regularly represents IE. dental sibilant. 241; M. 47; ś represents the old palatal k̑. M. 46.

aśva-śā = granting horses (√san; according to Pat.) s changes to ṣ on the analogy of go-śā. 237.

áśva-ścand-ra = brilliant with horses; sibilant is preserved after a final vowel in compounds or in samdhi, cp. á-skṛdhoyu, 'uncurtailed' ádhi ścandrām. M. 55.

aśvāms ca = aśvān ca; between a final n and the following initial voiceless mute, is inserted a s or its representative (ś before c). 331.

aśvāms tām = aśvān tām, cp. above. 331.

áśvā-m = acc. sg. of áś-vā 'mare'; cp. áśvās (nom. pl.) with the contraction of ā + a = ā. 102; M. 11.

áśvā-vant = rich in horses; -a is lengthened before the initial v- of the secondary suffix. 46.

áśvās = nom. pl. of áśvā 'mare' = áśvā + as with the contraction of -ā + a- = ā-. 102; M. 11.

aśvin evē = (RV. VIII. 9. 9 Pp. aśvinā evā it) final ā, instead of being contracted with e and o, is in a few instances elided before these diphthongs. 319; M. 64.

áśv-īya = relating to horse: áśv-ya; -īya: -ya side by side. 201; M. 40.

áśve = loc. sg. of áś-va 'horse': Gk. οἷον, οἷον; Vedic e = Gk. οἷ, ei 36; e = a + i (nom. acc. du. fem. and neut. 36; M. 9; 11.

áśv-ya = cp. áśv-īya. 201.

áśa-tara = more accessible; ś after a is uncommon and the word may not be purely Aryan. 239; M. 48.

á-śāḍha = invincible, ppt. √sah 'overpower'; cerebral ś due to the cerebral ḍh. 224, 225; -ā = -aḥ; before IIr. z or zo, when

these are followed by one or more consonants, vowels are lengthened by way of compensation on the loss of z or ṣ. 44; M. 10; √sah (with h representing the old palatal aspirate = IIr. ṣh) ḍh = h + t (*ṣḍh, ṣ disappears leaving compensatory lengthening). 247; *á-saḥ-ḍha > *á-saḥ-ḍha > á-sah + ta for -āḍh cp. śāḍhr. 275; M. 45, 58.

á-śāḥa = invincible; cp. above; ḥ appears in the RV., between vowels, for the cerebral ḍ, and with an appended sign for h, for the cerebral aspirate ḍh. 225; M. 53.

á-śāḥā = invincible √sah; = á-śāḍhā (= á-śāḥā in RV.) in the later saṃhitās ḥ appears in place of the phonetic ḍ (ḍh) between vowels; this is regularly so in the Kāṇva recension of the VS. 221; M. 45.

aṣṭā = eight; -ā before consonants and in the pausa, -au (or -āv) before vowels. 107; Schulze takes two IE. forms viz. *oktōu: októ-bhis; with these he connects aṣṭáu: aṣṭā; thence dváu: dvā and therefrom the double endings -áu: ā for nom. acc. dual. 108; the vowel ā is originally long. M. 75.

aṣṭā-pruṣ = having eight drops (?) from √pruṣ 'sprinkle' (down in drops); cerebral ṣ represents cerebral ś (in nom. sg. of nouns in -ṣ). 176.

aṣṭā-pruḍ = beside aṣṭāprḍa with -ru- for -ṣ-. 22.

aṣṭā-bhīs = inst. pl. of aṣṭáu; probably -ā stands for -au (aṣṭáu). cp. also gā-m, gā-s (gau-). 105; according to Schulze the loss of u element (of aṣṭáu) originally occurred before labials alone. 106.

aṣṭáu = cp. aṣṭā-bhīs with -ā instead of -au 105; -au or -āv before vowels, -ā before consonants and in the pausa. 107; M. 19; cp. Schulze's view on aṣṭā. 108; ś appears in place of ś (*okt-) before ṭ in words

connected with those having ś (like aśiti, ś = IE. k̑). 230; M. 47; aṣṭáu : Gk. ὀχτώ; under the influence of analogy, the Vedic Udātta shifted to other syllables in the Brāhmaṇas and in P's system; cp. P. áṣṭau. 238; M. 80; the position of acute is the same both in Greek and Vedic. M. 77.

áṣṭrā = goad, sting; for ṣ in place of ś cp. above. 230; M. 47.

aṣṭhīlā = ball or a round pebble or stone; ṣ stands for ś before th in words connected with those having ś, cp. áś-mn. 230.

aṣṭhī-vánt = knee; ṣ stands for ś before th. 230; according to Johansson from IE. *ōlsth-, -ls- giving rise to ṣ after a. 238; M. 48; Kāś. on P. 8. 2. 12 connects the word with ásthi-. 239; cp. ṣaṣ-thá; perhaps aṣṭhī-vánt = aks-thi-; s is dropped before th; remaining k (= ś) combining with th into usual ṣṭh. M. 47.

-as = acc. pl. ending of consonant stems, beside -n(s), of -vowel stems; a (of -as) represents ŋ (-ṅs); cp. Gk. -as, Lat. -ēs (from -ens); Goth. -uns; -as 'case-ending' reduced to -a before certain vowels; where according to Bartholomae -a is original only for -as, for -e and -o it is analogical 323; in a few instances o appears instead of ā (= ar) under the influence of -aḥ as the pause form of neuters in -as. M. 72; cp. ántas-patha where we expect antarp-. M. 72; cp. áha evā. 72.

√as = throw = ṅs, cp. asi. 10; √as 'to be' cp. (a)cchanti (for *atsyanti) in Aśokan inscriptions with -s changed to t before the following s-. 179.

a-sak-ta = 3 sg. s aor. . mid. √sa(ñ)j 'hang'; a represents sonant nasal ŋ. 8.

á-sagh-no-s = 2 sg. ipf. √sagh 'be equal to'; guttural regularly remains before -nu- spreading thence to other forms, cp. śak-nu-. M. 30.

á-sam-khyā-ta = not counted; ppt. √khyā + sam; AV. a-ḥa-kś-ta; khyā- is not from kśā- nor kśā from khyā-; kśā- related to kśā-? 209.

á-sad-a-t = 3 sg. a aor. √sad 'sit'; cp. sīd-ati 'sits' (= si-zd-ati) where a of sad is lost in -zd-. M. 17.

a-sarj-i = 3 sg. ps. aor. √srj 'release': a-yām-i; a in alteration with ā; a before consonantal group but ā before a single consonant. 13.

á-sa-sc-a-tam = 2 du. ipf. of reduplicated √sac (III class) 'accompany'; -śc- = -sac- with the ablaut a (guna grade): zero; cp. ás-ti: s-ánti √as 'be'. 76.

á-sa-srg-ram = 3 pl. ppf. √srj; old palatal j treated like the new palatal j on the analogy of √vrj (with real new palatal); cp. -varg-á); cp. also a-srg-ram, a-srg-ran and sa-srg- máhe with g in place of phonetic j. 161; M. 32.

así = sword: Lat. ensis √as 'throw' a; ṇ. 10.

á-si = 2 sg. pr. √as 'be' (= ás-si) with one s instead of two; cp. apá-su, áṃha-su, jo-ṣi, (√juṣ) ghó-ṣi (√ghus). 111; M. 21.

á-sik-nī = black; fem. of á-sita; the guttural seems to stand for the dental; cp. pálik-nī: palitá-; hárikñi-kā: hárita-, vacak-nu (-t-nu). 136; M. 25.

á-sita = black: OHG. māsā 'ble-mish'; Vedic a represents sonant nasal ṃ in words which, in cognate languages show (nē nō) mē, mō. 10; cp. á-sik-nī with k for t. 136.

á-si-nvā- = insatiable; *sā 'to satiate'; i as low grade of ā; cp. khid-á-ti, khid-rá-, khid-vas: khād-ati, ca-khād-a. 17.

á-si-nvant = insatiable; cp. above. 17.

ás-u = life √as 'exist': Av. ah-u- with change of s into h; cp. titau *títasu *titahu.. 41.

a-sūr-ta = unmoved, remote? -ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26.

a-sū-suc-am = 1 sg. red. aor. $\sqrt{\text{sūc}}$ 'indicate'; radical ū is shortened because in reduplication the accent is generally on the reduplicative syllable. 96.

ásrk = nom. sg. of ásrj 'blood' (cp. as-án blood $\sqrt{\text{as}}$ 'exist') cp. with j, a new palatal. 159.

asrk-pāta = trace of blood, cp. asr-pāta. 168.

á-srk-ṣ-ata = 3 pl. s aor. mid. $\sqrt{\text{srij}}$ 'emit' cp. á-srṣ-ṭa, where the old palatal j has changed to ṣ (and a-praṣ-ṭa) $\sqrt{\text{prach}}$. 230.

a-srg-ran = 3 pl. root aor. $\sqrt{\text{srij}}$, cp. á-sa-srg-ran with g. 161; M. 32.

a-srg-ram = 3 pl. root aor. $\sqrt{\text{srij}}$ with the ending -ram beside -ran; for g in place of the old palatal j cp. above. 161; M. 32.

ás-rj = blood, Lat. assir, Gk. $\epsilon\pi\alpha$ from $*\eta\alpha\rho$; Vedic a corresponds to Gk. e = η 5; j a new palatal, cp. ásrk nom. sg. 159.

ásrg = dvábhyām : cp. ásrđ d-. 328.

ásrd dvábhyām, cp. (TS. VII. 4.9. 1) = ásrđ d-, with the final g assimilated to the following initial dental. 328.

asr-pāta = trace of blood : asrk-pāta; the cerebral ʈ is due to the preceding r sound, though there is intervention of -kpā- between r and t. 168, 169.

á-srṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. s aor. \bar{A} $\sqrt{\text{srij}}$ 'emit'; ṣ stands for kṣ = ś (ʒ) + s and not k + s. 230; M. 47.

a-skr-ta = 3 sg. root aor. \bar{A} $\sqrt{\text{kr}}$ 'make'; cp. nir askṛta with s after a. 264.

á-skrđhoyu = uncurtailed, not narrow or deficient, abundant; skrđhoyu 'scanty', 'poor' possibly connected with krđhú 'curtailed' *skrđhú; the sibilant is preserved after a final vowel in compound. 264; M. 55.

ás-ta = home, abode : $\sqrt{\text{nas}}$ 'to come in,' low grade a = η even when accented, cp. -áte, s-át, gáčhati, ádhvan ʔ, 9,

a-stārī-s = 2 sg. is aor. $\sqrt{\text{stṛ}}$ 'strew'; cp. ti-stir-ānā where ir is in ablaut with āri. 22.

a-stāmp-s-i-t = 3; sg. s aor. $\sqrt{\text{stambh}}$ 'prop'; medially, when there is a group of consonants, and the last of them is a sibilant, the penultimate belongs to the following syllable. 278; M. 58.

á-stāvi = 3 sg. ps. aor. $\sqrt{\text{stu}}$ 'praise'; cp. á-bodh-i with ǝ : ā(v). 13.

ás-ti = 3 sg. $\sqrt{\text{as}}$ 'be'; Gk. $\epsilon\sigma\tau\iota$; Vedic a = e in Greek. 4; cp. s-ánti, s-yāt, s-ánt, with the loss of a- in zero grade. M. 17; Vedic s represents IE. sibilant cp. Gk. $\epsilon\sigma\tau\iota$, Lat. est, Germ. ist. 241; M. 47; to ás-ti is connected *az-dhī (= e-dhī) like éag-dhī to śak-tam. 271;

á-stṛ-ta = not conquered; not overcome $\sqrt{\text{stṛ}}$ 'strew', cp. stṛ-nā with short-r (instead of the expected long) owing to the shift of accent. 94; M. 20.

a-sto-ṣ-ata = 3 pl. s aor. mid. $\sqrt{\text{stu}}$ 'praise'; cp. á-sto-dhvam, where -odh- = ozdh. 275.

***á-sto-z-dhvam** = cp. á-sto-dhvam. 271.

ā-sto-dhvam = 2 pl. s aor. mid. $\sqrt{\text{stu}}$ 'praise'; medials s (= voiced z) when preceded by a vowel disappears, if it is followed by a voiced dental; but if the preceding vowel is other than ā, the s (z) is cerebralized and disappears after cerebralizing the dental and lengthening the preceding vowel. 271; M. 57; 275.

á-sto-ṣ-i = 1 sg. s aor. \bar{A} . $\sqrt{\text{stu}}$ 'praise', with guṇa (and not vṛddhi), which according to the maxim laid down by Streitberg should have had vṛddhi "if in a word the loss of a mora has taken place, the vowel just preceding it is elongated". 68.

a-sto-ṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. s aor. mid. $\sqrt{\text{stu}}$ 'praise' cp. á-sto-dhvam with -odh- for -ozdh-. 271; M. 57.

asthan-vánt = having bones; a (= η sonant nasal) is accompanied by n before v. 11.

a-sthā = forthwith : Gk. ἐν; a = η. 10.

á-sthā-t = 3 sg. root aor. √sthā 'stand'; ā represents simple long vowel. 14; M. 7.

*as-thās = 2 sg. root aor. mid. √as 'throw'; changed to āsthas (āstham, āsthat). 277.

ástthi = bone; Lat. oss 'bone'; Ved. -sth- = Lat. -ss-. 118; ástthi; Lat. ossēus 'like bone'. Gk. ὀστέον 'a bone'; Vedic tenuis aspirate is supported by Latin against the corresponding tenuis in Greek. 121; Kās. on P. 8. 2. 12 connects it with aṣthi-vántau. 239; ástthi: Slav. kostī, according to Zubaty k is prefix and the Slavic kostī is connected with ástthi; cp. ajá: Slav. koza. 263.

á-stthi-ta = 3 sg. root aor. mid. √sthā 'stand'; i (ə) as the low grade of ā. 17; cp. á-stthi-thās where P. 8. 2. 27 teaches elision of s before (t and) th. 270.

á-stthi-thās = 2 sg. root aor. mid. √sthā; i (ə) as the low grade of ā. 17; : Gk. ὅγῃ; cp. ἔσθῃ-ὅγῃ 'thou hast placed thyself'; Vedic th is original; it represents IE. th. 120; M. 22; P. 8. 2. 27 teaches elision of s before th. 270.

á-stthi-ran = 3 pl. root aor. mid. √sthā; i (ə) as the low grade of ā. 17.

a-stthi-ṣ-i = 1 sg. s aor. mid. √sthā; cp. á-stthi-thās, á-stthi-ta, á-kṛ-thās, á-kṛ-ta, where P. (8. 2. 27) teaches the elision of s. 270.

asthūrī nau = nau, cerebralization takes place in a word after ṛ, r, ṣ in the preceding one. 191; M. 39.

*as-dhī = cp. e-dhī and *az-dhī. 271.

á-spaṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. root aor. √spas 'see', cp. pásyati; forms with or without sibilant are used indiscriminately. 265; M. 56.

a-sprāk-ṣ-am = 1 sg. s aor. √sprs 'touch'; with metatheses of rā : ā before kṣ. 213.

asmāñ aśnotu = (MS. and KapS.) = asmāñ aś- with a short a in

place of the regular long ā in such a samdhi. 330; M. 68.

asmat-su = loc. pl. of asmad (ApDhS. 1.29.9) for asmā-su formed on the analogy of -at stems. 343.

asmadriy-anc = turned towards us; with -iy instead of -y (even when preceded by conjunct consonants); for -y after conjunct consonants cp. suvarg-yā, parṇ-yā. 201.

*asmad-dhrúk = cp. asma-dhrúk. 327.

asma-dhrúk = hating us, √druh; with irregular abbreviation; written in the (RV. I. 36. 16) Pp. asma-dhrúk), which shows the early origin of the practice. 327.

asmā-ka = ours; the suffix -ka regularly appears with guttural, except when the suffix, being attached to accented prepositions, is itself accented cp. uc-cā. 152; M. 30.

asmāñ citrābhir = asmāñ ci-; final n becomes ñ before palatals. 331.

asmāñ jagamyāt = 3 sg. pf. opt. √gam 'go' = asmāñ j-, for ñ cp. above. 331.

asmākam = ours; cp. yuvákú-, where -am alternates with u (from ū) 21; Pāli amhākam; Skt. s + nasal = nasal + aspiration in Pkt.; similarly IE. sk = ur-Ind. śśh (Ind. cch); cp. also middle Indian tenuis aspirate from sibilant + tenuis. 157.

asmāñ = acc. pl. of asmad; according to metre ā has the value of two short aa. 49.

asmā-su = cp. asmat-su. 343.

a-smé = us, under the influence of tvé, asmé became uncontractable; cp. yuṣmé. 326; M. 66.

a-smai = dat. sg. of a-; -ai is distracted into two syllables, though the division is not phonetically justified. 51; the slurred accent of -ai is assured by the Gk. dative -ῶ. 52.

asya jānimāni = his births, all oblique cases formed from the demonstrative pronoun a-, are enclitic, when used merely to

- replace a preceding substantive, and not occurring at the beginning of a sentence or a pāda. M. 81.
- as-ya-té** = 3 sg. pr. √as 'throw'; cp. ās-thas (ās-tham, ās-that) where the long ā has been transferred to the beginning in order to make it an augmented form of as-ya-ti. 277.
- as-ya-te** = 3 sg. ps. pr. √as (= aś 'eat') s stands for ś. 226; M. 46.
- asyā uśāsaḥ** = of that dawn, with accent, substantive use of a-, but cp. asya jānimāni. M. 81.
- á-sra-t** = 3 sg. root aor. of sra(m)s 'fall'; the dental s, as final of roots, is changed to t before the t of 3 sg. past tense. 179.
- *a-sras-t** = for a-sra-t; for the ending -s cp. ayās, srās, a-bhanas. M. 61.
- á-srāk** = 2, 3 sg. s aor. √srj 'emit', (with loss of both tense sign and ending); beside á-srāt (phonetic from old palatal j). The guttural k (in place of the phonetic t, cp. á-bhrāt) appears due to the influence of the preceding consonants. 174; M. 35.
- *a-srāj-s** = cp. srās. M. 61.
- á-srāt** = 2, 3 sg. s aor. √srj; cp. above; with metathesis of rā for ār before s + consonant. 213.
- a-śrāyi** = 3 sg. ps. pr. √śri 'resort to'; a appears before conjunct consonants but ā before single ones; cp. a-sarji: a-yāmi. 13.
- aśri-** = sharp edge: Gk. ὄχρῖς 'point'; Vedic a: IE. o. 78.
- a-sva** = having no possession; sometimes the word is confused with ás-va 'horse'; cp. as-ya-te. 226.
- ás-va** = horse, cp. above. 226.
- áha** = loc. sg. of áhan with -a for -an (loc. suffix). 7.
- áha evā** = (RV. VI. 48. 7) for áhar evā; the loss of the final r is on the analogy of mātā (= mātár, mātár-am) 109; as -ḥ is the pause form of both r and s, a certain amount of mutual contamination appears in their samdhi, causing thereby the elision of r in áha evā (where r is original). 334; M. 72.

á-ha-ta = new (of cloths); Vedic palatal h is equated in cognate languages by the palatals, e.g. by ġ (= Ved-j) in Gk. νηγάρεος 'new' (of cloths); the equation however, is uncertain. 249.

áhan = day; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. žh), because it appears before a sound (in áhnām, pūrvāhnā) which does not palatalize a guttural and which does not change dh and bh into h. 247; M. 51; áhan: Av. azan: Germ. tag 'day'; according to Pott the initial d has been lost in Vedic. 263.

áhan-tyāya = dat. sg. of ahm-tva 'ego' (TS.) = aham-tvāya (KS.); according to Benfey with y in place of the original v. 209.

ahamtvāya = cp. above. 209.

áhann áhim = struck the serpent (RV. I. 33. 2; 2 sg. ipf. without ending √han) = áhan a-; final -n if preceded by a short vowel is doubled; the final -n is based on -ns or -nt; according to Kuhn it is based on loc. sg. -ny; according to Bartholomae -nn = nz (for -ns or -nts). 330; M. 68.

á-han = 3, 2 sg. ipf. √han 'strike' = á-han-s anusvāra does not appear before s, which was not dropped after an in the IIr. period; when anusvāra appears before ś and h derived from an IE. palatal or guttural, it represents the corresponding class nasal; the reduction of these old nasals to anusvāra is probably IIr. after long vowels (-āṁ, -īṁr, -ūṁr), probably later after short vowels, for it does not appear in forms like á-han (á = han-s) though s was not dropped after -an in IIr. period, but the s must have been dropped early in the Indian period, before -ans became -ams. M. 54.

ahant sáhasā = (RV. I. 80. 10) 'he slew with might' for -n s-; before the dental sibilant final n remains; but a transitional t may be inserted. M. 69.

ahám = I prs. prn. ; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. žh) when other Satem languages have a corresponding voiced spirant (z or ž); cp. Av. azəm; Old Pers. adam; Old Slav. azŭ; Lith. ász (with which may be compared Ved. máhyam, Lat. mihi). 247; M. 51; the palatal h is represented in cognate languages by other palatals, cp. Gk. ἑγώ, (by ġ = j) Germ. ich 249; M. 51; according to Meillet the original media (seen in Gk. ἑγώ) was changed to med. aspirate (in Vedic) in this word on the analogy of máhyam. 249; ahám : h does not represent bh. 251.

áhar = day, with original r. 339; M. 72.

áhar evā = cp. áha evā. 334.

ahar-pāti = lord of the day; in compounds r remains before p. 335; cp. pūr-pati. M. 72.

ahar-putra = son of the day; cp. above. 335.

a-hāri-ṣ-am = 1 sg. iṣ aor. √hr̥ 'take' for a-hār-ṣ-am; -i- may be due to Prakritic influence where -rś- and -rṣ- are represented by -riś- and -riṣ-. 56.

a-hāri-ṣ-i-t = 3 sg. √hr̥ for a-hār-ṣ-i-t, cp. above. 56.

áh-i = serpent, h represents the palatalization (IIr. žh) of IE gh^w; Av. aži, Gk. ἑχίς 'viper', Lat. angui-s 'a serpent'. 246; M. 51.

á-hinat = 3 sg. ipf. √hims 'injure' = á-hinas-t; the dental s as final of roots is changed to t before the t of 3 sg. of a past tense. 179.

ahi-budhna = name of Śiva; according to BR. ahir-budhna and ahir-bradhna are false readings for ahir-budhnya. 271.

ahir-budhnya = cp. above. 271.

ahir-bradhna = name of Śiva; cp. above. 271.

ahī-súva = name of a demon; from ahi-; lengthening is often due to the rhythmical tendency to lengthen a vowel before a single consonant between two short syllables. M. 75.

ahi-hán = serpent-slaying; there is no loss of aspiration in a stem, if an aspirate follows which belongs to the second member of a compound. 128; M. 23.

aho-rātrá = day and night, expected ahā-r- (where -r disappears after lengthening the preceding vowel); in a few instances, however, -o appears instead of -ā (= ar) under the influence of -aḥ as the pause form of -as neuters. 335; cp. ūdho romaśám. M. 72.

áhnām = gen. pl. of áhan 'day'; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. žh) because here it appears before n which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247; M. 51.

ahnāya = forthwith; according to J. Schmidt h represents here bh; cp. Gk. ἄφαρ 'forthwith', ἄφνα 'of a sudden'. 253.

á-hraya = without shame, √hr̥i 'be ashamed'; h is not connected with bh. 251.

a-hvā-s-i-t = 3 sg. siṣ aor. √hvā 'call'; cp. √hū call, where ū = u + ā (= ə), cp. anūpā (= anu + āp-). 86.

-ām̐ = acc. pl. ending of -a bases; in the MS. and K. it is shortened to -am̐. M. 68.

-āmsi = nom. acc. neut. pl. of stems in -as; the anusvāra (which stands for n before s) is due to the analogy of -anti, nom. acc. neut. pl. ending of stems in -nt. 258; M. 54.

ā = near, according to metre ā has the value of two short aa. 49; the preposition ā is nasalized before a vowel. M. 60.

-āji = the protracted vowel -āji (= e) undergoes euphonic changes before a following vowel. 299.

ā it = cp. ét and ait. 318.

ā int-sva = 2 sg. ipv. √indh 'kindle', cp. eñkṣva (= ent-sva) with k for medial t. 135.

ā indra = cp. áindra. 319.

-āzu = the protracted vowel āzu (= o) undergoes euphonic changes before a following vowel. 299.

ā-kāy-yà = desirable, praiseworthy, √kā(i) 'enjoy' not kan (i), cp. kā-ti, kā-yamāna √kani with ā = ū. 15.

ā-kir-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √kṛ 'strew', cp. ā-kul-a with ir beside ul. 30.

ā-kīm = from, cp. -kīm 'some one' enclitic particle. 289.

ā-kul-a = filled, √kṛ; cp. ā-kir-a-ti. 30; kṛ derivatives with ir, none with ur; with ul, ā-kul-a alone is formed. 31.

ā-kū-ti = intention, √kū 'see'; cp. kāv-i; shift of accent should give *ā-ku-ti with short u; long ū on the basis of simple *kū-ti. 95; cp. sú-sū-ta, prá-sī-ta. M. 20.

ā-kkhiḍ-a-té = 3 sg. pr. √khiḍ 'tear' 'be wearied'; some forms of √khiḍ are doubled after a vowel in TS. 112.

ā-gacch-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √gam 'go' 'gets back', cp. ā mṛdayati 'repeats'. 213.

āg-as = offence, before the suffix -as the palatal generally appears (cp. ój-as : ug-rá) the guttural, however, prevailed in āg-as, āṅk-as, bhārg-as, as there were no corresponding verbs with palatal beside these words. 151; M. 29. āg-as : Gk. ἄγος 'guilt', the vṛddhi of a (which represents the guṇa grade) is ā; it appears in primary nominal derivatives. 79.

ā-gār-a = house, beside agāra; lengthening may be due to Prakritism. 48.

āgnīdhra = belonging to the agnīdh (agni + idh); cp. agnī-dh- from √dhā 'place' (with the loss of ā = IE e low grade), which later on seems to have been connected with √idh, see āgnī-dhr-a. 82.

ā-ghāṭī = striker, √han; the cerebral ṭ is unexplained. 177; M. 35.

ā-ghāṭ-ā = striker, beside ā-ghā-ta; cp. ā-ghāṭī. 177; M. 35.

ā-ghā-ta = cp. above. M. 35.

ā-ci-kṣ-am = 1 sg. root aor. √akṣ 'mutilate'; the i in 3 aor. of roots beginning with vowels is due to transference; cp. ārpipam : arpayati. 18.

āj-at = 3 sg. augmented ipf. √aj 'drive'; with contraction ā = á + á, this contraction is IE. cp. āj-am : Gk. ἄγον. M. 11.

āj-am = 1 sg. ipf. √aj, cp. above. 102.

ājáy-i = loc. sg. of āj-í- (instead of ājau) y comes in before -i, cp. á-pā-y-i. 199.

āj-í = battle, √aj 'drive'; cp. above. 199.

ānj-an = 3 pl. ipf. √añj 'smear'; according to metre ā = aa. 49; = *āañj- dissyllabic, with hiatus in Saṃhitā; on the pattern of á-nakṣ-an (: náks-anti). 51; M. 13.

ātā = flour : Gk. ἀλέω 'to grind', 'to pound', the cerebral ṭ for a dental t is due to the originally preceding l. 170.

āti = an aquatic bird : ātī 'female duck'; the cause of the cerebral ṭ unknown. 172.

ātñārā = name of a person; cp. atñārā and ārtñi. 168; pertaining to atñārā; here ñ appears in place of n preceded by a cerebral. 186.

ādāmbara = drum, the word may be of foreign origin; 35; its ḍ remains unexplained. 177.

āḍi = cp. āṭi. 172.

ādhatta = begun; Pkt. for *ārhatta : Skt. ā-rab-dha (Ppt. √rabh) formed (with its -tta) on the analogy of adjectives in -ta, with metathesis of aspiration; cp. ni-ghaṇṭ-u and ghaṇṭ-. 276.

ādḥ-yá = rich, √rdh 'to thrive', the cerebral dh appears in place of dh originally preceded by an r sound. 167.

āṇi = pin of the axle : arāṇi; the ṇ of āṇi is due to Prakritism; it is due to a preceding r which has been replaced by a or has disappeared through assimilation. 192; M. 39.

āṇḍá = egg, testicle; Old Slav. jędro 'testicle'; etymology uncertain. 171; cerebral unexplained. 177; M. 34, 35.

-āt = able. sg. of -a stems : Gk. -ω-σ s; according to metre the long ā =

aa; this phenomenon is connected with the slurred accent of Vedic times. 50.

ā-tatā-yín = having one's bow drawn; for *ā-tatā-vín. 209; M. 42.

*ā-tatā-vín = cp. above. 209; M. 42.

ā-tā = the frame of a door: Lat. antae 'pillars on each side of door' √an(i); Vedic ā goes back to a syllable with nasal, cp. ā-tmán, stā-mú, ātí. 14.

-ātām = 3 du. mid. ending of unthematic formations, cp. -etām 3 du. mid. ending of a- conjugation, where e = a + ī with the ablaut ā : ī. 89.

āti = a kind of aquatic bird 'a female duck': Gk. νῆπινα 'duck', Lat. ans, Germ. ente; √an(i); ā goes back to a syllable with nasal 14; cp. āti, ādi, where the cause of cerebral is not known. 173.

ā-túc = darkness: ásiksnīm tvácām with va: u the samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

-āte = 3 du. mid. ending of unthematic bases; cp. -ete of a -conjugation and -ātām above. 89.

ā-t-ta = Ppt. √dā 'give' with ā; the low grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with the past participle of √dā 'give'. 82.

āt-tha = 2 sg. pf. mid. √ah 'say'; is it √adh with h in place of dh in āha, āh-úr. 250.

ā-tmán = soul; √an(i) 'breathe', ā goes back to a syllable with nasal; cp. ātí. 14; M. 7; medial -dn-, -tm-, -dm- are permitted to remain, cp. udná (udán) M. 37; according to some authorities ā = ava. 54.

ātman-vín = having ā-tmán; a = sonant nasal ṇ is accompanied by n before v. 11.

ā tv étā = (RV. I. 5. 1) = tu é-; ũ changes into v before a dissimilar vowel. M. 65.

-āthām = 2 du. mid. ending of unthematic bases; cp. ātām above. 89.

-āthe = 2 du. mid. ending of unthematic bases cp. -ethe and -ātām above. 89.

ād = then; in the RV. Samhitā, is not contracted with a preceding vowel. M. 61.

ād-a = 3 sg. pf. √ad 'eat' = a -ād-a, with contraction. 102; M. 11.

ā dah = 2 sg. root aor. √dṛ 'cleave', 'pierce' = ā dar = *ā dar-s (with final s dropped) cp. dár-t which is also used for it. 304; M. 61.

ā-dat = 3 sg. irr. a aor. √dā 'give' (RV. II. 12. 4 not analyzed in the Pada, it must, owing to the sense be = ā-ā-da-t) for *ā-dāt with exchange in the position of a and ā; cp. ādam, ādas, and āstham, āsthat for *asthām, *asthās. 277; M. 58.

ā dadhā iti = ā dadhe í-; in MS., KS., and mantras occurring in the Mānavasūtra the unaccented -a (coming from -e) is lengthened before an accented vowel. 323; M. 66.

ādam = 1 sg. irregular a aor. √dā, cp. ādat; a (-da-) instead of ā (dā) due to the lack of accent. 6; M. 58; short a analogous to that of ās-thas (*as-thās) from √as 'throw'. 277.

ādas = 2 sg. irregular a aor. of dā 'give', cp. above. 277; M. 58.

ā-dī = beginning, = ā + dā, with i in low grade for ā. 17.

ā-dur-i = attentive, √dṛ + ā beside -dṛ-tya (gd.) with ṛ, the ablaut ur : ṛ; cp. Classical -dar-tavya-with -ar-. 23, 29.

ād u śtenám = stená 'thief', the change of s into ś in such a situation, is isolated. 238; cp. rájaḥsu śdan. M. 50.

ā-deva = hostile to the gods, the origin of long ā is obscure. M. 75.

ādyūna = greedy : Lat. jējūnu-s 'fasting' from IE. *ēdi-ūno; IE. ēd- : Ved.-ad-; the vṛddhi (ād = ēd) corresponding to the a, which represents the guṇa grade, is ā; it appears in primary nominal derivatives. 79; 206; the y is to be pronounced as a semivowel (and not as a syllabic iy) in compounds. 322.

ā-dhī = thinking; √dhī 'think' or √dhyai 'think'; -ī changes with

y (not with -iy as in itthā-dhiy-, dirghā-dhiy- nānā-dhiy-) before the initial vowel of the case-terminations. 200; M. 40.

ādhṛā = needy: Gk. *νῶσπος* 'feeble'; √an(i); ā goes back to a syllable with nasal 14 [is it not from √nādh (√nāth) with ā = ṇā ?] 14; ā = ṇ cp. ādhara 'lower': Lat. inferus 'lower' with a = ṇ. 97.
ā-dhvam = 2 pl. ipv. √ās 'sit' *āz-dh-, *ās-dh-; z disappears before a voiced dental without leaving any trace behind. 273; M. 57.

-ān = acc. pl. ending of -a bases; at the end of a pāda -ān remains unchanged before a vowel. M. 68.

-ānā = pre. pt.; according to metre ā is dissyllabic. 49.

ānarpś-a = 3 sg. pf. √as 'attain'; cp. as-nó-ti where a : ṇ. 8.

ānaj-e = 3 sg. mid. pf. √añj 'anoint'; j a new palatal, cp. añk-té. 159.

ā-naṭ = 2, 3 sg. root aor. of naś 'attain'; in the 3 sg. appears -ṭ from -ṣ-ṭ = IE. -k(s)t phonetic; in the 2 sg. it has been transferred (from the 3 sg.) because here the original final -ks = Ved. -kṣ should be reduced to -k. 174; M. 34; the cerebral appears in place of the radical palatal after the ending (-t, -s) has been dropped. 174.

ānu-sāk = continuously : ānu- 'along'; the vṛddhi corresponding to the a, which represents the guṇa grade, is ā; it appears in ānu- as first member of a compound. 80; M. 11, 18.

ānūkām = continuously; with long grade in ā- and low grade in a- (in ānu-). M. 18.

ā-n-ṛc-úr = 3 pl. pf. √arch 'sing', 'praise'; according to Benfey n is meant to avoid hiatus. 196; M. 38.

-anti = nom. acc. neut. pl. of -nt-stems; cp. -āmsi, -īmsi, -ūmsi. 258.

ānte-vasin = a pupil, for ante-; lengthening of vowel before a nasal is due to Provincialism. 43.

āp = water; cp. ad-bhyás and ap-sú with nād-bhyas and nap-su from nāpāt. 269.

ā-pānī-phaṇ-at = int. pt. √phan 'bound'; loss of initial aspiration began even in RV., to spread from monosyllabic to dissyllabic reduplication. 124; M. 23.

āp-as = work : āp-as; Lat. ōpus 'work'; the vṛddhi corresponding to the a, which represents the guṇa stage is ā; it appears in primary nominal derivatives. 79; M. 18.

āpāke-sthā = sticking in the oven, beside -ṣṭha in other compound after -e. 236.

āp-i = related; Schmidt gives the ablaut series: āp-i: api (-tvá): (abhi-) pi (-tvá); ā : a : zero. 82.

ā-pṛc-as = abl. gen. inf. √pṛc 'mix'; nouns formed (without suffix) including infinitives (and gerunds) have the palatal of the corresponding verb (-as = -es). 151; M. 30.

ā-pṛc-e = dat. inf. √pṛc; for the palatal cp. above. 151; M. 30.

āpoklima = Gk. *ἀπόκλιμα*; Gk. a is represented by ā in Indian l; the Indian representation of the Gk. word shows that about 300 B.C. when the exchange between Greece and India took place, o was monophthong. 35.

āp-nu-tás = 3 du. pr. √āp 'obtain'; guṇa is replaced by the simple u when the accent is transferred to the following vowel. 64.

āp-nu-tha = 2 pl. pr. √āp.; for u : o cp. above. 64.

āp-nu-thas = 2 du. pr. √āp. cp. above. 64.

āp-nu-más = 1 pl. pr. √āp; cp. above. 64.

āp-nuv-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √āp. cp. above. 64.

āp-nu-vás = 1 du. pr. √āp. cp. above. 64.

āp-nó-ti = 3 sg. pr. √āp; accented guṇa grade o : u 64; on its analogy is formed kṣubh-nó-ti with n instead of ṇ. 168.

āp-nó-mi = 1 sg. pr. √āp; the interchange of guṇa and simple vowel is generally accompanied

- by a shift of accent, cp. āp-nu-vás. 64; M. 14.
- āp-nó-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. √āp. for o : u cp. above. 64.
- āpriy-as = nom. pl. of ā-prí 'gaining favour', 'propitiation', name of particular hymns; grammatically = ā-pry-ās = ā-prí-ās; in ŚB. which marks only the udātta, an independent svarita is thrown back on the preceding syllable in the form of an udātta. 295.
- ā-prí = cp. above. 295.
- ā-pry-aṇ = cp. above. 295.
- ā-brh = cp. ā-vr̥h with older v; cp. pád-vísa- : pádbísa-. 183.
- ā-bhyām = instr., dat., abl. du. of -a stems; perhaps -ā (= -au) before the consonant bh-. 105.
- ābhogáya iṣṭáye = (RV. I. 113. 5 Pp. -áye iṣ-); Bollansen thinks that -a = -ā before i-. 314.
- ām = -āns (acc. pl. of -a stems) before vowels; the reduction of the old nasal to anusvāra took place probably in the IIr. period after long vowels -ā-, -i-, -ū-; and the final -s was dropped (in India) after -ns became -ms, but reverse was the case with -ans, where -ns was not changed to -ms in IIr. period, though s- was not dropped in that period, but disappeared, in India, before -ans became -ams. 258.
- ām = gen. pl. ending: Gk. -ων; according to metre ā has the value of two syllables, i.e. two short a sounds; this is connected with the slurred accent which prevailed in Vedic times; this type of syllable is marked as circumflex in Gk. 50; gen. pl. in Avesta. 50.
- āmbá = a species of grain = nāmbá; Pat. on Vārtt. 4 to P. 6. 1. 9 teaches the loss of the initial n in the word. 263.
- āmbaṣṭha = name of a folk; P. falsely derives the word from √sthā. 237; cp. Sūrya-Kānta ambaṣṭha, ambaṣṭhā and ambaṣṭha in B. C. Law Volume II, pp. 127-140.
- āmra = mango = Pāli amba; -mr = -mb, cp. amla : amba- and ambla- and tāmbali- *tāmalī- *tāmbli- *tāmlī. 183.
- āmreḍayati = repeats; cp. mreḍ- √mr̥j or √mr̥ś. 213.
- āmrelayati = cp. above; in the later Saṃhitās and Classical Skt. l occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.
- āya = dat. sg. ending of -a stems; the final -a is never metrically lengthened. 311; M. 63.
- ā-yat-aṇ = (RV. I. 80. 12. Pp. āyata ārcan) probably to be read as ā-yataḥ; contraction irregular. 316.
- āyata-stú = panegyrist; with the ablaut ū : u instead of o : u; (cp. √guh : gūhati, gūh-ana; √dus : dūṣ-áyati) with Kāt. on P. 3. 2. 178; 92.
- āyatārcan = RV. I. 80. 12; cp. āyataḥ. 316.
- āyati = pres. ending; in -ai- [cp. gāy-ati √gā (= gai) 'sing']; cp. gāy-ati : gī-tā with the ablaut ā(y) : ī. 87.
- ā-yuk-ta = 3 sg. root aor. mid. √yuj 'yoke' for a-y-; long ā on the analogy of ā-vidh-yat, where ā (for a-) before v is regular. 46; M. 10.
- ā-yunak = 3 sg. ipf. √yuj, beside ā-yunak; for ā (in place of phonetic a) cp. above. 46; M. 10.
- āyur ayāṇi = (JUB. IV. 1. 8) medial ṇ occasionally appears after a final r of the preceding word; cp. gōr ōhena (RV. I. 180. 5) mānōr ūhāṇā (RV. I. 32. 8). 191.
- āy-us = span of life (activity : √i 'go'); according to Kuhn a- is lengthened before y-; cp. -iyas = -i- + suffixal -ya-. 46.
- ā-rab-dha = ppt. √rabh 'seize' + ā 'begun'; cp. Pkt. ādhatta from *ārhatta, nighaṇṭu and √ghaṭ √grath. 276.
- ā-rāmbh-aṇa = handle; √ra(m)bh 'seize'; cp. an-ā-ramb-aṇa with media instead of the aspirate media. 129.

ā-riṇak = 2, 3 sg. ipf. √ric 'to empty'; for long ā cp. ā-yuk-ta. 46; M. 10.

*āriṣ-an = 3 pl. ipf. √riṣ 'rush' for āriṣ-an; -riṣ- for -riṣ- may be a Prakritism, cp. a-hār-i-ṣ-at, a-hār-i-ṣ-am and a-kār-a-ṣīt. 56.

ā-rupita = (RV. IV. 5. 7) meaning and the origin of long ā obscure. M. 75.

ā-raik = 2, 3 sg. s aor. √ric 'to empty'; for long ā cp. ā-yuk-ta. 46; M. 10.

ā-ródh-ana = ascent, innermost part, √rudh, √ruh where h represents dh. 250; M. 51; in nominal derivatives dh predominates in accented radical syllables (otherwise dh is replaced by h) cp. however ā-róh-ana in AV. 252; M. 52.

ā-róh-ana = cp. above; in RV. ā-ródh-ana alone appears, while the AV. has ā-róh-ana also. 252; M. 52.

ā-rch-a-tu = 3 sg. ipv. √r 'go' with ā = ā + rch-; in the AV. and VS. the preposition ā contracts with r- to ār; cp. ā-r-ti. 319; M. 64.

ā-r-ti = suffering; = ā + r-ti; in the AV. and VS. the preposition ā contracts with r to ā-r-; the TS. extends this contraction to prepositions in -a; cp. úpā-r-chati, avā-r-chati. 319; M. 64.

ārt-ta = oppressed, √ard, or r?; cp. aṭṭate, aṭṭayati where cerebral is due to the originally preceding r sound. 167.

ārdra = moist; ā = ṛ : Gk. ἄρδω 'to water land' (or cattle); a = ṛ. 97.

ārpipam = 1 sg. cs. red. aor. √r 'go'; i is analogical; cp. ācikṣam : akṣ. 18.

*ārhatta = cp. āḍhatta and ārab-dha. 276.

ā līngati = 3 sg. pr. of denominative līnga 'sign'; according to J. Schmidt; embraces; expected *liṅjati with a palatal before a of the thematic verbal ending; guttural may be due to the old

7th class present *linag-mi, *liṅg-más. 148.

āvar = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √vr 'cover' (beside vár) for *ā-var-t and *ā-var-s with final t and s dropped; cp. however, dar-t, where the suffixal final t is allowed to remain. 304; āvar with original r, but cp. āvaḥ from √vas 'shine' with s. 335; M. 72.

ā var-i-var = 3 sg. ipf. of int. √vr 'cover'; cp. āvariv-ur for *ā variv-ur through haplology. 280; M. 59.

*ā variv-ur = cp. above. 280.

ā var-i-var-ti = 3 sg. int. √vr 'cover'; cp. above. 280; M. 59.

ā variv-ur = 3 pl. ipf. of int. √vr 'cover' (RV. X. 51. 6); for haplology cp. above. 280; M. 59.

ā-var-t = 3 sg. root aor. √vrt 'turn'; t when it follows an r and belongs to a root, is allowed to remain at the pausa. 304; M. 61.

āvar támaḥ = (RV. I. 92. 4) āvar-t tá-; √vr 'cover'; cp. āvar, kar, ā-bibhar and dar-t; probably all such forms originally ended in -art, and in the traditional text of the RV. -ar and -aḥ are nowhere short. 305; RV. I. 92. 4 (Pp. āvaḥ támaḥ) before t(h) original r is invariably treated like s; āvar tá- is only a seeming exception, because āvar tá- really stands for āvart t-. 336; M. 72.

ā vahān āsú = (RV. I. 84. 18) not -āñ; the -ān of the 3 pl. subjunctive (originally -ānt) remains unchanged before vowels within a Pāda, obviously owing to the -t, which originally followed. M. 69.

āvi-tha = 2 sg. pf. of av(i) 'help'; cp. ū-ti ū-ma- with the ablaut āvi = ū; cp. a-pāvi-ṣ-ur, avi-ṣ-ṭam. 84.

āvidh-yat = 3 sg. ipf. √vyadh 'pierce' with the augment a lengthened before v; cp. āy-us; ā-yunak, ā-yuk-ta, ā-rī-nak and ā-raik. 46; M. 10.

ā-vṛḍha = Ppt. √vrh 'tear'; with old palatal h (= IIr. žh; *āvṛ-ždha); expected *āvṛḍha (with

the loss of cerebral z accompanied by compensatory lengthening) from which comes Pāli abbūḥa. 32.

ā-vṛh = to tear out: ā bṛh; the reading with v is older. 183.

āvo a- = ā vah; 2, 3 sg. root aor. √vas 'shine'; with original -s and not from √vṛ 'cover' (with original r as taken by Benfey). 335; M. 72.

ās-āthe = 2 du. pf. mid. √amś 'attain'; under the influence of the nominal dual -e (cp. ūbhe), the verbal dual -e of the 2, 3 present and perfect middle became uncontractable. 325; M. 66.

ā-śir = mixing; IE. k̑erā- (k̑era-); cp. Gk. χερά-ννυμι 'mix'; -ir in ablaut with -āri, cp. Gk. χέρας, χάρη. 22.

ā-śir-vād-a = expression of a prayer or wish (ā-śir = ā-śiṣ) with regular ir (for -iṣ); -ir in ā-śir and ā-śir-uk-ti irregular; because -ir becomes -īr (or -ur becomes -ūr) only in those cases where it comes from -ṛ as in gīr-bhīs. 43.

ās-iṣṭha = very swift, superlative of āś-ú 'swift' (Gk. ὠκύ-ς); on its ś (= k̑) is based the ś of oś-iṣṭha-hān from ośām. 225; M. 46.

ā-śīr = prayer, wish, blessing; = ā-śiṣ; -ir in place of -ir (= iṣ) irregular; cp. above. 42; the r is not radical; and has intruded here on the analogy of gīr-bhīs, pūr-bhīs, etc. cp. sa-jūr 'to gather' √juṣ. M. 10.

ā-śīr-uk-ti = expression of prayer or wish = ā-śiṣ and ā √sṛ; for īr cp. above. 43.

ā-śīr-ta = mixed √sṛ = IE. k̑era 'to mix'; -ir in ablaut with āri, cp. ā-śir. 24.

ā-śīr-dā = one who offers mixed oblation, √sṛ; -ir in ablaut with āri. 24; cp. ān-āsīr-dā. M. 74.

āsīr-dāyā = fulfilment of a benediction; -ir is due to analogy as ā-śiṣ is derived from √sās; so ā-śīr-dā; cp. ān-āsīr-dā. M. 74.

ā-śīr-pada = having milk mixture in foot; in compounds r is

retained before p; cp. ahar- páti svār-pati, pūr-pāti. 335.

ā-śīr-vant = mixed with milk (as Soma) √sṛ (not -śiṣ); -ir in ablaut with -āri. 24.

āś-ú = swift: Gk. ὠκύ-ς; cp. śu where the initial ā has disappeared; cp. tmán: ā-tmán; kṣaṇa: īkṣaṇa. 61.

āśu-yā = adv. quickly; the -u is not lengthened here before the suffixal y-. 45; M. 10.

ā-ścar-ya = wonderful; P. teaches ś to be the initial of √car in this word. 264.

*ā-śli-yate: cp. Pkt. alliadi; cp. pra-śli-ta for the usual pra-śri-ta with l for r. 219.

-ās = owing to the far more numerous occurrences of -ās before t-, combined with the disinclination to change the following initial, the retention of s after ī, ū gradually gained ground and finally prevailed in the post-Vedic language, even in compounds. M. 70.

ās = mouth, connected with Lat. ōs from IE. ōys- (Schmidt; with the loss of y before a consonant) whose weak form aus- gives oṣṭha: Lat. ausculum, 'pretty mouth,' auriga. 106.

ā-saṅg-ā = way-laying, fastening to, connection. cp. ā-saj-ā 'checking', restraining'; according to J. Schmidt the palatal is the characteristic of noun agents, cp. arc-ā 'flashing': ark-ā 'ray'; roc-ā 'shining': rok-ā 'light'; ā-saj-ā 'restraining': ā-saṅg-ā 'connection', 'fastening'; in all these instances we note, without the corresponding change in accent, a palatal in agent nouns and a guttural in action nouns. 150.

ā-saj-ā = adherence, beside sañj; a = ṇ 8; for palatal and guttural cp. above. 149-150; the agent nouns, being mostly oxytones show a preference for the palatal, which originally appeared in oxytones only. 150.

ā-sajj-a = fastening, preparing; absolutive = ā-saj-ya with -jj for -jy; cp. lajj: rajyate. 163.

ā-sat = meaning and origin of long ā is obscure. 131; M. 75.

ās-am = 1 sg. ipf. √as 'be' ā = a + a. M. 7.

āsa-yā = from mouth to mouth, together with, near to; cp. madhyā in the middle; = madhyayā, by haplology. 279; M. 58.

ās-it = 3 sg. is aor. √as 'be'; the low grade i (of -im, -is, -it) is graded with ā in Lat. -ās, -āt in erās (= ās-is) erāt (= ās-it). 89.

ās-te = 3 sg. pr. √ās 'sit': Gk. ἵσται; Vedic e = Gk. ai (a + i = e). 37.

ās-that = 3 sg. mid. aor. √as 'throw' formed on the analogy of ās-thās *as-thas with a short initial a. 277; aorist √sthā 'stand' Wh. 306; root aor. √sthā M. 367; a aorist √sthā M. Ved. Gr. for Students, p. 430.

ās-tham = 1 sg. mid. aor. √as 'throw' formed on the analogy of ās-thas *as-thās, cp. above. 277.

ās-thas = 2 sg. mid. aor. √as 'throw' for as-thās by metathesis of quantity; in order to make it look like an augmented form of as-yati the ā (of -thās) was transferred to the initial. 277; M. 58.

ās-pada = place of sitting; s of ās remains before p- in a compound; cp. however, itāḥ-pradāna. 341.

āh-a = 3 sg. pf. √ah 'say'; h from dh, cp. āt-tha. 246; M. 52; āh-a: āt-tha connected with Av. paity-āda 'reply' from IIr. adh (with which agrees the ttha of āt-tha), while Lat. ājo adagium goes back to IE. agh- (with velar gh and not labio-velar); according to this mid. Ind. āttha may be from *aktha (*āgdha). 250.

ā-hanās = swelling; wanton; h represents the palatalization (IIr. zh) of gh^w, when, in cognate forms, gh is found before other sounds than s, cp. ghan-ā 'mass'. 245; h of ā-han-ās does not represent bh. 251.

ā-hu-ti = invocation; √hū 'call'; (cp. -hū-ti); secondary shortening

of ū into u owing to the shift of accent. 94; M. 20.

āh-ūr = 3 pl. pf. √ah 'say', cp. āh-a. 250; M. 52.

ā-hūv-as = nom. pl. of ā-hū 'calling', with -uv- instead of -v-. 200.

i: -i: -e, active personal ending -i is derived from mid. personal ending -e (= ai) through the ablaut -e: -i. 65; -i (loc. sg.) may be derived from -e (IE. -ai dat. sg.); cp. pitār-i: pitr-é through the ablaut e: i. 65; verbal forms in -i are not metrically lengthened except ipv. in -dhi. 311; nom. pl. neut. in -i do not take metrical lengthening excepting in rākṣati RV. II. 26. 4. 311; M. 63; √i 'go' cp. ní layate conjugated like √i + nír, but in reality it is √li + ní. 220.

īṅ = stir; no connection with √ij 'urge' or √ej 'stir'. 97; īṅ, cp. vi-īṅk 'to toss to and fro' with tenuis instead of the older media. 116; īṅ: Pāli iñj, also found in Buddhist Skt. and in BAU. 6. 4. 23 sam-iñj-ayati, is not a borrowing (like cunda: Class. kunda 'jassamine') but an old form. 140.

īṅ-ati = 3 sg. pr. √īṅ 'stir', guttural seems old; expected *iñj-ati (a = e) guttural probably due to the original 7th class present *inág-mi, *īṅ-más. 148-149.

īṅ-áyati = caus. √īṅ; (éj-ati 'stirs'); guttural is probably due to an old present base *inag-, *īṅ- formed according to the 7th class; for iñj-ayati cp. BAU. 6. 4. 23. 148; M. 29.

iñj-ayati = cs. √īṅ 'move' (beside īṅayati) with phonetic palatal before -áyati = IE. éjeti; for the guttural, īṅ-a- cp. above. 149; īṅ: cp. √ej- (with a new palatal). 159 (but no connection between the two 97).

īṅgāla = burning coal; for aṅgāra; i in place of a due to Prakritism in Naiṣadha. 19; 216.

*īṅ-más = 1 pl. pr. √iṅ 'move' (originally of the 7th class); cp. īṅ-ati with analogical guttural. 148.

icchāti = 3 sg. pr. √iṣ 'desire'; cp. aicch-as, where ai (= a + i) based on contraction is distracted into two syllables. 52, 53; icch-á-ti, Av. isaiti: Old Slav. iskati 'seeks' Lith. jėszkóti 'seeks' (with velar after a sibilant) with ch an old palatal 155; the representation of Vedic ch, in cognate languages, by sounds corresponding to ś, shows that ch is allied to ś (and not to c, the new palatal). 155; icch-; in the inchoative suffix -cha (gáchati: Gk. βάσχω) this palatal aspirate seems to represent IE. sk̥, a conclusion supported by the old inchoative verb rapśate 'is full' = rap (s) śate, where, after the s has been dropped between two consonants ś = IE. k remained. 157; icch-á-ti: īpsati √āp through ch from ps (cp. accharā: apsarás) Goldschmidt wrong. 158.

ij = √yaj 'sacrifice' cp. īd-é = *iz-d- = ij-d- = yaj-d-. 166; 271.

-iz = cp. havir-bhis, where -iz- becomes -ir-. 343.

izā = IIr. for idā and irā. 212.

*iz-d = cp. īd- = yaj + d. 274.

īṭa = reed with its cerebral unexplained. M. 35.

-īñjayati = cp. īṅ-áyati: éj-ati. 97; 149; M. 29.

īṭa = reed, cerebral unexplained. M. 35.

it-ánt = wandering; cerebral unexplained. 177; M. 35 (may be for aṭ-ánt?).

īd- = a refreshing draught, with phonetic d for IIr. ž; cp. irā where r replaces d. 212; cp. il-áyati id-áyati (RV. il-áyati). 221; cp. -iz- and havir-bhis. -343.

īd-á = an epithet of agní; cp. ila in Classical Skt. with l for d. 221.

īd-áyata = rést; id- beside iṣ- formed on the analogy of *īd-bhis, *īd-bhyás; cp. idā, idá, id-ás. 176; cp. il-áyata with l for d. 221; M. 35.

īd-ás = abl. gen. sg. of īd beside iṣ- formed on the analogy of *īd-bhyás. 176.

idā = a name; cp. aid-á where vr̥ddhi vowel is secondary. 62.

idā = 'refreshment': irā Gk. ἀδαινω 'nourish, strengthen'; with d in place of d, originally preceded by r 168; M. 43; idā beside iṣ-; from iṣ-; *īd-bhis would be phonetic (with the change of ś to d before bh, parallel to the change of s (z) into d before bh) and so īd-bhyás; on their analogy are formed id-á (instr. sg.) and id-ás (abl. gen. sg. and acc. pl.) which then gave rise to id-ā (as an extension of id-); cp. id-áyata (RV. I. 191. 6) MM. (il-áyata Aufrecht). 176; M. 35; cp. id, irā. 212; idā: ilā with l for phonetic d. 221; Johansson derives idā from ij (for yaj + ta) j disappearing without causing compensatory lengthening. 272.

īd-ā = instr. sg. of īd; cp. above. 176; M. 35.

*īd-bhis = cp. above. 176; M. 35.

*īd-bhyás = dat. abl. pl. of īd beside iṣ- cp. above. 176; M. 35.

i-tás = 3 du. pr. √i 'go' cp. é-ti; e: i. 64.

itāḥ-pradāna = offering from hence (= this world), with -as becoming -aḥ before p- (before which -ās generally remains in compounds). 341; M. 71.

ī-ti = pcl. thus; cp. ti where initial i has disappeared; cp. va: iva; śmasi: uś-masi. 60; pragrhya vowels are indicated as such in the Pp. by an appended ī-ti. 321.

itó = cp. páritó śiñcata. M. 71.

itthā-dhiy = so devout; from dhī; there are several compounds, in some of which the stem is written with -iy before vowels, in others with -y (as ā-dhy- 'longing'); this shows that while y and v are written for i and u before vowels, they were often pronounced as -iy and -uv. M. 40.

itthā-dhī = so (very) devout; for -iy and -y cp. above. 200.

i-thá = 2 pl. pr. √i 'go'; cp. é-ṣi; e: i. 64.

i-thás = 2 du. pr. √i 'go'; cp. above. 64.

i-d-ām = dem. prn. nom. sg. 'this': Pāli y-idam; according to P. and Prātiśākhya, after -a and -ā a y, or a similar sound was pronounced, which was phonetic before i-, ī-, e- and from there spread elsewhere; similarly in Pāli y and v originally served to avoid hiatus before ĩ, e and ũ o; from here they spread to cases where they were neither phonetic nor otherwise useful; cp. y-idam. 338.

i-dā = adv. now: i-dān-īm; in i-dā the final n disappears at the pause, which appears before the vowel ī- (-dō: -dōn cp. ka-dām ṛtaś RV. V. 3. 9). 108.

i-dān-īm = now, cp. i-dā, where final n disappears at the pause, like the r in mātā: mātār-am. 108.

idh = kindle: Gk. ἰδω; initial Iir. i, u, are in many cases, = IE. ai, au, perhaps with an ablaut ai: i, au: u. 64.

i-dha = pcl. 'here': hida in Aśoka inscriptions for *hidha; the tendency to lose initial aspiration when the immediately following syllable begins with an aspirate continued even in Pāli and Prakrits. 125; Pāli form for Vedic i-há. 250; idha: expected i-há the retention of dh (and bh) even after an unaccented vowel is partly to be explained as an archaism and partly as due to borrowing from a dialect in which these aspirates did not become h. 252; M. 52; idha: Prakrit for Vedic i-há. 276.

***inag-mi** = cp. inḡ-ati with its guttural on the analogy of *inag-mi of the 7th class. 148.

int-tām = 3 sg. ipv. √idh 'kindle' beside the regular indhām (= ind (h) dhām); cp. ran(d)dhi = *randh-dhi; cp. dhak-tam from *dhagh-tam (√dagh) formed on the analogy of dhak (2, 3 sg.)

and dhat-tām from *dhadh-tām (√dhā) formed on the analogy of dhat 3 sg. mid. 132.

indavo vām = (RV. I. 2. 4) for -vas; as becomes az which becomes o before voiced consonants (and a). M. 70.

ind-u = drop, soma; i is not in ablaut with a (= e, o). 18.

indra = name of a god, i is not = a (= e, o) i.e. the ablaut of i from IE. ə with a from IE. e, o. 18; pronounced, very often, trisyllabic; the metre of the RV. shows that an additional syllable is required in words in which r either precedes or follows another consonant. 55; M. 13; = in + ra, according to BR. formed like sundara with a Prakritic d; Jacobi indra: nṛ 'hero' like Gk. ἄνθρωπος 'man'. 181; M. 36; with the loss of initial s, like úgana, upári. 263.

indra enam = medial n appears for n most often in the enclitic pronoun ena 'this'. 191; M. 39.

indraś ca = indrah ca; in external sandhi ś regularly appears before voiceless palatal mutes. M. 46.

indrā = indra ā, contraction. M. 63.

indrāgnīy-ós = of Indra and Agni; with -iy- in place of -y-; in TS. -iy- -uv- for -y-, -v- prevail. 201; M. 40.

indr-iyá = power, with -iya beside -ya; cp. pītr-ya: Gk. πατριος 'of or belonging to father' Lat. patrius. 199.

indhé = 3 sg. pr. of i(n)d 'kindle' from indh + té; Barthelomae takes dh from (d) zdhe with the loss of z before dh as in bo-dhí (= *boz-dhí or bod-dhí) from √budh. 274.

indh-té = cp. above. 274.

-iman = suffix; i- is added before -mas svarabhakti according to Bollensen and Brugmann; cp. khanītr-ima-, kṛtrīma-, pūtr-ima-, agr-imá. 58.

i-más = 1 pl. pr. √i 'go' cp. é-mi: e: i. 64.

i-yak-ṣ = endeavour to gain, wish to sacrifice; desid. √yaj 'sacrifice';

according to Pischel i is prefixed to y- as in middle Indian *itthī*: *thī*. 58.

i-yak-ṣa-ti = desid. $\sqrt{\text{yaj}}$ 'sacrifice'; i = yi, initial y has disappeared from the reduplicative syllable. 262; M. 55.

i-yak-ṣamāṇa = wishing to sacrifice for i = *yi cp. above. 262; M. 55.

i-yāj-a = 1 sg. pf. $\sqrt{\text{yaj}}$: *iṣ-tá*; just as here ya form is normal and i reduction, similarly in *di-dés-a*: *diṣ-tá*, e is normal and i reduction. 62; M. 14.

iy-āy-a = 1 sg. pf. $\sqrt{\text{i}}$ 'go', beside *iy-āy-a* with *guṇa* and *vṛddhi* ablaut, cp. *ni-náy-a*: *ni-nāy-a*. 83.

iy-ār-ti = 3 sg. pr. (III class) $\sqrt{\text{r}}$ 'go'; *iy* = i before a-. 197; *iy-ār-ti*: Germ. *eilen* 'to hasten'; medial Vedic l corresponds to the medial IE. l in German. 210; M. 42.

iyas-ā = exertion, int. $\sqrt{\text{yas}}$ 'exert' i = *yi, with the initial y disappearing from the reduplicative syllable i-. 262.

i-yas-i-tá = Ppt. of *iyas*, int. $\sqrt{\text{yas}}$ 'exert'; for i = *yi cp. above. 262.

i-yas-yate = int. $\sqrt{\text{yas}}$ 'exert', cp. above. 262.

i-yāj-a = 3 sg. pf. $\sqrt{\text{yaj}}$ 'sacrifice' for i = yi cp. above. 262.

i-yā-t = 3 sg. opt. $\sqrt{\text{i}}$ 'go'; on this and *i-yā-m* is formed *i-yās-am* (1 sg. prec.) with short i- (instead of the regular *iy-*) after prepositions. 95; i in ablaut with *yā* in suffix: *bruv-i-tá*: *i-yā-t*. M. 17.

i-yā-m = 1 sg. opt. $\sqrt{\text{i}}$ 'go', cp. above. 95.

i-yās-am = 1 sg. prec. $\sqrt{\text{i}}$ with short i (instead of the regular long) after prepositions; cp. *i-yā-t*. 95.

iy-eṣ-a = 3 sg. pf. $\sqrt{\text{iṣ}}$ 'desire'; *iy* stands for the reduplicative i. 198.

***ir** = cp. **iṣ* which becomes *ir* before a vowel in *ír-ā*, *iram-mada*. 337; -*ir*, cp. *havir-bhis* where -*iz* (r goes back to z) becomes -*ir* (instead of the phonetic -*id*) before case-endings (beginning with *bh-*) which are treated like the second member in a compound. 343.

irajy = to direct; according to Bartholomae *ra* from *rṛ* is phonetic, cp. *iradh*, *irasy-*. 12.

iraj-yāti = directs; according to J. Schmidt i (and u) are prefixed before r and l. 58.

iradh = to endeavour to gain; *ra*: *rṛ* cp. above. 12; $\sqrt{\text{rdh}}$, *ra*: *r* *samprasāraṇa* ablaut. 70; cp. *ir-ādhyai*. 279.

iradh-ate = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{iradh}}$ 'seek to win'; for the prefix i cp. above. 58.

ir-ādhyai = dat. inf. $\sqrt{\text{iradh}}$ 'propitiate' for *iradh-ādhy-*; the first of the two similar syllables is dropped by haplogy. 279; M. 58.

iram-mada = delighting in drink; cp. **iṣ*, **ir* with s changed to r; cp. *iṣ-am*: *ir-am* (with the s and r being permitted before vowels). 337.

iras-y = to behave insolently; *ra* = *rṛ*, cp. *irajy*. 12; according to Pischel i is prefixed to r (cp. mid. Ind. *itthī*: *thī*). 58.

iras-yāti = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{irasy-}}$ 'to get angry'; *ir* without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 24; Gk. *ἔρις* 'strife' (root *er* or *erē*?). 24; only *ir* and not *ur*. 29.

irā = refreshing draught 'juice': Gk. *ὀρός* 'whey'; *ir* without characteristic ablaut form (*ur*) 24; *irā*: *ídā* (Gk. *ἐλδᾶίνω* 'to nourish') with a cerebral due to the originally preceding l. 168; *irā* from IIr. *ižā*, r taking place of d (cp. *íd*, *íd-ā*). 212; M. 43; *irā* from **iṣ-* with r before a vowel, cp. *iram-mad-a* beside *iṣam*. 337.

irā-vant = accompanied by nurture; **iṣ-* becoming *ir-* before a vowel. 337.

ir-in = despot; -*ir* without characteristic ablaut form (*ur*) beside it. 24.

ir-ya = calm, watchful; for -*ir* without -*ur*, cp. above. 24.

irvāru = cucumber, cp. *irvālu* with l for r by dissimilation. 221.

irvālu = cp. above. 221.

- iḷ-áyati** = stands still, from iḷ 'refreshment' (= *iḷ-áyati) = RV. iḷ-áyati with ḷ changed to l between vowels. 221.
- īlā** = consecrated food, cp. ilā. 221; the cerebral l appears in Śākala and Bāṣkala recensions of the RV., as a substitute, between vowels, for the cerebral ḷ (and with an appended sign for h, for the cerebral aspirate ḍh). 255; M. 53.
- il** = to come to rest, cp. iḷ-áyati formed on the analogy of *iḷ-bhís, *iḷ-bhyás, iḷā, iḷ-ás. 176.
- ila** = name of a person; in the later Samhitās and Classical Skt. l appears in place of phonetic ḷ between vowels (cp. iḷā an epithet of agni in VS.). 221; M. 45.
- iḷ-áyati** = 'is quiet' (AV.) for RV. iḷ-áyati (M. 35); J. Schmidt teaches the prefixing of i, u to l, r (√li?). 58; for l = RV. ḷ = d cp. ilā: iḷ 'refreshment'. 221; M. 45.
- īlā** = refreshment (in MS.) a by-form of iḷā (RV. īlā); for l cp. ila. 221; M. 45.
- ilībīṣa** = name of a demon; the origin of b obscure and the word may be non-Aryan. 184.
- i-va** = like, as it were, cp. va with initial i dropped; cp. ti for iti. 60; iva: Lat. -ve invariably without accent. 289; M. 81.
- i-vás** = I du. pr. √i 'go'; cp. é-mi with the ablaut e: i. 64.
- iv éṭayaḥ** = (RV. X. 91. 4 Pp. iva ét-) final ā, instead of being contracted with the following e-, o-, is, in a few cases, elided. 319; M. 64.
- iṣ** = to desire: OHG. eiscōn 'to further'; in several cases IṚ. i (u) = European ai (au) perhaps an ablaut ai: i; au: u. 64; cp. iyeṣ-a with iy for i. 198.
- iṣ** = refreshing draught; cp. iḷā, iḷ-ás. 176; √iṣ 'send', cp. iṣ (iṣ)āni with haplology. 279; *iṣ, cp. irā, iram-mada, (iṣám) with ṣ changed to r before vowels. 337.
- iṣ (i)** = send: iṣ 'yield'; connection doubtful. 97.
- iṣaḥ-stút** = cp. iṣa-stút. 343.
- iṣ-āni** = loc. inf. √iṣ 'send' for *iṣ-iṣ-āni with second iṣ dropped by haplology. 279.
- iṣ-am** = acc. sg. of iṣ- 'refreshment'; cp. irā, iram-mad-a where ṣ has changed to r. 337.
- iṣá-vant** = vigorous, accompanied by refreshment; cp. iṣa-stút. 343; cp. irā-vant, where ṣ has changed to r. 337; M. 71.
- iṣa-stút** = praise of the prosperity; (RV. V. 50. 5 iṣaḥ-stútaḥ = Pp. iṣaḥ-stútaḥ like devastútaḥ in the same verse); iṣaḥ- wrong; correct iṣa- cp. iṣá-vant; the wrong analysis iṣaḥ-s- is due to the analogy of cases where a final sibilant immediately followed by a voiceless mute, was dropped; the elision doubtless being due to the fact that it made no difference to the pronunciation whether there was one sibilant or two in such a situation. 343; M. 71.
- iṣidh** = to offer; according to Pischel i is prefixed to ṣ- on the analogy of middle Indian itthī: thī; Grassmann niḥ-ṣidh. 58.
- iṣ-irā** = refreshing, devoted to Gk. *ἱερός* 'of or relating to the gods'; Vedic i corresponds to Greek o. 18: iṣ-irā: iṣ-ira i = i. 98.
- iṣikā** = reed: ṣikā; i = i. 98.
- iṣu-kṛt** = preparer, for iṣ-kṛt, with the insertion of u before k; cp. suffix -iman for -man. 58.
- iṣudh-yati** = denominative of √iṣ-udh, presumably from iṣ-udh- with IṚ. ṣ before u; cp. also dur-i-tá. 336.
- iṣ-kar-tṛ** = preparer; Pat. on Vārtt. 4 to P. 6. 1. 9 teaches the elision of the initial n here. 263.
- iṣ-kṛ** = to arrange; according to Pischel i is prefixed here like middle Indian itthī: thī and Gāthā istṛi: stri. 58.
- iṣ-tá** = Pp. √yaj 'sacrifice' beside i-yáj-a; ya- form original i later; similarly in diṣ-tá: di-dés-a e form is normal and i form later. 62; M. 14; is-tá: yás-tave, ya is reduced to i with the shift of accent on the following syllable.

69; M. 16; √yaj with old palatal j which is changed to ṣ before t against the new palatal j (√yuj 'yoke') which interchanges with the guttural in yuk-tá. 138; M. 31; j is recognized as an old palatal through forms with ṣ before t, th. 159; j represents old palatal and is cerebralized after i, making also the following t a cerebral. 272; cp. iḍ (√yaj) where z disappears after cerebralizing the following d and lengthening the preceding vowel. 274.

-iṣṭha = superlative suffix: -yas with samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; -iṣṭha; Lat. -issimus: Gk. -ιστος; Vedic tenuis aspirate is supported by Latin against the corresponding tenuis in Gk. 121; -iṣṭha; Av. -išta.: Gk. -ιστός Vedic ṣ = s. 231.
-iṣṭhās = 2 sg. aor. mid. ending; Vedic ṣ = s after i which comes from IE. e; cp. Gk. -άσθης -ίσθης. 231.

iṣ-ma = cp. iṣ-ma 'love' with i: i. 98.

iṣ-va = according to BR. for iṣ-ma wrong. 98.

i-há = here, Aśokan text drops h, cp. ia = iha. 243; cp. Pāli idha with original dh. 243; h represents dh. 250; cp. viśváha (-dha). M. 52; h appears for dh between vowels only, when the first of them is unaccented. 252; M. 52; i-há: idha the equation shows that there existed a dialect in which the aspirates did not become h, cp. kṛ-dhí, adhás, abhí, ṛbhú, vidhú, vadhú, vidhávā and adhamá. 252; i-há: Aś. hida for Pkt. idha. 276.

ihāsti = i-há + as-ti, through contraction. 318; M. 63.

i-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √i 'go'; on its analogy is formed vi-hí, √vi 'enjoy' (= vi-hí). 98.

-iñr = acc. pl. masc. of -i stems; from *-iñz from *-ins 231; -iñr before vowels; for the reduction of the old nasal into anu-nāsika in IIr. period cp. -āñ = -ān = -āns. 258.

-iñṣi = nom. acc. neut. pl. of -iṣ stems; the anusvāra, which stands for n before ṣ, is due to the analogy of -ānti, nom. acc. neut. pl. of -nt stems. 258; M. 54.

i = as low grade through quantitative similarity of i with ā in strong grade. 20; original low grade of ā; i is a further reduction of the same. 20; -i, dual i remains unchanged before a vowel on the analogy of duals in -e, which changed to -ey, remaining -e with the loss of y. 320; -i loc. sg. -ī remains unchanged before vowels on the analogy of dual in -ī. 320.

ikṣ = see; long i due to contraction of two i sounds (in reduplication). 84.

ikṣ-a-te = 3 sg. pr. √ikṣ : ákṣ-i 'eye', i is a contraction of the reduplicative i and the initial vowel of the stem 104; i = i + ā. M. 12.

ikṣ-aṇa = look, cp. kṣaṇa, where the initial i has disappeared. 61.

iñkh-áyati = swings : añkh-áyati 'embraces' i = i + a, cp. above. 104; M. 12; before -áyati kh is expected to change into a palatal, cp. arc-áyati. 140; M. 26.

ij = to sacrifice, long i due to contraction of two i sounds (in reduplication). 84.; ij 'urge' : ej- √iñg; i: e ablaut. 97.

ij-ate = 3 sg. pr. √ij : aj : Gk. ἄγω; 'lead, carry' i = i + ā cp. above. 104; M. 12.

ij-é = 3 sg. pf. √yaj 'sacrifice' = i + ij-é; i stands for i + i in weak forms of the pf. when the reduplicative vowel is immediately followed by radical i- (reduction of ya). 53; M. 12.

it-te = 3 sg. pr. √iḍ; iḍ = *izd; expected form *iṣ(t) te, but iḍ is due to transference. 166; M. 10.

iḍ = to adore √yaj or √iṣ 'to desire'; i = iz-; before IIr. z, when followed by one or more consonants, a vowel is lengthened as compensation for the loss of z. 44; iḍ = izd for yaj + d. M. 57; iḍ: Goth. aistan 'to feel shy'; initial IIr. i, u = European ai, au, perhaps

- due to the ablaut ai : i, au : u. 64; ī does not alternate with e. 85; īḍ = yaj : d, the old palatal j (z) disappears before d or dh leaving behind compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel and cerebralization of the following d and dh. 271, 274.
- īḍ-e** = 1 sg. pr. √īḍ 'worship' √yaj (*iḍ-d-), cp. above. 166; M. 33; cp. īḍ-e with l in place of the phonetic d between vowels. 221.
- īḍ-ya** = to be worshipped; d becomes l only between vowels cp. īḍe. M. 5.
- īḍ-e** = cp. īḍ-e. 221; M. 5.
- *-itām** = hypothetical for -etām (3 du. ipv.) with the ablaut ī : ā (of the non-thematic conjugation). 89.
- *-ite** = hypothetical for -ete, with the ablaut ī : ā (of the non-thematic conjugation). 89.
- *-ithām** = hypothetical for -ethām. cp. above. 89.
- *-ithe** = hypothetical for -ethe, cp. above. 89.
- ī-dīś** = like this; cp. heḍiśāni beside eḍiś in the Sāhābāzgarhī recension of Aśokan edicts, with e becoming he. 243.
- in** = acc. pl. ending of -i bases; at the end of a Pāda it remains unchanged before a vowel. M. 68.
- īp-sa-ti** = 3 sg. desid. √āp 'obtain', ī = i + ā when reduplicative i is followed by the low grade form of a root beginning with ā. 19; M. 12; ī = i + e (= ā). 103; Goldschmidt falsely connects it with icchāti. 158.
- im** = an old enclitic acc. of the pronoun root i, meaning him, her, it, them, etc.: Gk. *μιν*, *νιν*, is enclitic. 289; M. 81.
- iya** = suffix; ablaut ī : ā according to Holzmann; -iya does not go back to -īā- but is = ī + ya (i.e. final ī of the stem + suffixal -ya. 46).
- iyas** = comparative suffix; is not -īyas but is a combination of the final ī of the stem and the suffixal -ya-. 46.
- ī-yās-am** = 1 sg. prec. √i 'go', after prepositions, long ī is replaced by short i, this may be due to iyām in optative. 95.
- ir** = to set in motion cp. pra-v-er-ita. 223.
- ir-āyati** = 3 sg. of caus. √ir; if it be derived from √ṛ 'go' then its ī is due to the present stem, where ī is due to reduplication. 25.
- ir-ṇa** = in ud-ir-ṇa 'issued' √ir, not from √ṛ. 25.
- ir-mā** = bow : Lat. armus, Germ. Arm, 'a joining together' the shoulder where it is fitted to the 'shoulder blade'; ir without characteristic ablaut form (ūr) beside it. 25; irma 'wound' the ablaut irma : aruṣ is false. 25.
- irṣ-ā** = jealousy (in Classical Skt.): irṣ-yā (AV.), the semi-vowel y seems to be lost at the end of the medial consonant group. 271.
- irṣ-u** = zealous : irṣ-yū (AV.) cp. above. 271.
- irṣyati** = envies : IE. *ars- according to Bartholomae. 25; ir without any characteristic ablaut (ūr) beside it. 25.
- irṣyā** = cp. irṣā, where y is lost. 271.
- irṣyū** = cp. irṣu. 271.
- il-ayati** = sets in motion = Germ. eilen, Skt. l represents IE. l. 219.
- īḍ-e** = 1 sg. pr. √īḍ 'praise' = īḍ-e = RV. īḍ-e, in the later Samhitās l occasionally appears in place of phonetic d between vowels, thus īḍ-e in Kāṇva Yajus. 221; M. 45.
- iv** = root in -iv (dīv, mīv, sīv, etc.) have, in low grade, -iv before y and vowels, but -yū- before consonants. 84.
- ī-vant** = so great, ī is lengthened before the initial v of the suffix. 46.
- iṣ** = to yield, to leave ground : iṣ(i) 'send' with ī : i. 97.
- iṣ-ira** = fire : iṣ-irā 'fresh' ī : i. 98.
- iṣkā** = reed (in MS.) : iṣkā (AV.) ī : i. 98.
- iṣ-ūr** = 3 pl. pf. √iṣ 'send', ī = i + i. 53; M. 12.
- iṣ-ma** = love : iṣ-ma, ī : i. 98; M. 39.
- iṣ-va** = iṣ-ma according to BR. 98.

ih = to strive, h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. *zh*) = z or *ž* in Avestan, cp. *ehá*, *an-ehás*. 247.

ih-ate = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{ih}}$ 'strive': *eh-á* 'greed'; the ablaut i: e here is irregular; cp. *an-eh-á-s*, 'matchless'. 84.

ih-ā = effort; cp. *eh-á*, *an-eh-á-s*. 90.

-uḥ = abl. gen. sg. of -*r* stems; -ur for final -*r*. 29; 3 pl. act. of past tense; it is somewhat doubtful whether -uḥ represents original -us or -ur; in the verbal form, the r in the corresponding middle termination of the pf. -re seems to decide in favour of -r-. 335; M. 72.

ubj = to hold down, for ubj-; the writing with visarjaniya is purely theoretic. 261.

u = coming from *ū* in ablaut with *am*, cp. *yuvākú* beside *asmākam* 21; *u* stands, in some cases for original nasal, cp. 3 pl. -ur from -nt. 21; *u* 'also': Gk. *au*, Lat. *aut* (em); in several cases IIr. *i*, *u* = European *ai*, *au* due perhaps to the ablaut *ai*: *i*, *au*: *u*. 64; *u*: Lat. *vě*, Gk. *ῥέ* from **ῥFέ*. 72; *u* 'again', on the other hand is enclitic. 289; M. 81; the particle *u* is indicated as *Pragṛhya* in the Pp. of the RV. and AV. by its nasalized form *ūṁ*, nasalization being employed to avoid hiatus. M. 65.

-u = verbal forms in -u are not metrically lengthened. 311; M. 63.

***uik** = cp. *viḍú*. 274.

***uṛdhvó** = cp. *ūrdhvá*, where *v* is lost before *ūr* derived from *r* vowel. 262.

***urú** = cp. *ur-ú*, where the initial *v* is lost before *u*. 262.

uḷ = cp. *úlūta*. 262.

uṛ = weak pf. $\sqrt{\text{vr}}$ from which come *varutṛ* and *várutṛ*. 207.

uk-tá = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{vac}}$ 'speak', beside *u-vác-a*; *va-* form normal according to *yuk-tá*: *yu-yó-j-a* where the *guṇa* is normal and *u* form secondary. 62; cp. *vák-tave*; *va* is replaced by low grade vowel *u* due to the shift of accent. 69.

uk-thá = praise $\sqrt{\text{vac}}$; Av. *ukhta*; Vedic *th* is original. 120; M. 22; of two mutes in juxtaposition only the second can be aspirated, here *k* represents an original aspirate. 130; M. 24.

uk-thá = inst. sg. of *uk-thá* 'praise, song'; = *uk-thá* + *a* with contraction. 102; M. 11.

ukṣ = to grow: Gk. *αῖξω*; *αῖξάνω* 'to increase'; in some cases IIr. *i*, *u* = European *ai*, *au*, due perhaps to the ablaut *ai*: *i*, *au*: *u*. 64.

ukṣ-án = ox; cerebral *ṣ* stands for dental *s* after consonants *k*, *r*, *ṣ* medially, when the *s* is radical. 232, 48.

ukṣaṇ-yú = behaving or doing like *ukṣ-án*; *a* (= sonant nasal) is accompanied by *n* before *y*. 10.

ukṣ-áti = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{ukṣ}}$ 'grow'; *vaks*; *va*: *u* *saṁprasāraṇa* ablaut. 70.

úkṣ-ant = growing; *va*: *u* *saṁprasāraṇa* ablaut. 16.

ukṣ-i-ta = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{vaks}}$ 'grow'; cp. above. 70.

úgaṇa = big assembly (?) the origin of *ṇ* is obscure 195; M. 40; = *súgaṇa* 'consisting of good troops'; Pat. on Vārtt. 4 to P. 6. 1. 9 teaches the loss of initial *s*. 263.

ug-rá = strong, connected with *ójas*, *ój-iyas* and not to *váj-a*, whose *j* is not from *g*. 70; M. 26; 141; M. 29; cp. *og-iyas* (BAU.): *ój-iyas*. 143, 151; *ug-rá*: *ójas*, before *ū*, *r* and consonants (except *y*) the gutturals were not originally palatalized. 152; M. 30; 159; M. 50.

uc (i) = to find pleasure, cp. *ūc-úṣ-e*. 153.

uc-cá = high (= *ud* = *cá*) assimilation. 111; M. 21.

uc-cakanti = 3 pl. pr. of intensive $\sqrt{\text{kan}}$ 'see', with guttural before the *a* of the thematic verbal ending (where a palatal would be phonetic) is a wrong intensive formation. 148.

uc-caṭ = to varnish, cp. *caṭ-i-ta*, $\sqrt{\text{caṭ}}$. 173.

uc-cā = high; cc = t + c. 141; the suffix -ka appears with c, when the suffix being attached to unaccented prepositions, is itself accented. 152; M. 30.

uc-cāva-cā = high and low, for c cp. above. 152.

uc-cais = above, cp. uc-cā. 141; M. 30; 152.

uc-yāte = 3 sg. pass. √vac 'speak': Pāli v-uccati; for the introduction of v cp. i-dām: Pāli y-idam. 338.

ucchāti = 3 sg. pr. √vas 'shine'; va: u samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; ucchāti: Av. usaiti, ch = IE sk. 155; M. 22; with inchoative suffix -cha (IE. sko) cp. rapś-áte. 157.

uc-chan-na = perished = ut-san-na √sad + ud 'to perish'; ch for ts due to Prakritic influence. 158.

uc-chal = to move upwards = *ut-sal. 169 √sr; for l cp. salilā. 218; cp. si-sar-ti and usselheti. 255.

uc-chal-ati = *utsal-ati: Gk. ἄλλομαι 'spring', 'leap', Lat. salio 'to leap'; for ch cp. above. 158.

uc-chād-ana = destroying = ut-sādana, for ch cp. above. 158.

uc-chūra = evening = ut + sūra, for ch cp. above. 158.

-uḥ = cp. vāpur-bhis with -ur- instead of -uḍ-. 343.

ujjh = to leave, jjh from jah. 118; from ud + h- according to Benfey and Brugmann; the latter holding that jh is a medial step between IIr. žh and Ind. h; this seems to be wrong, because the samdhi of d + h = dh, √hā does not occur with ud, and jh is everywhere a Prakritism. 164.

ujjhati = leaves from ja-hāti; jh for jah as dh for duh in dhīta = duhitā. 115, 164.

ujjayinī = name of a town; Pkt. ujjenī: οζήνη; the representation of Indian j by ζ in Greek shows that this was a combination of d and the following palatal ś. 137; M. 25.

uj-ja-hi-hi = 2 sg. ipv. √hā 'leave'; is a false correction for ujjihi

*ujjihi from ja-hi-hi; jh = jah. 164.

u-jjānaka = name of a tīrtha for ud-yāna-ka; ud-yāna 'going out'; jj = dy. 163:

u-jji-hi = 2 sg. ipv. √hā 'leave', for *u-jji-hi from u-jahihi; the u stands for o = ava, wherewith √hā is frequently inflected; cp. Pāli u-jjhāyati = ava-dhyāpayati. 164; ujjihi from √ujjh; as a rule the aspiration is not lost if the following aspirate (that causes such loss) belongs to a suffix or a member of a cd., ujji-hi is an exception, cp. bo-dhi and ja-hī.

ujjh (i) = cp. ujjh. 163.

ujjha- = leave, cp. dhīta = duhitā. 163.

ujjhaṭita = confused, a Prakritism in Rājataranginī. 164.

ujjhati = leaves, Ascoli derives it from ud + hyate (for which an ava-hyati; with ava = o = u is possible) which fits in with Pkt. sajja = Skt. sahya; Pkt. majjha = mādhyā; but the pres. hyati nowhere occurs. 164.

ujjhana = leaving, cp. above. 164.

ujjhityai = dat. sg. of ujjhiti; for jh = jah cp. above. 163.

uñchatī = 3 sg. pr. √uñch 'glean': Germ. waschen, wischen 'wipe', 'rule'; Skt. u: Germ. wa. 72.

ūñ-śiṣṭa = left over; ppt. of śiṣ 'leave'; MS., MU., and Mānava-sūtra replace final t (when followed by ś) with ñ, and not with the usual c. 329.

uṭaja = a hut made of leaves; ṭ shows that u stands for ṛ. 21; uṭaja: latā, the cerebral seems to be due to the originally preceding l sound. 169.

-uḍ- = cp. vāpur-bhis. 343.

uḍu = season: ṛtu, cerebralization due to r sound (and not to l). 169.

uḍu-pa = moon, for ḍ cp. above 21; uḍu-pa = ṛtu-pa; in a few cases media stands for the older tenuis. 117; u for ṛ a Prakritism. 167.

uḍu-pati = moon, cp. uḍu-pa. 167.

uḍumbara = ficus glomerata: udumbara; cause of the cerebral ḍ unknown. 173.

uḍu-rāj (a) = cp. uḍu-pa. 167.

uḍ-ḍhi = 2 sg. ipv. √vaś 'desire', the cerebral ḍ is phonetic before -dhi. 175.

u-tá = woven, ppt. √vā 'weave', : ū-ta, ū : u. 98.

utá + u = cp. utó. 326. *

utūla = servant, cp. (k) ulūta. 277.

utó = and, also = utá + u; o, as the result of combination of the final ā of particles with u (which itself is often unchangeable) is Pragrhya. 326; M. 67.

ut-kās-āti = clears the throat of mucus: Pāli uk-kāsati; Prakrit influence is seen on vṛkkáu 'kidneys' for *vṛtkáu; cp. Av. verēotka, -verētkā-. 135.

ut-tabh-i-ta = ppt. √sta(m)bh, dental s when preceded by ud is lost before a mute. M. 55.

ut-ttambh-ana = support = ut-stambhana; the spelling with three t letters is based on etymology and has no phonetic value. 111.

uttara-kuru = northern Kurus: Gk. ὀτροπο-χόρρας; Skt. a = Gk. o. 3.

uttarāhi = northerly: Gk. -οῦ with h in place of the original dh. 253.

uttāseti = will shake, 3 sg. fut. (Pāli) √tams 'shake' ud (a = m). 8.

utthā = to stand up = ud + √sthā; according to Ascoli utthā is a Prakritism. 267.

út-thi-ta = ppt. √sthā + ud; s, when preceded by út is lost before a mute. M. 55.

ut-phulīnga = flashing sparks = ut + sphu- cp. above. 264.

út-sa = spring (ud = wet), tenuis t before s is not pronounced as tenuis aspirate (th) because both t and s are pronounced with the same organ of speech; in kṣirá, however, the change takes place, because the organs of speech of k and ṣ are different. 132. *

ut-san-na = perished; ppt. √sad + ud, cp. ucchanna with ch for ts under Prakritic influence. 158.

*ut-sal = cp. ucchal. 169, 255.

*ut-salati = cp. ucchal. 158.

ut-sād-ana = destroying, cp. ucchā-dana. 158.

ut-sūra = evening; cp. ucchūra. 158.

ud = up, after ud, the initial s of √skand and √stambh is lost. 264.

ud-aká = water (O.N. vatu 'water'), cp. daka, where initial u has disappeared. 60.

ud-adaikṣ-ī-t = cp. ud-aikṣ-ī-t. 126.

ud-án = water, cp. unatti: Germ. waschan, wischen, with samprasāraṇa ablaut. 72; cp. udn-ā, udn-ās, where -dn- is allowed to remain. 196.

udan-yāti = wants to drink water; denominative; a = sonant nasal is followed by n before y. 10.

udára = stomach, u from IE ə according to Saussure. 21; udára: Lith. vedaras 'bowels'; Ved. u: Lith. we. 72.

ud-a-stāmp-sī-t = 3 sg. siṣ aor. √stambh 'prop'; with p for bh before s. 127.

udi-tá = spoken, ppt. √vad(i) 'speak'; cp. vādati, where the low grade vowel i (= ə, it) has disappeared before a. 81.

*ud-ubj-á = cp. ur-ubj-á with r in place of d. 212.

udumbára = cp. uḍumbara. 173.

úd ū ayāñ = (RV. VI. 71.5) the long ū particle occasionally remains unchanged in the RV. even after a consonant. M. 65.

udūkhala = mortar, for ulūkhala with d in place of l or r. 181.

ud-aikṣ-ī-t = ud-a-daikṣī-t, 3 sg. iṣ aor. √dih 'besmear'; in certain cases the Veda shows media instead of the expected aspirate media, even where the final aspiration is lost before s. 126.

-udga = cp. ubj-a through which Pat. (on P. 8. 3. 38) explains -udg-a. 261.

ud-gāh = to plunge up: gāh, cp. ni-bh. 184.

ud-dīpikā = a kind of ant; cp. upajīhvikā upa-dīpikā. 163.

ud-dehika = name of a people, Al beruni represents Sanskritic h, a breathing sound, by h, cp. ūdehika. 243.

udná iva = RV. VIII. 19. 14. Pp. udnāḥ iva; cp. vṛṣabhéva. 317.

udn-ás = abl. gen. sg. of udán 'water'; the substitution of n for d before n (in án-na etc.) is on the analogy of sentence samdhi, because dn, tm, dm, etc. occur within words. 196.

udná = inst. sg. of udán 'water'; for dn cp. above. 196; M. 37.

ud-yáte = 3 sg. pass. √vad(i) 'speak': a-vādi-ṣ-ur, udi-tá; the low grade vowel i (= e, iṭ) disappears before personal endings beginning with (vowels and) y. 81.

ud-yāna = going out, a garden; cp. uj-jāna-ka with jj for dy. 163.

ud-rá = water, a kind of aquatic animal, cp. unatti. 72.

ud-ra = name of Rud-ra, with initial r dropped; cp. áśru- *akru and *dakru. 263.

ud-rodh-ana = rising, growing, √rudh; cp. √ruh where h stands for dh. 250.

ud-viddhet = 3 sg. opt. √vyadh 'pierce' for -dhyet; the semi-vowel y seems to have been lost at the end of the medial consonant group, cp. tucchyá : tuccha. 271.

ud-vidhyet = cp. above. 271.

úddhas = udder, cp. úddhas, ū : u. 98.

unát-ti = 3 sg. pr. √ud 'wetten'; Gk. ὕδαρ 'water', Lat. unda 'a wave': Old Slav. voda 'water', Germ. Wasser; Ved. u : cognate European languages wa. 72.

upṇ = cp. upan-ayati (cp. Pāli upan-āyika); Gk. ὑπὰ Aeol. for ὑπὸ with a = ṇ. 309.

úpa = near, up to = Gk. ὑπὸ; u an original IE. vowel. 21; M. 8; the final a is never metrically lengthened. 311; M. 63.

upa-jihvikā = a kind of 'ant, cp. upadīpikā, uddīpikā with j for d; cp. jyótis √dyut. 163.

upa-jīkā = living upon ant, a water-deity: upadīkā 'a kind of ant', cp. above. 163.

upadīkā = a kind of ant, cp. above. 163.

upa-dīpi-kā = a kind of ant, cp. upa-jihvikā. 163.

upa-draṣṭu-māti = accompanied by a supervisor (= upadraṣṭm-), the change of -ṣṭr- to -ṣtu- shows that there was some difficulty in pronouncing r after -ṣṭ-, cp. kroṣṭr- : kroṣtu-. 167.

upa-dhīva = upadhī + i- (upa-dhī 'the part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference), this is an exception to the rule which prescribes unchangeability for the dual -ī. 321.

upan-ayati = upa-ayati (ŚB) from IE. *upṇ (?) ; cp. vṛṣam-aśvā. 309.

upa-balihā-mahe = 1 pl. pr. √valh 'to emulate', with the introduction of i between l and h. 58.

upa-bd-á = noise (-bd- = p(a)d *ped) with the a ablaut, cp. s-ánti : ás-ti corresponding to dviṣ : dvéṣ. 76; M. 17.

upa-bd-i = noise, sound produced at the sprinkling of soma; cp. above. 76; M. 17.

upári = above; cp. úpala with l. 220; M. 44; 263.

upa rṣ-ánti = 3 pl. (VI class) pr. √rṣ 'rush', a + r = ar, but cp. ārchatu with ār. 319.

úpala = upper mill-stone, beside upári: Gk. ὑπέρ; Vedic l (in the neighbourhood of p) stands for IE. r. 220; M. 44.

upa-valh = test by riddles, propound a riddle, to emulate; in ancient texts the combination lh is rare. 244; M. 50; valh : hval 'go deviously' a case of metathesis. M. 58.

upa-vas-atha = the day of preparation, in Buddhist Skt. poṣadha 'fast', upoṣadha, upoṣayati; o = ava a Prakritism. 54.

upa-vāk-á = praise, √vac; cp. upa-vāk-yā with a guttural instead of a new palatal before -yā. 143; M. 27.

upa-vāk-yā = to be praised √'vac', beside upa-vāc-yā; upa-vāk-à; guttural appears instead of new palatal before the suffixal -yā forming derivatives from nouns,

- the last consonant of which is a guttural. 143; M. 27.
- upa-vác-ya** = to be praised; cp. above. 143; M. 27.
- upa-vi-mok-am** = having left; $\sqrt{\text{muc}}$; a guttural in a noun formed without suffix is striking, because in such a situation a palatal is regular. 151.
- upa-slāghā** = confidence in oneself, boast, with phonetic gh; on its analogy is preserved the guttural in slāgh-ati, where a new palatal is expected before the a (= e) of the thematic verbal ending. 148.
- upa-ṣtút** = at one's call, adv., beside .upa-stút; ṣ appears beside s here on the analogy of the frequent -ṣtu- after i- or -u-. 237; M. 49.
- úpā-stut** = call, cp. above. 237; M. 49.
- upá-stha** = lap; RV. Pada upá-stha instead of upás-stha (so Grass-mam) with an irregular abbreviation of s. 114; M. 21; a final consonant disappears before the same consonant, when the latter is the initial of a group. M. 74.
- upa-sthāy-am** = having approached; absolu. $\sqrt{\text{sthā}}$ with an unetymological y based on the analogy of forms (like á-pā-y-i) where y, before a vowel, is phonetic. 208; M. 41.
- úpahūtāzṃ** = TS. 2.6.7.3. with ānusvāra instead of the anunāsika $\underline{\text{e}}$. 257.
- úpahūtāzṃ hó** = úpahūtá hó, with its final pluti vowel nasalized. 299.
- upā-káyo** = in the vicinity; cp. upā-ké. 152; M. 30.
- upā-ké** = in the vicinity, the suffix -ká regularly appears with guttural, even when it is accented in locative. 152; M. 30.
- upānád-bhyām** = instr., dat., abl. dual of upā-náh against P. 8.2.34 which requires dh in place of h before bh. 175.
- upā-nat-ka** = shoe, $\sqrt{\text{nah}}$ 'bind', h does not represent dh here, in spite of nad-dhá Ppt. $\sqrt{\text{nah}}$. 250.
- upā-náh** = cp. Pāli upāhana through metathesis. 277.
- úpā-rchati** = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{ṛ}}$ 'go' + úpa, (in TS.); in AV. and VS. the preposition ā contracts with ṛ to ār (cp. ā-rti), the TS. extends this contraction to prepositions ending in -a. 319.
- upā-rṣati** = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{ṛṣ}}$ 'rush' (SB.); cp. úpārchati, ā-rti. 319.
- upāhana** = shoe, Pāli form for Skt. upānāh through metathesis. 277.
- up-etavya** = to be gone near to, = upa+etavya, $\sqrt{\text{i}}$ 'go'; with irregular elision of a before e. 320.
- up-etṛ** = one who goes up ($\sqrt{\text{i}}$ 'go') = upa+etṛ, cp. above. 320.
- úp'eṣatu** = 3 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{iṣ}}$ 'move' (AV.) úpa+eṣ-; final ā, instead of being contracted with the following initial e, o, is sometimes elided. 319; M. 64.
- upēśantam** = pr. pt. $\sqrt{\text{iṣ}}$ 'move', (AV.) cp. above. 319.
- upaihi** = 2 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{i}}$ 'go' = upa+ihi; vṛddhi on the analogy of upaitu (= upa+etu) 3 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{i}}$. 319.
- upolapá** = a kind of bush, cp. upolabá with medial instead of the older tenuis. 117.
- upolaba** = cp. above. 117.
- ubj** = to force; Kāt. and Pat. derive from it sam-udg-a 'the point of bud' and abhy-udg-a (rising, uprisen); with the change of bg into dg; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal, owing to the insufficient nature of the Vedic and comparative evidence 161; 181; cp. ubj with ḥ in place of b (which is purely theoretic). 261.
- ubhayataḥ-kṣṇúr** = (TS.) two-edged, cutting on two sides; $\sqrt{\text{ksan}}$ 'injure'; before mutes immediately followed by s or ṣ, final s always becomes visarjaniya. 341; M. 71.
- ubhé** = both, nom. acc. du. fem. neut. is pragrhya because it consists of a+the dual i. 325; M. 66.
- ubháu** = both: Gk. $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\omega$ 'both': change of a into u? (cp. $\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ 'to weave' = Ved. vabh in ūṇa-vābhis below). 21.

ubh-nā-ti = 3 sg. pr. √ubh 'con-
fine': Gk. *ὀφθαλμω*: Germ. *weben*
'to weave'; Ved. *u*: Germ. *we*.
72.

-ur = 3 pl. verbal ending derived
from -nt. 21; -ur: Av. -arē -arēs,
-ur corresponds to -ar in Avestan.
29; -ur for final *r* (cp. *sthātūr*,
sanitūr, *ur* = *r̥h*?). 29; -ur in
vāpur-bhis, where -uz (*r* = *z*)
becomes -ur instead of -ud before
case-endings (beginning with *bh*-)
which are treated like the second
member in a compound. 343;
cp. -uḥ. M. 72.

ūraṇa = sheep, √vr̥ 'cover': Gk.
Φαρίν 'sheep', *v* is lost before *ūr*
derived from *r̥*. 261; M. 55.

úras = breast, √vr̥ 'choose': Av.
vārō, *v* is lost before *ūr* derived
from *r̥*. 261; M. 55.

úrā = sheep, cp. *úraṇa*. 261; M.
55.

urāṇá = choosing, pr. pt. √vr̥
'choose', with *ur*; cp. *var-ita*
with *ar*. 23; *v* is lost before *ūr*.
261; M. 55.

ur-ú = broad: *vár-iyas* from *vr̥-ú;
(according to Brugmann) due to
Av. *vouru-*; but this is related
to Av. *uru* from IE *ur-ú*. 24;
ur-ú: *vár-iyas*, *va*: *u sampra-*
sāraṇa ablaut. 70; M. 16; cp. *ulū*
khalā with *l*. 220; according to
Östhoft from IE. *ur̥-ú with eli-
sion of *v* before *u*. 262; cp. *ulu*
and *uloká* with *l*. 279.

urú iva = cp. *urú va* and *urv iva*.
337.

uru-bj-á = wide open = *uru + ubjá*,
the reason of shortening the *ū* is
not clear. 44; from *ud-ubj-á, *r*
takes the place of *d* perhaps under
the influence of the numerous
compounds beginning with *ur-ú*.
212; M. 43.

***uru-loká** = cp. *uloká*. 221.

uru-vyácā = occupying wide space
(RV. X. 128. 8) to be read tri-
syllabic *urūcā like fem. *urūcī*.
59.

urūcī = occupying wide space
(= *uru + vyañc*) cp. *uru-vyácā*. 59.

urū-ṇasá = broad-nosed; cerebra-
lization is less regular when the

second member in a compound is
not a verbal. M. 74.

urū-nasá = broad-nosed; for
lengthening of *u* cp. *ahī-śúva*.
M. 75.

urū va = cp. *urv iva*. 337; M. 70.

urvārā = fertile soil, field; Av.
urvara; *ur* with original *u* does
not change to *ūr*; *ur* coming from
ī, however, changes into *ūr* as in
pūr-śú (= *uru-varā* with the loss
of *u* before *v*?). 42; M. 10.

urv-ási = eagerness, desire; for *ur*
cp. *urvārā*. 42; M. 10 = **uru-*
vási with the elision of *u* before
v. 59.

urvāruká = pumpkin; for *ur* cp.
above. 42.

urv-iyá = instr. adv., widely; for
ur instead of *ūr* cp. above. 42;
M. 10; from *ur-ú*, expected -*uyá*
(instead of *uru-iyá* or *urv-yá*).
74; -*iyá*: -*yá* side by side. 200;
M. 40.

urv iva = (RV. IX. 96. 15) Pp. *urú-*
iva; to be read *urú va* (Grass-
mann *urúr va*) = *urús-va* = **urúz*
va = *urú va*; the cerebral *z* being
dropped after lengthening the pre-
ceding *u*. 337; M. 70.

urv-ī = wide (from *ur-ú*) Gk. *εὐρεία*
'wide', *ur* does not become *ūr*
because it does not come from *ī*.
42; M. 10; *urv-ī* nom. acc. du. of
neut. *ur-ú* with its -*ī* unchange-
able. 325.

ur-vyāñcam = of wide embrace =
uru-vya-; *u* disappears at the end
of the first member before *v* in a
compound. 59.

urvyá = widely, from *urú*, expected
uru-yá. 74; cp. *urv-iyá*. 200.

ulupa = cp. *ulapa-*, *ulūka-* (with a
guttural for labial). 136.

ulu-much = *ur-ú-*. 279.

ulu-pa = cp. *ulūka*. 136.

***ulu-loka** = cp. *uloká*. 221, 279.

ulūka = name of the reed *saccharum*
cylindricum (cp. *ulapa*, *ulupa*)
with a guttural in place of labial.
136; *ulūka* 'retina'; Lat. *volvo*;
Vedic *l* represents IE. *l*. 218; M.
44; *ulūka* 'owl': Lat. *ulula* 'owl';
Old Germ. *Uvila*; mod. G. *Eule*;

- Vedic *l* corresponds to the IE. *l* (in Latin). 218; M. 44.
- ulūkhala** = mortar; cp. *udūkhala*. 181; connected with *ur-ú*: Gk. *εὐρύς* 'broad'; Vedic *l* represents IE. *r*; this value of *l* occurs only in the neighbourhood of labial sounds (*u, o, p, m, v*). 219.
- ulūta** = boa; according to Bechtel from $\sqrt{ul-}$ (with the loss of the initial *v* before *u*). 262; (*k*)*uluta* 'name of a folk': *utūla* 'servant' a case of metathesis? 277.
- uloká** = world, wide space, commoner than *loká*, the initial *u* has not been satisfactorily explained, (M. 13) cp. Lith. *laũkas* 'field'; Lat. *lũcus* 'wood'; phonetic *ul-* from IE. *l-* according to Benfey; *u* due to Dravidian influence (cp. *ulogo, ulaga*) where *u* is prefixed to *l*; according to Kuhn *uloká* is connected with *urú*, M. Müller *uloká* from *ulu-loká* **uru-loká*. 58; Bloomfield from **ulu-loká* through assimilation from **uru-loká*. 221; M. 45; *lu* (of *ulu-lo*) dropped by haplogy. 279; this is doubtful. M. 59.
- ulká** = meteor: *várcas*; *va* : *u* *samprasāraṇa* ablaut. 70; *ul* is regular (cp. *úluka*) before vowels only; before consonants we should have *vr-*. 74; *ulká* : Lat. *volcanus*, 'Vulcan' the fire-god, Vedic *l* corresponds to the IE. *l*. 218; M. 44.
- ulba** = membrane: Lat. *volvo* 'to roll, to turn', Vedic *l* corresponds to the IE. *l*. 218; M. 44.
- ulbaná** = lumpy, clotted; origin of *ṇ* is obscure. 193, 195.
- ulmúka** = firebrand: OHG. *Walm* 'heat'; Ved. *u* : OHG. *wa*. 72.
- uv** = beside *v*. 21, 197-204.
- u-vāc-a** = 3 sg. pf. \sqrt{vac} 'speak', **vu-* for original **va-*; before simple *u* the *v* has disappeared at the beginning of the reduplicative syllable. 262; M. 55.
- u-vāp-a** = 3 sg. pf. \sqrt{vap} 'strew'; for **vu* = **va*- cp. above. 262.
- u-vās-a** = 3 sg. pf. \sqrt{vas} 'dwell', 'shine', cp. above. 262; M. 55.
- u-vāh-a** = 3 sg. pf. \sqrt{vah} 'carry'; for *u* cp. above. 262; M. 55.
- u-vōci-tha** = 2 sg. pf. *vac(i)* 'speak'; the new palatal *c* (= *kʷ*) before *i* (= *e*) is due to transference; cp. *ok-i-vāms*. 142; M. 26.
- uv-oṣ-a** = 3 sg. pf. $\sqrt{uṣ}$ 'burn'; with *uv* in place of *v*. 198.
- uśík** = nom. sg. of *uśij* 'desiring', 'demanding'; the nature of palatal *j* is uncertain. 174; M. 34; *uś-ij* (and not *uḍ-ij* with *ḍ* for *ś*, cp. classical *viṭ-pati*), some compounds preserve survivals of an earlier phase of *samdhī*, cp. *viś-pāti, viś-pātnī, viś-pālā*. 327.
- uś-mási** = 1 pl. pr. \sqrt{vas} 'desire'; cp. *ś-masi* where *u* has disappeared. 60; *uś-masi* : *vās-ti*; *va* is reduced to *u* owing to the shift of accent. 69; M. 16.
- uṣ** = burn, on its analogy is formed *uṣa* 'salt-ground' for the regular *ūṣa* (with short *u* in place of long). 48; -*uṣ*- pf. pt.: -*vāms, -vat*, a case of *samprasāraṇa* ablaut. 71; cp. *piy-ūṣ-a* (for *piy-uṣ-a*) with *ū* for *u*. 98.
- uṣa** = saltish earth (MS.) beside *ūṣa* (in TS.); cp. $\sqrt{uṣ}$ above. 48.
- uśád-bhis** = instr. pl. of *uśás*; the dental *s* as final of nominal stem is changed to *t* before case-terminations beginning with *bh-*. 179. M. 36; case-termination is treated like second member of a compound. M. 76.
- uśár** = dawn; cp. *uśám* with the loss of the medial *r* based on the analogy of *mātā* (= *mātár*). 109; with original *r*. 339; M. 72.
- úṣar** = voc. sg. of *uśí* with *ṣ* for *s*, cp. *usr-ás, usr-í, usr-ām*. 232.
- uṣar-bhūt** = waking at dawn, final aspirate (*dh*) is represented by the corresponding tenuis, cp. *dūrát*. M. 60.
- uśás** = dawn: Gk. *αῶω* 'to kindle'; Lat. *aurora* (for *ausosa*) 'dawn'; in some cases IIr. *i, u* are equal to European *ai, au*, due perhaps to the ablaut *ai* : *i, au* : *u*. 64; *uśás* : *vas* 'shine'; *va* : *u* *samprasāraṇa* ablaut. 70; *uśás* : *ūṣā*; *ū* : *u*. 98.

uṣ-ás = acc. pl., and abl. gen. sg. of uṣ-, weak stem of uṣ-ás- 'dawn' for *uṣṣ-as; cp. apá-su, ási. 111; M. 21; cp. uṣām. 305.

uṣá á yāti = cp. uṣá yāti. 316.

uṣ-āṇá = pf. pt. √vas 'wear', preceded by u, s changes to ṣ. 231; M. 48.

uṣām = acc. sg. of uṣár (= uṣār-ám); loss of the medial r is on the analogy of mātā (mātār) 109; acc. sg. of uṣás formed on the analogy of nom. sg. -āṣ. 305.

uṣá yāti = (RV. III. 61. 4 Pp. uṣáh yāti) should be read uṣá á yāti - (contraction irregular) as the metre requires. 316; M. 65.

uṣás-am = acc. sg. of uṣás, with ā, but cp. yaśas-am with a. 13.

u ṣuvānáḥ = root aor. pt. √su 'press', medial n is cerebralized after ṛ, r, ṣ, even though it is intervened by vowels, guttural or labial mutes, nasals, y, v, h. (S.V. svāná) 188; M. 38.

uṣṛ = 'dawn'; from *uṣṛ-. 111.

uṣ-ṭá = ppt. √vas 'shine'; va: u samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

*úṣṭa = from úṣṭra 'camel'; the r seems to have been dropped in pronunciation, hence no cerebralization of n in úṣṭrānām. 271.

úṣ-ṭra = camel, buffalo: Av. uṣṭra- derived from √vah 'carry' (= IIr. vaḥ). 131; the r seems not to have been pronounced, cp. above. 166; 271; M. 33; were it derived from √vah, we should have had úḍhra, because when the first is h representing an old palatal aspirate it disappears after cerebralizing the dental and lengthening the preceding vowel. M. 24.

úṣṭrā-nām = gen. pl. of úṣṭra; the dental n (instead of the expected ṇ after r) shows that in the conjunct -ṣṭr- the r was not pronounced. 167; M. 33; 188.

uṣṇá = hot, ṇ due to the preceding ṣ. 38.

uṣṇík = cp. uṣṇíh. 174.

uṣṇíh = a particular metre, nom. sg. uṣṇík; the nature of the palatal is uncertain. 174; M. 34.

uṣṇíhā = the nap of the neck; for the palatal cp. above. 174.

uṣ-mán = steam, heat, beside the regular ūṣ-mán formed under the influence of √uṣ 'burn', with which originally it had nothing to do. 44.

-us = cp. -uḥ. M. 72.

uṣṛ = dawn, for *uṣṣ-ṛ-; cp. uṣ-ás, apá-su and á-si. M. 21.

us-rá = dawn, bull; √vas 'shine'; va: u samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; s (of conjunct -sr-) does not change into ṣ. 232; M. 48.

usr-ás = gen. sg. of uṣṛ; medial s, though it is preceded by u, does not become ṣ, when followed by r, owing to a distaste for succession of cerebrals. 232; gen. sg. of uṣṛá 'matutinal'. M. 48.

usráḥ = cp. usrārvāñcā. 316.

usrām = usrí, loc. sg. of uṣṛ; for s, cp. above. 232; M. 48.

usrārvāñcā = RV. II. 39.3 Pp. usrā arvāñcā; more probable usráḥ; contraction (irregular) being contrary to metre, is to be removed. 316.

usr-í = loc. sg. of uṣṛ 'dawn'; cp. usr-ás. 232; loc. sg. of usrá 'matutinal'. M. 48.

usr-íya = belonging to a cow, with -íya and not -ya. 200.

usselheti = goes up. Pāli form for ut + √sr with -lh- from -sl- = -sr-; here selh comes from sisl (cp. si-sar-ti, class. uccal = ut + sal 'fling up'). 255.

-uhya = gd. √ūh 'remove'; cp. uh-yate. 92.

uh-yate = 3 sg. pass. √ūh 'remove' (with short u after prepositions) against ūh-yate, due to the influence of -uhya (always with short u after prepositions). 92, 95.

uh-yāt = 3 sg. opt. of ūh 'remove'; ūh-ati: ohatām; in uh is found ū, where other roots show guṇa. 92.

ūmr = cp. u. M. 65.

-ūmr = from *-ūmr̥ = -ūns. 231; acc. pl. masc. of -u stems before vowels; for the reduction of the

old nasal into anusvāra in the IIr. period cp. -ām. 258.

-ūṃṣī = nom. acc. neut. pl. of -us stems; the anusvāra, which stands here for n before ṣ, is due to the analogy of -ānti, nom. acc. neut. pl. of -nt- stems. 258.

-ū = dual -ū remains unchanged before a vowel; cp. dual -ī, -e. 320; loc. sg. -ū remains unchanged on the analogy of dual -ū. 320.

ūc-i-śé = 2 sg. pf. √vac (i) 'speak' = u-uci-śé, u = va, reduction due to the shift of accent. 53; M. 31; the new palatal c for k before i (= ə) is due to transfer; cp. ok-i-vāms 142; M. 26; cp. yāthociśé. 320.

ūc-ūr = 3 pl. pf. √vac (i) 'speak', ū = u+u in weak forms of the perfect, when the reduplicative vowel is immediately followed by u (either original or reduction from va). 53; M. 12.

ūc-ūs-e = dat. sg. of ok-i-vāms; pf. pt. of uc(i) 'find pleasure'; in nom. sg. guttural (before i = ə) is phonetic, in dat. sg. the palatal is analogical. 153; M. 31.

ūc-e = 3 sg. pf. √uc 'find pleasure', for ū cp. above. M. 12.

ūdhá = carried, ppt. √vah 'carry'; ū = uz; before IIr. ṣ, when followed by one or more consonants, vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of ṣ 44; M. 10; ḍh from IIr. ṣdh IE. *ḡdh from IE. *ḡht 131; = *uz-dhá for uzḥ-tá from (vah-tá) when the first (of the two conjunct consonants) is h representing an old palatal aspirate (= ṣh = IE. ḡh) it disappears after cerebralizing the following dental and lengthening the preceding vowel. 275; M. 24; cp. vódhum. M. 51; cp. sādhr. M. 58.

ūdhá = removed; ppt. √ūh 'remove'; old palatal aspirate (= IIr. ṣh) is reduced to h, cp. √ūh. 247.

ūdhí = carrying, √vah; ū = uz, cp. ūdhá. 44.

***ūdhra** = cp. ūṣ-ṭra. M. 24.

ūdhvam = carrying, √vah; ū = uz cp. above. 44.

ūñí = a vessel used in the preparation of the soma juice beside oní; ū for o. 22; n cerebralized on the analogy of kṣoní. 191.

ū-tá = ppt. √vā 'weave', cp. vy-ū-ta where J. Schmidt explains short u (instead of long) on short va of váyati. 94; ū-tá: u-tá; ū: u. 98.

ū-tí = 'help': avi-ṣ-tam, the guṇa grade of long ū is āvi before consonants, that of short u is o. 84.

ūtíbhī = with aids, ūtíbhī, with avagraha in Pp.; case-endings are treated like second members in a compound. M. 76.

ūtí = instr. sg. of ūtí 'help', instrumental -í, in a few cases, remains unchanged on the analogy of dual -ī. 321.

ūdḥ-an = udder; cp. try-udḥ-án with short u. 92; M. 20; 95.

ūdhar+a = cp. ūdho a-. 334.

ūdhar = udder, has original r. 339; M. 72.

ūdḥ-as = udder: udhas; ū: u. 98; M. 72.

ūdho+a = (=udder); expected ūdhar a-; since ḥ is the pause form of both r and s, a certain amount of mutual contamination appears in their samdhi and we find ūdho (ūdhar with original r) treated as if it were ūdhas (with s). 334; M. 72.

ūdho romaśám = (RV. VIII. 31. 9) expected ūdhā ro-; final r disappears before the following initial r, after lengthening the preceding vowel; in a few instances o appears (instead of ā) under the influence of -aḥ as the pause form of neuters in -as. 335; M. 72.

-ūn = acc. pl. ending of -u bases; at the end of a Pāda it remains unchanged before a vowel. M. 68.

ū-na- = insufficient: Lat. vā-nus 'empty, vacant'; ablaut of vā (the long grade) with ū (low grade). 86.

ūṃ = the particle u is indicated as pragr̥hya in the Pp. of the RV.

and AV. by its nasalized form ūm (nasalization to avoid hiatus). 321.

ū-ma = helper: avi-ṣtam; ū: āvi, cp. above. 84.

ūm iti = u iti in the Pada; cp. om, which may be nasalized o. 302.

ūrari-kṛ = to accept; according to J. Schmidt i, u are prefixed before l, r. 58.

ūrī-kṛ = for u cp. above. 58.

ūr-ú = thigh; in certain inflections of the word TS has uv instead of the regular v. 201; M. 40.

ūr̥k = (ks) nom. sg. of ūrj 'nourishment, strength', with phonetic guttural k preserved before s of the nom. sg. 173; M. 34; k when it is preceded by r and belongs to a root is allowed to remain at the pause. 304; cp. vár̥k. M. 61.

ūrj = nourishment, power, from *vūrj: Av. vərəzvant; ūr here has no characteristic ablaut form (īr) beside it 25; according to Hübschmann with a new palatal 159; j is an old palatal when it is so shown by the evidence of cognate languages; cp. Av. vərəzēna 'efficacy', vərəzvant 161; M. 32; ūrj √vr̥ 'cover', v is lost before ūr from a r̥ vowel. 261; M. 55; cp. ūrk with final -rk. 304.

ūr̥ṇa-mradas = soft as wool: mṛdú; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; M. 16; for ūr̥ṇa, for shortening, cp. amīva-cātana. M. 75.

*ūr̥ṇa-vābhi = spinning wool, a spider; cp. aurnavābhá where au the vr̥ddhi form is secondary. 62; M. 14; for shortening cp. ūr̥ṇa-mradas; M. 75.

ūr̥ṇā = wool, from *vū-, cp. Germ. Wolle; ūr without characteristic ablaut form beside it 25; for the cerebral ṇ and the theory of Fortunatov and Bechtel cp. pūr̥ṇā 194; ūr̥ṇā: Wolle, Vedic medial r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 210; M. 42; initial v is lost before ūr from a r̥ vowel 261; M. 55; cp. ūr̥ṇa-mradas, aurnavābhá. M. 75.

ūr-ṇó-ti = 3 sg. pr. √ṛ 'go' (and not from √vr̥); ūr comes through

connection with vr̥-ṇó-ti. 25; covers √vr̥, cp. aur-ṇo-s, where au, based on contraction (ā + ū) is distracted into two syllables 52, 53; √vr̥, cp. apornvita. apornuvánt. 202; v is lost before ūr. 261; M. 55.

ūrdara = vessel for measuring corn; ūr without any characteristic ablaut from beside it. 26.

ūrdhvā = high; ūrdhva: Gk. *υορῑός*, Av. eredwa; ūr without characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; cp. dhr-uvá with -uva instead of -va 199; from IE. *uṛdh-* *uó-* having gradation with √vr̥adh 'to ascend' (to be distinguished from Av. *erēdwa* 'high', Lat. *arduus* 'elevated') v is lost before ūr. 262; from √vr̥dh, with the loss of initial v. M. 55.

ūrdhvāñ varáthāya = (RV. I. 36. 14) cp. vajriñ chnathihi. M. 69.

ūrmí = wave, ūr not in ablaut with r̥. 25; Av. *varēmi*, Germ. *Walm*; ūr without characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; ūr = r̥ which goes back to IE. *i*. 27; from *vūr-mí: OHG. *Walm*, medial Vedic r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 210; M. 42; v is lost before ūr. 262; M. 55.

ūvadhyā = contents of bowels: Gk. *ὄντος* 'rubbish', connection doubtful. 10.

ū-v-ur = 3 pl. pf. √vā 'weave', cp. ó-tum, ó-tave, ó-tavái: v-áyati which go well with a root with short u-. 94.

ūṣa = saline earth, beside uṣ- with short u, on the analogy of √uṣ 'burn'. 48.

ūṣā = dawn: uṣás; ū: u. 98.

ūṣ-mán = heat, cp. uṣ-mán, where short u is due to the influence of √uṣ, with which ūṣ-mán, originally had nothing to do. 44.

ūh = consider, ū changes with o, cp. ūh-ati, -ūhá-, -ūham: -ohá-, -oham. 84; 92; √ūh 'remove', h represents the old palatal aspirate (Īr. *ṛh*), when as a final before t it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatal ś and j = Īr. *ṛ*); ṛ (of *ṛḥ*) disappears leaving a

- compensatory lengthening, cp. ūdhá. 247; ūh, its relation with gó-ny-ogh-as is not certain. 254; cp. praudha. 318.
- ūh-á** = : óh-a, in √uh is found ū where other roots show guṇa o. 92.
- ūh-ati** = 3 sg. pr. √ūh 'remove': óh-a- 'gift', for ū cp. above. 92; ū is the old weak grade vowel of o, the length of which is preserved by the accent shifting to it. M. 15.
- ūham** = : óh-a, for o: ū cp. above. 92.
- ūh-é** = 3 sg. pf. √ūh consider; on ūh-é is based the classical ūh- for oh-. 92.
- ūh-ya** = absolu. of √ūh 'remove': óh-a; cp. above. 92.
- ūh-yāte** = 3 sg. pass. √ūh 'remove': óh-a cp. above. 92; after the prepositions always uh- (with short u) under the influence of -uḥya (always with short u after prepositions). 92; cp. uh- with short u. 95.
- ūh-yāte** = 3 du. pf. √ūh 'consider' (= ūháte ?) quadri-syllabic; defective representation of *ūhiy- or *ūhiy- a denominative formation of *ūhi. 60.
- ūh-yāthe** = 2 du. pf. √ūh 'consider', cp. above. 60.
- ṛ** = go, cp. álarsi, álarti, alaryati. 221.
- ṛ** = the 2.3 sing. root aorist from roots in -ṛ has original r, cp. āvar from √vr̥ 'cover' M. 72; voc. of -ṛ stems has original r. 72.
- ṛk-chas** = by ṛkṣ (śśs.) = ṛk+śas, s is replaced by ch after k. 329.
- ṛk-ṇa** = wealth, possession; according to BR. ṛ kṇa = vṛkṇa (loss of initial v). 263.
- ṛk-thā** = ṛk-sthā? with the loss of initial s of √sthā. 264.
- ṛkṣa** = bear, kṣ = ś+s and not k+s: Av. areša (Av. š for ś+s, khś k+s. 134; M. 25; cp. accha: riccha with ch for kṣ 158; ṛkṣa: Lat. ursus 'to provoke'? 240; ṛkṣa: Gk. ἀρκτος, Vedic kṣ = Gk. xt. 240.
- ṛk-śama** = like ṛc, beside ṛk-sama; after k the s is cerebralized initially in the second member of other than verbal compounds. 237; M. 49.
- ṛk-śarā** = thorn; from √ṛś 'to prick', kṣ = ś+s. 137; M. 25.
- ṛkśālā** = fetter, cp. ṛcchārā. 158; M. 31; : ṛcchārā; with l after ṛ by dissimilation. 221.
- ṛk-sama** = cp. ṛk-ś-. 237.
- ṛgm-īya** = praiseworthy, with -īya and not -ya. 200.
- ṛchatu** = 3 sg. ipv. √ṛ 'go', cp. ā-rchatu. 319.
- ṛcchanti śma** = 3 pl. for √ṛ 'go', śma emphasizing particle; change of s into ś due to the preceding i. 237; M. 50.
- ṛcchārā** = fetter, part of an animal's leg; (AV.): ṛkśālā (in VS.); kṣ = ch, cp. takṣa-kā: Pāli tacchaka. 158; M. 31; cp. ṛkśālā with l for r by dissimilation. 221.
- ṛjipyā** = going straight; Av. ərəziṣya 'falcon'; j is an old palatal where this is so shown by the evidence of cognate languages. 161; M. 32.
- ṛj-īyas** = straighter, j is an old palatal, media of ś. 31.
- ṛj-ū** = straight: rājī 'row'; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; ṛ the low grade vowel of ar and ra. M. 16; Av. ərəzu-; cp. rāj-iṣṭha. 160; Vedic j: Av. z. 175; j old palatal media of ś. M. 31.
- ṛj-rā** = reddish, shining √arj; j is an old palatal when found before r, which does not palatalize a guttural. (straight √raj) 160; M. 31.
- ṛñj-āti** = 3 sg. pr. √ṛñj 'direct': rāj-ī 'row'; samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; ṛñj-ati, if it belongs to Gk. ὀρέγω, 'to reach, stretch' must be in low grade IE. *ṛñj- (and not *ṛñj-) with ṛ shortened before the present element. 97; there is no room for long ṛ before ṛñj in IE. base, and ṛñj-āti must not be connected with Gk. ὀρέγω. 97.
- ṛṇatti** = 3 sg. pr. √ard 'vanish', according to Benfey ṛ is meant to avoid hiatus. 196.

ṛ-ṇó-ti = goes (?) covers, (?); not from $\sqrt{vṛ}$ but from $\sqrt{ṛ}$. 25.
-ṛ-ṇv-atí = cp. $v(i)y-$ $\bar{u}ṇv-atí$ with $\bar{ṇv}$ - after $ṛ$. 204.
-ṛṇv-án = cp. $v(i)y-$ $\bar{u}ṇv-án$ with $\bar{ṇv}$ - after $ṛ$. 204.
ṛtá-dhiti = of holy thought 'truly adored' with long i , which is retained here in bahuvrīhi on the basis of simple $dhi-ti$. 95; M. 20.
ṛtā-yá- = to observe order (beside $ṛta-yá-$); lengthening on the analogy of $-iyāti$ $-üyāti$. M. 11.
ṛtā-van = observing settled order, with a lengthened before the suffixal $v-$. 46; M. 10.
ṛtāvn-e = dat. sg. of $ṛtā-van$; an = $ṇn$ before a vowel. 11.
ṛtā-śāh- = maintaining settled order, for lengthening cp. $ahi-śúva$. M. 75.
ṛtā-śāt = maintaining settled order, \sqrt{sah} ; cerebral $ś$ due to the cerebral t . 224; M. 45; $ś$ not phonetic. 225.
ṛtu-sthā = according to seasons, cp. $vṛ-thā$ for $*vṛta-thā$. 279; M. 58.
ṛtu-pa = moon, cp. $uḍu-pa$. 117, 167.
ṛ-té = adv. prep. with abl. 'without'; loc. of $ṛ-tá$: Pāli $rita$, change of $ṛ$ into ri on account of similarity of pronunciation. 31.
ṛtv-ik = nom. sg. of $ṛtv-ij$ = 'sacrificer', priest (with an old palatal), expected with t like $rāt$, ($\sqrt{rāj}$) $bhrāt$, $spāt$, but on account of a dislike for having a cerebral t after $ṛ$, the phonetic k has been retained. 173; M. 60; Pāli $iritviya$; for $ṛ$ = ri cp. $ṛt-é$. 31; = $ṛtu-\sqrt{yaj}$. 173; the final of dissyllabic ($ṛtu-i-$) is to be pronounced as semi-vowel (and not as a syllabic $-uv$). 322; M. 65.
ṛtv-iya = regular, beside $ṛtv-ya$. M. 40; cp. $ṛtv-īya$. 200.
ṛtv-ya = cp. $ṛtv-īya$. 200.
ṛtv-īya = regular, iya : ya , cp. above. 200.
ṛtve = menstruating: $ṛtvyē$, the semi-vowel y seems to be lost at the end of the medial consonant group. 271.

ṛtvyē = cp. above. 271.
ṛdū-dāra = compassionate, hol-some; according to BR. $*mṛdū$ - with the loss of initial m . 263.
ṛdh = to succeed: $iradh$ 'to seek to win', ra : $ṛ$ $samprasāraṇa$ ablaut. 70; cp. $āḍhyā$ with a cerebral for dental originally preceded by r sound. 167.
ṛbīsa = pit, no change of s into $ṣ$ may indicate that the word is non-Aryan. 233; M. 48.
ṛbh-ú = able; name of three divine artificers: $rabh$ 'seize', ra : $ṛ$ $samprasāraṇa$ ablaut. 70; M. 16; expected $ṛh-ú$, because bh is replaced by h between vowels, if the first of the two be unaccented; the retention may be explained partly as an archaism and partly due to borrowing from a dialect in which aspirates did not become h . 252; M. 52.
ṛbhū-kṣā = Indra's heaven, thunderbolt, not from $\sqrt{kṣan}$. 15; but from $\sqrt{kṣi}$? 15.
ṛṣ = to prick, cp. $ṛk-śará$. 137.
ṛṣa-bhá = bull, cp. $luṣa-bha$. 22; $ṣ$ stands for s . 236. M. 48; cp. $bārjaha$, where h represents bh . 251; M. 52.
ṛṣabha-dā-y-in = bestowing bulls, suffix $-in$ with an unetymological y is based on the analogy of forms like $á-pā-y-i$, where y before a vowel is phonetic. 208; M. 41.
ṛṣibhir idyaḥ = (RV. I. 1. 2), cp. $paribhūr asi$ M. 70.
ṛṣi-manas = of far-seeing mind, inspired, beside $vṛṣa-maṇas$ with $ṇ$; in nominal compounds medial n is less frequently cerebralized. 190; M. 39, 75.
ṛṣi-svará = sung by seers; s does not change into $ṣ$ owing to the following r . 236; M. 49.
ṛṣ-ya = the male of a species of antelope: Germ. Elch 'moose' (-deer), Vedic $ṛ$ goes back to l . 33; base is different from that of $riśya$. 33.
ṛṣy-aṇūka = spine of the sage, with a phonetic $ṇ$, on its analogy is formed $devatāṇūka$. 191.

ṛh-ánt = weak, beside ragh-ú 'light', $\sqrt{\text{ramh}}$ 'run' Grassmann wrong. 71; h represents the palatalization (llr. jh) of gh, when in cognate forms, gh is found before sounds other than s. 245; M. 50.

-ṛm̐r = acc. pl. masc. ending from *ṛm̐z = *ṛns. 231; -ṛn becomes -ṛm̐r only once (RV. V. 54. 15) remaining unchanged elsewhere, because two ṛ sounds are avoided in the same syllable. M. 68.

-e- = opt. sign (= a + ī or \angle -a-ī) an ablaut with the accented yā of the nonthematic conjugation. 89.

-e = dual -e remains unchanged before a vowel (i.e. -e changes to -ey and through the loss of y, e remains); cp. -i and -ū which also become first -īy -ūv and remain -ī, -ū on the loss of y. and v. 320.

-*eiṛə = older form of eiū which gives ayū before consonants from roots in -iv. 92.

eká-catvārimśát = cp. éka-catvārimśát. 295.

eká-catvārimśát = forty-one; in ŚB., which marks only the udātta accent, long compounds accented on prior member, sometimes receive a secondary accent near the end of the word. 295; M. 80, cp. é-tavái. M. 81.

eka-tya = one: in Aśokan inscriptions ekatya with -ia for Skt. -iya and -ya. 201.

eka-vedy-ānta = near an altar; for -anta; lengthening of a vowel before a nasal is provincialism. 43.

éka-saptatiḥ = cp. eka-saptatiḥ. 295.

eka-saptatiḥ = seventy-one for éka-saptatiḥ; in ŚB., which marks the udātta accent only, long compounds accented on the prior member receive a secondary accent near the end of the word; sometimes, in such a case, the primary accent itself is lost. 295; M. 80.

eñkṣva = 2 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{(n)dh}}$ 'kindle' (for ent-sva = ā + int-sva) with k for the medial t. 135.

ej = stir ($\sqrt{\text{ing}}$): ēj 'urge', ē : e. 97; j is a new palatal cp. ing-áyati. 159; M. 29.

ēj-ati = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{ej}}$ 'stir': Pāli unejja 'unmoving' beside ing-ati with a guttural on the basis of the old 7th class pres. *inagmi, *ing-más. 149; M. 29; no connection with $\sqrt{\text{ing}}$. 97.

ēj-ate = shakes; with phonetic palatal before a of the thematic verbal ending, but cp. ing-ati where guttural before a seems due to *inág-mi. 148.

eḍa = a sheep with a fat tail; the cerebral unexplained. 173.

eḍa-ka = a kind of sheep: IE. *m̐daka; cp. méd-yati. 38; cp. eḍa. 173.

eṇa = antelope: Gk. ἐλλος from *ἐλνος 'paw' ἑλαφος 'deer', Lith. élnis 'deer'; the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r (= l) found in cognates. 193.

ét = á-it; cp. ait. 318.

étayah = speeds, $\sqrt{\text{i}}$ 'go'; cp. -ivéta-yah. 319.

é-tavái = to go; dat. inf. $\sqrt{\text{i}}$ 'go' with double accent. 287; the udātta on the final syllable is to be explained as a secondary accent like that of the ŚB. in intensives and compounds (bálbáliti, éka-catvārimśát) where an accent at the beginning of a word is counterbalanced by another at the end. M. 81.

étā = deer, cp. eṇa. 193.

-etām = 3 du. mid. of the a conjugation: -ātām of the non-thematic conjugation; weak grade ī (-itām) is in ablaut with the accented ā of the non-thematic conjugation; cp. -ethe. 89.

é-ti = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{i}}$ 'go' beside y-ánti (*iy-ánti), the interchange of guṇa and simple vowel is accompanied by a shift of accent; guṇa appears in the syllable, which bears the accent, but is replaced by the simple vowel, when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 64.

é-tu = 3 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{i}}$ 'go'; cp. i-hí, vi-hí and vi-hí. 98.

-ete: 3 du. mid. of the a conjugation: -āte; cp. -ethe. 89.

-ethām: 2 du. mid. ipv. of the a conjugation: -āthām; weak grade ī (-ithām) in ablaut with the accented -ā-. 89.

-ethe = 2 du. mid. of the a conjugation: -āthe weak grade -ī- in ablaut with the accented -ā-; cp. potential -e- from á + ī or -a + ī in thematic conjugation, but -yā- in non-thematic. 89.

*edi = food; cp. ādy-ūna. 322.

*ēdy-ūnō = cp. above. 322.

edh = to thrive, from IE. *ǵzdh, cp. medha. 38; it is not certain whether dh goes back to *zdh or *dzdh. 274.

édh-a = édhas: fuel, √idh 'kindle': Gk. αἴσω 'kindle'; e normal grade: i low grade. 37.

edhamāna-dvīṭ = hating the arrogant; the cerebral ṭ appears in place of the cerebral sibilant ṣ; the phonetic representative of the ṣ could be ḍ before bh (parallel to d for IE. z before bh), where it appears in viprūd-bhis; from here the cerebral spread to the nom. sg. 176; M. 34.

e-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. √as 'be' beside ás-ti; e = az (still preserved in Avestan) before dh. 37; M. 9; according to Bopp e came, at first from ā, with which i of the following syllable is assimilated. 38; e from IE. z according to Thurneysen, cp. Av. zdi. 38; in 2 sg. ipv. of graded roots, -dhi regularly appears after strong and therefore originally accented vowels (and not -hi). 252; in Classical Sanskrit -dhi is found only here; the -hi form is common. 253; the voiced form of dental s (Ilr. z) disappears before voiced dentals; when ā preceded the z, the disappearance of z is indicated by e taking the place of az before d, dh, h(=dh). 271; M. 57; the Avestan parallel zdi determines (a)zd(h) for Vedic e-dhí. 272, e = az. 273.

e-na = he, she, it, pronominal base e: Lat. oinos, Germ. ein; Skt. e: oi. 37; enclitic M. 81.

ena-yos = cp. enos. 279; M. 58.

enām = acc. sing. fem. of pronoun e-, occurs only once (RV. VIII. 6. 19) and accented at the beginning of a Pāda. M. 81.

en-os = gen. loc. du of ena-; cp. enayos. 279; M. 58.

éndra = cp. áindra. 319.

éन्द्रāgnī = (RV. I. 108. 4) the original simple vowels must be restored with hiatus. M. 64.

ém = á im; cp. pitéva. M. 63.

é-mi = 1 sg. pr. √i 'go' beside i-más; Guṇa appears in the syllable which bears the accent. 64; M. 14.

e-vá = emphasizing particle, then, just; pr. root e-; cp. tatār evét and ásvin evét. 319; Pāli y-eva; for the introduction of y cp. i-dám: y-idam. 338.

evá etád = cp. évaitád. 295.

evam = thus, cp. evu. 21.

evu = thus = evam; change of a into u due to the influence of labial v. 21.

évaitád = evaitád (= evá-etád) in ŚB. (which marks udātta alone) an independent svarita (called praśliṣṭa = when the acute and grave vowels are of such character that they are fused into a long vowel or diphthong) arising from contraction (praśliṣṭa) is thrown back on the preceding syllable in the form of an udātta. 295; M. 80.

éṣ-ati = 3 sg. pre. √iṣ 'desire' (iṣ 'move'?); cp. aiṣ-am with contraction of ā + i-. 103.

é-ṣi = 2 sg. of √i 'go', cp. é-mi. 64.

éṣṭā rāyaḥ = (ŚB.) old variant éṣṭo rā- and éṣṭu r-, for the confusion of -ā (= -ar) and -o (= as) cp. ūdho romaśám and aho-rātrá. 335.

éṣṭo rāyaḥ = cp. above. 335.

-eṣṭha = superlative suffix; Av. -aeṣṭa-; Av. ae- shows that Vedic e is dissyllabic here. 62.

eh-á = desirous (desire, greed) : ih-ate; the ablaut i : e is irregular, cp. an-ehás. 84; i alternates with e as in gle-pate, ste-ná. 90; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. zh), cp. Av. iz-. 247; M. 51.

ai : i = Osthoff teaches the ablaut ai : i in mid. personal ending in -e and act. personal ending -i, also in dat. -e (= ai) and loc. -i. 64.

áicchat = 3 sg. ipf. √iṣ 'desire'; ai = ā + i. 53; M. 12.

áicchas = 2 sg. ipf. √iṣ, ai based on contraction (ā + i) is distracted into two syllables. 52; hiatus observed. M. 13.

aiḍá = son of Ídā, vṛddhi vowel secondary; i normal. 62.

ait = (AB) for ét (SB.) from ā + it; ā + i = e, but cp. práiṣayúr. 318.

áindra = á indra (SV.) expected én-. 319. M. 64.

áibhiḥ = á e-; final ā contracts with a following e (or ai) to ai. M. 64.

aiṣ-am = 1 sg. ipf. √iṣ 'send'; ai = a + i. 103.

áiṣu = á e- though the contraction ai is written, the original vowels must sometimes be restored and we should read ā e-. M. 64.

-ais = instr. pl. of -a stems; ai is distracted into two syllables though such a division etymologically is not justified. 51; -ais : Gk. -ois, Lat. -is, Lith. -ais; Schulze explains -ais from *-āis with the consequent preservation of the i element, which would have otherwise dropped before consonants. 105.

áirata = 3 pl. ipf. √ir 'set in motion'; ai = ā + i. M. 92.

-o- = cp. dvéṣo-bhis (devéṣ-as) where -az- becomes -o- (and not -ad-) before case-terminations (beginning with bh-) which are treated like second members in a compound. 343; cp. óm, which may be due to the nasalization of the original ó. M. 60.

ó = á + u, o resulting from the final ā of particles with u is unchangeable. M. 67.

ók-as = ease, comfort, home; the guttural prevailed here before the suffix -as though it is from √uc 'be pleased' with palatal, which could have made the palatal a norm for ók-as. 151; M. 29.

ok-ià = cp. ok-yà. 288; M. 81.

ok-i-vāms = pf. pt. √uc 'be pleased'; ə is represented by i in both Avestan and Vedic; yet ə had not yet fully received the sound i when the change of guttural into palatal took place. 142; M. 26; guttural regular before i (= ə). 153; M. 30.

ok-yà = belonging to home = ok-ià; independent svarita, also called jātya 'genuine' or nitya 'invariable' always follows a y or v and is just as much due to a preceding udātta (lost by the change of ĭ and ū to y and v) as the dependent svarita is. 288; M. 81.

o-gāṇá = standing alone; o = áva; here o is a by form of áva and not a contraction due to Prakritism. 54.

ogīyas = in BAU. cp. T ó-j-iyas. 143.

ogha = flood; cp. aughá. 254.

ój-as = vigour; Lat. augustus; Vedic o : Lat. au. 37; cp. ug-rá. 70; before the suffix -as a palatal is preferred, because in IE. only the nom. sg. neut. had -os, rest of the cases having -es-, and this, of course, was taken as a norm for the whole paradigm. 151; M. 29; the guttural has been phonetically replaced by a new palatal before a = IE. e. 152; j a new palatal 159; cp. ug-rá with guttural before r. M. 30.

ój-iṣṭha = strongest; cp. oj-mán. 153.

ój-iyas = stronger beside ug-rá 'strong'; the IIr. change of gutturals into palatals was regular before ĭ (i, y). 141; M. 26; the breathing h appears as j (beside g) in ó-j-iyas M. 50; cp. og-iyas (in BAU.) with a guttural before ĭ-. 143; cp. oj-mán with a new palatal instead of the expected

guttural. 153; M. 31; cp. ug-rá, ój-as. 70.

oj-mán = strength, the new palatal instead of the expected guttural in nominal derivative, is on the analogy of ój-iyas, ój-iṣṭha, -mán being often closely connected with comparatives and superlatives. 153; M. 31.

o-na-ti = ava-nay-ati; o = ava a Prakritism. 54; for the cerebral ṇ without the influence of the neighbouring cerebral cp. amnáḥ. 194.

oní = a vessel used in the preparation of the soma juice: cp. ūnī. 22; oní: TS. ūnī, the medial ṇ, seems to have been generalized in oní, ūnī due to the influence of those cases where the word is preceded by a word having ṛ, r, or ṣ. 191; the cerebral ṇ may be explained like that of amnáḥ. 195.

ó-tave = inf. of √vā 'weave'; o requires -u base instead of -ū. 94.

ó-tavái = cp. above. 94.

ó-tum = to weave, cp. above. 94.

o-pāśá = plait of hair, tress; √paś 'to bind'; o is a by-form of áva and not a contraction due to Prakritism. 54.

óbhā = á u-; ā + u = o. M. 63.

óm = sacrificial interjection, o is not = áva. 54, perhaps it is nasalization of ó; cp. ūm íti for u íti in the Pada. 302. M. 60.

***-omeno** = cp. -amāna; ni-mégh-amāna. 148; M. 29.

ózm = twice it has (in SV.) numeral 1 over it when followed by an anudātta syllable. 286.

omán-ā = instr. sg. of o-mán 'protection'; an = ṇn before a vowel. 11.

ośiṣṭha-han = striking very rapidly, ś is due to the influence of allied words e.g. āś-iṣṭha 'very swift'. 225; M. 46.

ós-a = burning; √uṣ; with this may be connected óṣa-dhi. 54.

ós-ati = 3 sg. pr. √uṣ 'burn', with this may be connected óṣ-a 'burning' and óṣa-dhi. 54; cp. auṣ-am with the contraction of ā + u. 103.

óṣa-dhi = plant = o is not = áva (avasá 'refreshment') but is based on √uṣ 'burn'. 54.

oṣ-ám = quick; cp. ośiṣṭha-hán, oṣ-iṣṭha-dávan. 225; M. 46.

oṣiṣṭha-dávan = giving very quickly; cp. ośiṣṭha-han with ś for ṣ. 225; from oṣ-ám. M. 46.

óṣṭha = lip; if óṣṭha = *ava-sṭha, then Av. aoštra (lip); Preuss. austin; Old Slav. usta (mouth) point to IE. au-. 54; according to Schmidt connected with ās-, Lat. ās from ōus (with the loss of u before a consonant). 106; Av. aoštra. 271.

oh = consider; cp. ūh with the irregular ablaut ū : o. 84.

-oh-á- = ūh-ati; in √uh is found ū, where other roots show guṇa. 92.

óh-a = gift, cp. ūh-ati. M. 15.

oh-atām = 3 du. ipv. √ūh 'remove'; ūh-ati, cp. above. 93.

-óham = cp. oh-á. 92.

ohi-ṣe = cp. yáthohiṣe. 319, 320.

aughá = flood; its derivation from √vah 'carry' is uncertain. 254.

áuçchat = 3 sg. ipf. √vas 'shine' au = ā + u. 12.

aurṇavābhá = sprung from ūrṇa-vābha (spider): ūrṇa-vābhī, the vṛddhi form is secondary and ū form normal. 62; M. 14; cp. ūrṇa-mradas; M. 75.

aur-ṇo-t = 3 sg. ipf. √vṛ 'cover' (or ṛ ?); au is a contraction of ā + ū. 53; to be read as ā-ūrṇos, hiatus observed. M. 13.

aur-ṇo-s = 2 sg. ipf. √vṛ (or √ṛ) cp. above. 52; M. 13.

auṣam = 1 sg. ipf. √uṣ 'burn'; au ā + u; hiatus observed. 103.

ausijá = son of us-ij, au is a lengthened variety of the guṇa o. 15.

auh-at = 3 sg. ipf. √ūh 'remove' au = ā + ū. M. 12.

ka = water: Lat. aqua; zero: a or o ablaut; cp. d-ánt: ὀδούς 'a tooth'. 79.

kakárdū = braid of hair, beside kaparda; in a few words guttural interchanges with a labial. 136; M. 25.

kakúd = peak : Lat. *cacumen* 'peak'; the original guttural remains before a. 144; M. 27; **kakúd** : **kakúbh** with d in place of b by phonetic dissimilation. 180; 328.
kakúbh = height; cp. **kakúd**. 180; cp. **kakuhá** where h represents bh. 251; M. 52; cp. **kakúd**. 328.
kakubh-á = high; cp. **kakuhá**, with h for bh. 251; M. 52; bh is preserved both in *Saṃhitā* as well as in Classical Sanskrit. 253.
kakuhá = high; h represents bh. 251; h appears for bh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented. 252; M. 52.
kaku-hastinā = with excellent elephant = **kakuha-ha-**; the final syllable of the first member dropped by haplogy. 279.
***kakuha-hastinā** = cp. above. 279.
kákṣa = armpit; kṣ = ś + s and not k + s: Av. *kaša*; in Av. ś stands for ś + s but khś for k + s. 134; M. 25: Lat. *coxa*, the original guttural remains before a = o. 144; M. 27; cp. **kaccha** under Prakritic influence. 158.
kakṣā = hiding space; cp. **kákṣa** and **kacchā**. 158.
kakṣya-prā = filling out the girth, for **kakṣyā-**; for shortening cp. *ūrṇa-mradas*. M. 75.
kakṣyā = girth, cp. **kakṣya-prā**. M. 75.
kakhati = laughs: Gk. *χαχῡχάζω* (?): the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119; original guttural does not change to a new palatal before a. 144.
***kaṅgu** = Gk. *κέγγυρος*; Vedic a = Gk. e. 3.
kacu = Arum colocasia; in words of foreign origin an irregular new palatal instead of a guttural is frequent. 153.
kaccha = seam: **kákṣa**; ch (= kṣ) due to Prakritic influence. 158.
kacchā = girdle: **kakṣā**; cp. above. 158.
kacchū = itch; Av. *kasū-* 'little'; the representation, in cognate IE. languages of the Skt. ch, by sounds

corresponding to ś shows that ch is allied to ś and not to c. 155.
kacvī = cp. **kacu**. 153.
kāṭa = texture, mat; √kṛt 'spin', √cṛt 'to fasten together'; cp. Gk. *χύτρος* 'sedge texture', *χάρταλος* 'basket'; the cerebral ṭ appears in place of the dental t originally preceded by an r sound. 167.
-kaṭá = in *vi-kaṭá* 'enormous: kr-tá' for ṭ cp. above. 169.
kaṭa = hip; Gk. *χωλή* 'hip-bone', *χῶλον* 'limb'; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170.
***kaṭakaṭā** = a particular noise (onomatopoetic, gnawing of teeth?) Gk. *χρότος* 'blow'; for cerebral ṭ cp. above. 169.
kaṭaprū = a worm; one who grumbles or plays with dice (√pru 'to spring'); ablaut ū : u instead of the usual o : u. 92.
kaṭī = hip, cp. **kaṭa**. 170.
kaṭú = sharp; cp. **kātu-ka**. 169.
kátuka = sharp: Lith. *kartūs* 'bitter'; for ṭ cp. above. 169; M. 33.
kaṭhina = hard: Germ. *hart*; for cerebral ṭh cp. above. 169.
kaṭhora = hard, cp. above. 169.
kaḍá = stum, cp. **kalá** with l for ḍ between vowels (*Kāṇva* recension). 221.
kaḍamba = name of a tree: Gk. *χάδδος* 'branch'; ḍ due to the originally preceding l. 170.
kāṇa = particle: **kalá** 'a small portion'; ṇ due to the originally preceding l. 193; M. 39; **kaṇá**: Gk. *χόμις* 'dust'; Curtius explains cerebralization on *amnáḥ*. 195.
kaṇīyas = younger: **kānīyas**; for ṇ cp. *amnáḥ*. 194.
kaṇe = to satisfaction: √kan(i) 'enjoy'; for ṇ cp. *amnáḥ*. 194.
kāṇeru = she-elephant: **kareṇu** (due to ṇ this is original), a case of transposition of consonants. 277.
kaṇṭhá = throat: **kandhara** from **kanthra*; a cerebral in place of dental + r. 171.
kaṇḍū-yáte = scraps: Lith. *skéldeti* 'to split oneself'; etymology doubtful. 170.

- kánva** = name; the origin of *ṇ* is obscure. 195; M. 39.
- ká-tara** = which: Gk. *πότερος*: IIr. *k* does not change into palatal, because the following *a* is not IE. *e*; cp. *ca* = *τε*. 4; IE. *ō* becomes *ā* in IIr. before simple consonants. 14.
- ká-ti** = how many: Lat. quot; IE. *o* = *a* in IIr. 14; Av. *caiti*; in interrogation the guttural has been normalized even where the corresponding IE. form is *quē* and Avestan has *ca-*. 150.
- katth** = to boast, beside *kanthā* 'quilt'; *a* = *ṇ*. 9.
- kath** = to narrate, Lat. *cento*; 'canto'; cp. *kanthā*. 9.
- kathām nv imām** = for *kathām nv imām*. In ŚB. the svarita, resulting from change to a semivowel (*ḱṣaipra*) is thrown back on the preceding syllable in the form of an *udātta*. M. 80.
- ká-d** = where; guttural is regular before *a*, (IE. *o*), cp. *ká-s*. 142; cp. *kí-s*. M. 27.
- kadāñ ṛtacit** = (RV. V. 3. 9); perhaps for *kadān* before *ṛ* vowel beside *kadā* before consonants and at the pause. 108; where *-ā* is followed by *ṛ-* either it is nasalized or shortened. 314; M. 64.
- *kadān** = when, for *kadā* with the loss of *n* at the pause. 108.
- kádrū-m** = acc. sg. of *kádrū* 'brown': *kadrū-s*; accentless *ū* becomes *u*. 93; M. 15.
- kadrúv-as** = nom. pl. of *kádrū* 'soma vessel', *u* = *uv* instead of *v*. 200.
- kadrū-s** = nom. sg. of *kádrū* 'brown'; cp. *kádrū-m* with short *u*. 93; the accentuation of *ū*, the low grade of *vā* is probably to be explained like *gūh-ati*: *guh-yāte*, etc. in feminines like *kadrū-s* (masc. *kádrū*) shortened to *u* in voc. e.g. *bábhru*. M. 15.
- kan** = be pleased; cp. *uc-cakanti*, which is a false intv. formation. 148.
- kan(i)** = enjoy; cp. *kaṇe* with *ṇ* like that of *aṃṇāḥ*. 194.
- káni-kra(n)d-at** = int. pt. *√kraud* 'roar'; in reduplicative syllable (containing *a*) of roots having guttural as initial, the palatal is invariable in intensive; if the reduplication is monosyllabic, the guttural, however, predominates if reduplication is dissyllabic. 147; M. 28.
- kani-skand** = intv. *√skand* 'leap' beside *cani-skand*; cp. *gani-gan-*; in *√skand* the change of guttural into palatal is optional. 147; M. 28.
- kanī-khud-at** = sporting; intv. pt. *√khud* 'sport wantonly'; loss of initial aspiration spread from monosyllabic to dissyllabic reduplication; cp. *kanī-khun-at* earlier form. 124.
- kanī-khun-at** = sporting, *√khun*; cp. above. 124; beside *canī-khud-at*; for the option of guttural and palatal cp. *káni-kra(n)d-at*. 147.
- kan-ī-nām** = gen. pl. of *kanī* 'girl' (for *kanī-nām*) of *kanyā* with the ablaut of *yā* with *ī*, the low grade vowel. 86; M. 17.
- kán-iyas** = younger; cp. *kán* and *kán-iyas*. 194.
- kanthā** = quilt, cp. *√kath*. 9.
- *kanthra** = cp. *kandhara*, *kanthā*. 171.
- kand** = to jump = *skand*; after *ut*, with the loss of the sibilant *s* before *k-*. 264.
- kandhara** = neck; from **kanthra*; cp. *kanthā*. 171.
- kan-yā** = girl; cp. *kanía*, *kan-ī-nām*. 86; M. 17.
- kapárda** = braid of hair; cp. *kárdū* with *k* instead of *p*. 136.
- kap-í** = monkey, according to Grassmann from *√kamp*. 8.
- kapha** = pflegm: Av. *kafa-*; Vedic *ph* is original. 120.
- kam(i)** = to love; in forms with *ā* (which goes back to a syllable with nasal) a nasal is added. 15; the root is based on *kām-a*: *kan(i)*. 15.
- kam** = indeed; a particle; after *nú*, *sú*, *hí* invariably has no accent. 289; M. 81.

kamp-ate = 3 sg. pr. √kamp 'shake': Gk. *χαμπτω* 'to bend'; original gattural did not change into a new palatal before a = IE. a. 144.

kambha = ? cp. kamba. 129.

kamha = meaning? : kambha with aspirate beside media (= kambu 'variegated'?). 129.

ká-y áś-te = who sits = kás áś- with an added y after the elision of visarga. 208.

kár = root aor. 2, 3. sg. √kṛ 'make' for *kar-t and *kar-s with final t and s dropped; all cases of -ar and -aḥ probably go back to -art; cp. dar-t. 304.

kár-aṇa = deed; √kṛ = *qoreno-guttural does not change to a new palatal before ar (= IE. ör); such guttural forms being more numerous, have driven out palatalization even from those formations where that would have been phonetic, cp. á-kar, kár-tṛ, karmán. 145; M. 27.

karambha = groats, cp. kṣīra-kalambha, kṣāira-kalambhi with l for r by dissimilation. 221.

kariṣa = for karṣa; ri for r is a Prakritism; cp. Prakrit riṣ for Skt. -rṣ-. 57.

kári-kr-at = int. pr. pt. √kṛ 'make'; for the guttural cp. káni-kra(n)d-at. 147; M. 28.

karī-kṛṣ- = int. √kṛṣ 'to draw'; for the guttural cp. above. 147.

karīra = cp. karīla; a case of dissimilation. 221.

karīla = a particular thorny plant; l for r by dissimilation. 221.

karūṇa = holy action; lamentable: kurara 'sea-eagle'; with ablaut ar : ur. 24.

kareṇu = she-elephant; cp. kaṇeru. 277.

karkaṭa = cray-fish; cp. karkara. 212.

karkara = looking glass : karpahara; in a few words a guttural interchanges with a labial medially. 136; karkara 'hard', cp. karkaṭa, with r in place of ṭ. 212; cp.

śarkara where the origin of ś is uncertain. 228.

karkaśa = hard, cp. karkara and śarkara. 228.

karkoṭa = a serpent demon; cp. śarkoṭá and śárkota. 228.

karkoṭa-ka = cp. above. 228, 229.

karná = crop-eared; cp. kāná with a Prakritic ṇ. 192.

kárṇa = ear; cp. √śru 'hear' with ś in place of k. 228; perhaps with an interchange of ś and k. M. 46.

kár-ta = root. aor. ipv. of √kṛ 'make'; with ar, but kur-más with ur and kṛ-tá with ṛ ablaut. 23.

kar-tá = pit, hole; cp. gar-ta, where medial stands for the older tenuis. 117; cp. kātá 'depth' with a cerebral in place of a dental originally preceded by r. 167; M. 33.

kar-tavyà = to be done : Pāli kātā-bha, a cerebral preceded by a long vowel is = r + dental. 168; Dhauli inscription kātaviya with -iya for Vedic -yā. 201; = taviā; for the change of accent cp. -tavyā : -tāvyā. 289.

kár-tṛ = doer; cp. kár-ta. 23; *qer-tṛ; a new palatal is expected before e; this has been driven off by the preponderance of guttural forms. 145.

karpāra = cup, bowl; Gk. *χάλυξ* 'pitcher'; medial Vedic r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 210.

karpahara = cp. karkara with a guttural in place of a labial. 136.

karba (ra) = variegated, cp. śabāla, where origin of ś is obscure. 228.

kár-man = action, √kṛ *qermen; for the guttural cp. kár-tṛ. 145; cp. kalma with l. 216.

*karyāṇa = cp. kalyāṇa. 193.

*kar-yā-t = 3 sg. opt. √kṛ 'make'; a possible by-form of kur-yā-t : Pāli kayirā with -yirā for -ryā; cp. devāyuv-am for devāvy-ām. 207.

-karśana = making meagre : kṛś-á; ṛ belongs to the guṇa ablaut and not to samprasāraṇa ra : ṛ. 71.

karṣ-ñ = furrow : Gk. *τέλσον* 'a boundary'; Vedic medial r corres-

- ponds to the medial IE. l in Gk. 210; -ls- = -rs- = -rṣ-. 238.
- karṣ-ṭum** = acc. inf. √kṛṣ 'drag' beside kraṣṭum with metathesis of ar to ra. 212.
- kār-hi** = when; r appears for Ilr. z (= -z-zhi). 212.
- kalā** = dumb; for kaḍā; in later Saṃhitās l appears in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels. 221.
- kal-ayati** = causes to incite; caus. √kal *qōl-; the guttural before a (= IE. o) being regular. 146.
- kalaśā** = pitcher: Lat. calix 'a cut drinking vessel'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; M. 44.
- kalā** = small part; cp. kāṇa where ṇ is due to the originally preceding l. 193; M. 39; kalā: Gk. χόλος 'mutilated'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; M. 44.
- kaluṣa** = turbid; unclean; √kḷp-? 266.
- kalp-ayati** = sets in order, cp. √kḷp: Germ. halb 'half'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218.
- kalma** = action: kār-man. 216.
- kal-yāṇa** = fair, from *karyāṇa. 193; Lanman explains ṇ like that of amṇāḥ. 194; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 39; kalyāṇa: Gk. χαλρός beautiful, Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l in Gk. 218; M. 44.
- kalyāṇī** = fair, with -āṇī the feminine suffix; cp. kalyāṇa. 194.
- kalhaṇa** = name of a Kashmirian paṇḍita; in Classical Sanskrit the combination lh occurs only in Kashmirian names. 244.
- kalhāra** = water-lily: Pāli kalla-hāra; the combination lh is generally found in Kashmirian names. 244.
- kāvaca** = armour; the nature of the palatal is obscure. 149.
- kavac-in** = having an armour; cp. above. 149.
- kavāṣa** = name of a person; ṣ after a is uncommon; the word may be foreign. 239; M. 49.
- kavī-n-ā** = inst. sg. of kav-ī 'poet'; according to Benfey n is meant to avoid hiatus. 196; M. 38.
- kaśyāpa** = cp. kaśśāpa. 227.
- kaśśāpa** = name of a person, for kaśyāpa. 227.
- kaṣ-ati** = 3 sg. of √kaṣ 'scratch'; the cerebral ṣ is found after a, representing an early Prakritic change in which aṣ is based on ṛṣ. M. 48; cp. Lith. kařszeti 'to card wool'. 238.
- kā-s** = who; guttural is regular before a = IE. o; but cp. kī-s, kī-m, where the guttural is due to the analogy of kā-s. 142; M. 27.
- kā-s ās-te** = cp. kā-y ās-te. 208.
- *kasó** = basis for śaśā. 225.
- kas-kas** = who-who; always with -as in the first member; cp. acc. kāms-kān. 341.
- karti-ra** = tin: Gk. χασιτερός; Vedic a corresponds to a in Gk. 3.
- kā-smai** = dat. sg. of kā 'who': Av. cahmāi; in interrogative pronouns the guttural has been normalized. 150.
- kā-sya** = gen. sg. of kā 'who': Av. cahyā; cp. kā-smai. 150.
- kahim** = where; a Pkt. form; cp. Gk, πού 'where'; cp. Ved. uttar-āhi, dakṣiṇāhi: Gk. -οὔ. 253.
- kāms-kān** = āmredita of kān. acc. pl. of kā 'who'; between a final n and the following initial voiceless mute is inserted a sibilant or a representative thereof. 331; cp. kas-kas. 341.
- kā itī** = cp. kāti in ŚB. 309.
- kākabhāṇḍa** = a kind of plant; cp. garda-bhāṇḍa. 279.
- kāc-ā** = glass; before the suffix -a the final of the root is mostly guttural, because the -a in nearly all the cases represents on IE. ō; the rule in the RV. is that the guttural appears before both (the accented -ā and unaccented -a) while a palatal always before an accented -ā. 149.
- kāñcana** = gold: Gk. χρᾶχός 'yellow'; to ā, which goes back to a syllabic nasal, a nasal is added. 16.
- kāñcī** = girdle: Gk. χάχλον 'wall'; cp. above. 16.
- kāṭā** = depth: kar-tā 'pit, mine'; cerebral appears by Prakritism in

place of dental originally preceded by r (or l). 167, 168; M. 33; cerebralization due to r and not to l. 169.

kāṇā = one-eyed: *karnā* 'crop-eared'; $\sqrt{kṛ}$ 'to injure'; cp. Old Slav. *krŭnŭ* 'crop-eared'; ṇ of Prakritic origin. 192; M. 39.

kāṇu-kā = a crow, a cock (?); the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 40.

kāṇḍa = piece: Gk. *χλαδρός* 'fragile'; cerebral due to the originally preceding r. 170; M. 33.

kāṇḍarṣi = *kāṇḍa* + *rṣi*; hiatus is optional in Classical Sanskrit. 316.

kāṇvā = descendent of *Kāṇva*; the *vṛddhi* corresponding to the *a* (which represents the *guṇa* stage) is *ā*; it appears in secondary nominal derivatives. 79; M. 18.

kāti = desire, \sqrt{kam} (i) or \sqrt{kan} ; *ā* goes back to a syllable with nasal. 15.

kāti = who (is) so; for *kēti* = *kā-iti*; *i* has disappeared. 60; contraction on the analogy of *devīti* = *devī iti*. 309.

kāma = desire: cp. *kāti* \sqrt{kan} (i). 15.
kāma-kāti = requesting the fulfilment of a wish; *ā* = *ṇ*. 96.

kāy-a = body; \sqrt{ci} 'to pile'; the guttural has been rightly preserved before *āy*. 146.

kāyamāna = desiring, \sqrt{kan} (i); cp. *kāti*. 15.

kārabhv-as = coming from a camel? *kāra-bhū*; *ū* changes with *v* (not with *uv* as in *pari-bhūv-as*). 198.

kārava = crow; the insertion of *a* between *r* and *v* has no basis. 57.

kāri-ṣat = 3 sg. iṣ aor. subj. $\sqrt{kṛ}$; the *guṇa* of long *ṛ* gives, before consonants, *āri*, that of short *ṛ* *ar*. 84; M. 15.

kār-ū = poet, $\sqrt{kṛ}$; Gk. *χᾶρυξ*; the original guttural remains before *ā*. 144; M. 27.

kār-yate = 3 sg. pass. of caus. $\sqrt{kṛ}$ 'make': Pāli *kayirati* beside *kariyati* with *-yir-* for *-riy-*; cp. *devī-yūv-am* for *devāvy-ām*. 207.

kārṣ-i(n) = drawing, $\sqrt{kṛṣ}$; *vṛddhi* appears before the primary

nominal suffix *-in*; it appears where *guṇa* is expected, hence is regarded as a lengthened variety of it, dating back to the IE. period. 66; M. 15.

kārṣi-vaṇa = plough-man; *i* (of *kārṣi*) is lengthened before the initial *v* of the suffix. 46; M. 10; *ār* is a lengthened variety of the *guṇa* *ar*. 66; M. 15.

kārṣ-man = the goal in a race-course; $\sqrt{kṛṣ}$; there is no lengthening of *a* before *r* (as assumed by Osthoff in *bhār-man* etc.) but this *ār* is the lengthened variety of *ar*. 43; 66.

kāla = cp. *kāla* 'black'. 256.

kālā = time (-point): Gk. *χόλος* 'mutilated', Lith. *skalā* 'chip', 'shaving'; Vedic *l* corresponds to the IE. *l*. 218.

kālā = black: Lat. *cāligo* 'darkness'; Skt. *l* represents IE. *l*. 219; in South Indian Sanskrit mss. the intervocalic *l* is often replaced by the cerebral *ḷ*. 256.

kāl-ayate = causes to incite; \sqrt{kal} ; **qōl-*; the guttural is regular before *ā* = IE. *ō* 146; Gk. *χέλλω* 'navem appellere'; in later Samhitās this *l* represents IE. *l*. 219.

kāś = appear, cp. $\sqrt{kśā}$ which may be related to it. 209.

kāṣṭhā = a piece of wood; *ṣ* after *ā* goes back to IE. *-ls-* (>*ars*); cp. Gk. *χλάν*. 238.

kāṣṭhā = goal, \sqrt{caks} ? with *ṣ* in place of *kṣ*. 230; Bezenberger BB. connects it with Lat. *curre* (*ās* from *ars*). 238; M. 48.

kās = to cough; guttural remains before *ā* = IE. *o*. M. 27.

kās-ate = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{kās}$: OHG. *huosto*; Old Slav. *haš* (i) *lŭ*; Lith. *kóseti*; for the guttural cp. *kās*. 144.

kiṃśuká = a plant; *k* (instead of *c*) appears at the beginning before *i* in a number of abnormal words supposed to be of foreign origin. 143; M. 27.

kiṃśāru = fawn, a heron; cp. *kiṃśuka* (*kím* + *śúka*). 143.

kikidīvi = blue jay; a guttural instead of a new palatal appears before i in onomatopoeic words. 143; M. 27.

kikirā-kr̥ = tear to tatters; cp. kikidīv-ī. 143; M. 27.

kikkitā = an interjection; for k cp. kikidīv-ī. 143; M. 27.

kiṅkiṇī = little bell; for k cp. kikidīv-ī. 143.

kitkitā(pa)yati = gnashes the teeth; cp. kiki-div-ī. 143.

kiti = wild swine, from *kr̥-ti as shown by the cerebral t; k does not change to c because the i sound here is later. 142.

kiṇa = callosity; i (from ṛ) a Prakritism. 19; Old Ind. *kr̥ṇa: IE. kṛno; the change of guttural into palatal did not take place because of the i being later. 142; kiṇa: Lat. callum 'thick skin upon animal bodies'; the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r (= l) sound (found in Latin equation). 193.

kiṇva = yeast, cp. kiṇa. 142; the k before i indicates that i stands for ṛ and ṇ is due to that. 192.

kī-m = why, what, cp. kī-s. 142; M. 27; cp. kiy-ant 'how great' where i has changed into iy (and not into y). 198.

kimidīn = name of a demon or foreigner; a guttural instead of a new palatal appears at the beginning in a number of words supposed to be of foreign origin. 143; M. 27.

kimpala = a musical instrument; cp. kikidīv-ī. 143.

kiyat = now much; for k instead of the expected new guttural cp. kī-s. 142; M. 27; the i changes to iy- and not into y. 198; cp. kiye-dhā where e = az (= ad.) 274.

kiyāmbu = name of a plant; a guttural before i indicates that the word is foreign. 143; M. 27.

kiye-dhā = how often; *kiyaz-
*kiyat-: kiyant; a = ṇ. 8; e represents az (still preserved in Avestan) before dh. 37.

kiye-dhā = containing how much; for kiyat-dhā; when two IE. dentals met, there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant; a survival of it appears in kiyedhā where e = az. 178; M. 35; 274; e represents az with the loss of the sibilant, cp. e-dhī. M. 57.

kir-āṇa = ray; √kṛ; the change of gutturals into new palatals took place in the IIr. period, while the exception to it before ir (= IE. ṛr-) is due to the fact that this was not pronounced with an i sound in IIr. period. 141; M. 26.

kir-āti = 3 sg. pr. √kṛ 'scatter'; cp. ce-kir-yate (int.) where e, the guṇa form is secondary. 62; for k cp. kir-āṇa. 141; M. 26.

kīrāta = name of foreigners or of demons: Pkt. cilāda with a palatal for guttural. 140; a guttural instead of a palatal appears at the beginning in a number of words supposed to be of foreign origin. 143; M. 27.

kir-i = wild boar: Gk. πτελας 'wild boar'; -iri- = -ara-, -ala-. 30; this equation for Vedic r = IE. l in Gk. is uncertain. 212.

kir-ī = scattering √kṛ; for k cp. kir-āṇa. 141.

kirikiccikā = a musical instrument; cp. kikidīv-ī. 143.

kiriké-bhyas = dat. pl. of kirikā 'a kind of demon'; cp. giriké-bhyas with media for older tenuis. 117.

kiri-ṇo-ti = with iri in place of īr. 30.

kirmirā = variegated; guttural, instead of a new palatal appears before i in a number of words of doubtful origin. (kr̥mira?) 143; M. 27.

kirmīra = cp. above. 143.

kil = to become white; il without ir or ur beside it. 30.

kīla = truly; with k instead of the new palatal c, cp. gila-, gir-āti. 141; Pāli kira; r in Pāli against l in Vedic is rare. 216.

kilakimcita = cry of joy; for the initial k cp. kikidīv-ī. 143.

kilakila = cry of joy; for k cp. above. 143.

kilāsa = a white leprous spot; $\sqrt{k\bar{t}}$, cp. -gila- kir-āti, kīr-tī. 141.

kilikil-āyati = shouts with joy; for k cp. kilakila. 143.

kilbiṣa = offence, fault; for k cp. kīrāta. 143; M. 27; the word seems to be foreign; the origin of b is obscure. 184; M. 36.

kiśorā = foal; for k cp. kirmirā. 143; M. 27.

kiṣku = handle, forearm; for k cp. kīrāta. 143.

kī-s = whether, if, beside cit; the guttural does not change to a new palatal owing to the influence of forms like ká-s, ká-d, etc.; k appeared to be characteristic of the interrogative pronouns. 142; M. 27.

-kis = someone; invariably without accent. 289; cp. ná-kis. M. 81.

kisara = an article for sale (?): kīsalaya 'bud'; for k cp. kirmirā. 143; no change of s into ṣ may denote that the word is non-Aryan. 233.

kīsalaya = a leaf, bud; no change of s into ṣ may denote that the word is not truly Aryan. 233.

kīkaṭa = name of foreigners or of Kurukṣetra; k before ĩ may denote that the word is not truly Aryan. 143; M. 27.

kīkasā = vertebra; for k cp. kīrāta. 143; M. 27.

kīja = a kind of utensil; for k cp. kīkaṭa. 143; M. 27.

kītā = insect; from *kīr-tā : kīmi with ĩr : ṛ. 97; *kī-tā; k does not change into c because of the ĩ being later. 142; cerebral ṭ is due to the originally preceding r. 168; M. 34; kītā : OHG. Hald, equation false, wherefrom ĩ? 170; kītā : Av. kaeta 'worm', Mod. Pers. kit 'bee', $\sqrt{k\bar{t}}$ 'sing'. 173.

kī-df̥s = of what kind, masc. nom. sg. of kī-df̥s; ñ appears as final when a following k or g has been dropped (as in stems compounded with $\sqrt{d\bar{r}s}$ 'see'). 185; M. 37.

kī-df̥s = of what sort; for k instead of the new palatal c cp. kī-s. 142; M. 27.

kīnāra = plough-man, a small man; for k cp. kīrāta. 143; M. 27.

kīnāsa = plough-man, a small man; cp. above. 143.

kīm = a particle in ākīm, mākīm; for k cp. kī-s. 142, M. 27; 289; in ā-kīm 'from' ná-kīm, mā-kīm invariably without accent. 289; M. 81.

kīr-ayati = 3 sg. cs. $\sqrt{k\bar{t}}$ 'scatter'; ĩr in place of the short ĩr. 27.

kīr-ī = miserable : classical karūṇa 'lamentable'; ĩr : ar. 26.

kīri(n) = singer, ($\sqrt{k\bar{t}}$): kār-ú; ablaut ĩ : ā. 20; ĩr is regular before vowels and ĩr before consonants, kīri(n) may be an exception. 27; a guttural appears before ĩ in a number of words of doubtful origin. 143.

kīr-tāyati = from $\sqrt{k\bar{t}}$ 'commemorate'; cp. kīr-tī; according to Paṇini from $\sqrt{k\bar{t}}$. 24.

kīr-tī = fame, $\sqrt{k\bar{t}}$ 'commemorate'; ĩr in ablaut with āri cp. car-kir-āma, a-kāri-ṣam. 24; M. 26; cp. kīri(n) with ĩr before a vowel. 27; cp. cār-kṛ-ṣe with its ṛ ($k\bar{r}$) shortened. M. 21; cp. ca-kṛ-āt with r for ĩr. 96; for k before ĩ, cp. kīr-āna. 141. IE. ṛ is represented by ĩr and (after labials) ūr, cp. kīr-tī, pūr-tā 'reward'. M. 8.

kīr-ṇā = ppt. $\sqrt{k\bar{t}}$ 'scatter'; cp. ṣṛ, ṣṛ-ṇā-ti with interchange of k and ś. 228.

kīr-yāte = 3 sg. ps. $\sqrt{k\bar{t}}$ 'scatter'; cp. jūr-yati, which shows that the change of ṛ into ĩr does not depend on the following y (and the change of ṛ into ūr before v). 29.

kīrsa = a bird; for k instead of c before ĩr, cp. kīr-āti, kīr-āna. 141.

kīla = a sharp piece of wood, a stake; ĩl without ĩr or ūr beside it. 30; kīla 'nail': Gk. χαλῶν?; ĩ in this word may be a later innovation; hence k before ĩ. 142.

kīla(ka) = wooden nail, peg: khīla; in the Vedic itself there was an

interchange between tenuis and tenuis aspirates. 130.

kīlāla = sweet draught; for k cp. kīrāta. 143; M. 27.

kīlāla-p-é = dat. sg. of kīlāla-pā 'one who drinks blood'; -pā: -pī; cp. gi-yāmāna (i low grade): gā-thā (normal grade). 94.

kī-vant = how much; for k cp. kī-s. 142; M. 27.

kīsmīla = a kind of disease; k before ī is of doubtful origin. 143; M. 27.

kīstā = singer; for k before ī cp. kīrāta. 143; M. 27; no change of s into ṣ may indicate that the word is of foreign origin. 233; M. 48.

kūā = cp. kvā. 288; M. 81.

kukula = chaff, conflagration of chaff; cp. kukūla, where according to Pott and J. Schmidt ūl is from āl. 30.

kukūla = conflagration of chaff; cp. above. 30.

kukkutā = cock; doubling of k is onomatopoeic. 112; M. 21.

kukṣi = belly; kṣ = ś + s and not k + s; Mod. Pers. kus 'privy parts of a woman'; in Avestan simple ś stands for ś + s and khś for k + s. 134; M. 25; Av. kusra 'hole', ś is normal from IE. k̑. 225.

kuc = to contract; it has both the u and the guṇa forms; cp. √kuṭ with its varied forms. 73.

kuñj-ati = 3 sg. pr. √kuñj 'rustle', murmur; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the dearth of comparative evidence. 161.

kuṭ = to split: kṛt 'cut'; ṭ due to the originally preceding ṛ. 167.

kūṭa = house *kṛ-ta; cerebral ṭ denotes that u stands here for ṛ. 21; ṭ due to the originally preceding ṛ. 168; kūla: -kula (pa) 'family' and kuḷāya 'nest'; ṭ is due to the originally preceding l. 169; M. 33; cerebral unexplained. 177; M. 35.

kuṭ-ati = 3 sg. pr. √kuṭ 'go crookedly', cp. kuṭ-ila. 169.

kuṭ-i = hut; for ṭ cp. kūṭa. 169.

kuṭīla = crooked; ṭ denotes that u = ṛ. 21: Gk. *χυρός* 'crooked'; ṭ is due to the originally preceding r. 169.

kuṭi-ṣya-ti = 3 sg. fut. √kuṭ 'bend' beside cu-koṭ-a with guṇa. 73.

kuṭumba = household; cp. kūṭa for cerebralization. 169.

kuṭṭ = to split; ṭ denotes that u stands for ṛ. 21; ṭṭ = rt. 16.

kuṭṭima = plastered with small stones; ṭ shows that u = ṛ. 21; kṛtr-īma; ṭṭ = tr originally preceded by ṛ. 167, 169.

kuṭhāra = axe = ṭh shows that u = ṛ. 21; Lat. cutter 'knife'; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l sound. 170.

kuṭhāraiṣ ṭaṅkais = with axes and spades; before ṭ a final s is changed to ṣ. 339.

kuṭhikā = *costus speciosus*: kuṭhā; simple ṭh for ṣṭh a Prākṛitism. 166.

kūṇāra = having a distorted arm; cerebral ṇ denotes that u stands for ṛ. 21.

kūṇāru = having a distorted arm: Gk. *χυλλός* from **χυλνός* 'limping'; cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding l (= r) sound. 193; M. 39.

kūṇapa = corpse; ṇ is unexplained. 195; M. 40.

kuṇi = a cripple, with a withered arm; ṇ denotes that u = ṛ. 21.

kuṇṭha = blunt, dull: Gk. *χυλλός* 'lame'; ṭh due to the originally preceding l. 170.

kuṇṭh-ati = is lame; cp. above. 170.

kuṇḍ = to burn, ḍ shows that u = ṛ. 21.

kuṇḍa = pitcher, cp. √kuṇḍ. 21: Gk. *κυλίνδω* 'to roll'; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170.

kuṇḍa-pāyva = name of a person; cerebral unexplained. 177.

kuṇḍ-ayati = burns, cp. krūd-ayati; cerebralization due to the originally preceding r. 169.

kuṇḍala = ring: Lat. *condulus* 'the knob of a joint'; for ḍ reproduced by d in Latin cp. *ganḍa*, *Pāṇḍu*.

165; kuṇḍala with l against kuṇḍṛnācī with ṛ. 216.
kuṇḍṛnācī = house-lizard (?); in the combination -ṇḍr (like -ṣṭr- in ūṣṭra, rāṣṭrā) the r seems not to have been pronounced. 166, 216; M. 33.
kuṇḍṛnācī = a bird of prey? cerebral unexplained. 177.
kutsa = name of a person; √cud 'impel'; the initial consonant (k) has not been affected by the normalizing influence of √cud, because of this form being an isolated one. 145; M. 28.
kutsā = censure: Pāli kucchā. Pāli ch: Skt. ts. 158.
kunda = Jasmine: Pāli cunda, with palatal instead of a guttural. 140.
kubjā = hump-backed (= ku + ubjā); reason for short u is not clear. 44; kubjā: kubhrā 'great-humped' with an aspirate media beside the media in Vedic itself. 129.
kubhrā = great-humped; √kubh, kumbh. Gk. χύπτω for media cp. kubjā. 129.
kumāri atra = a maiden here = kumāri a-; according to Śākalya on P. 6. 1. 127 final long ī, ū change to short i, u before a vowel. 321.
kúmba = head-gear; cp. kumbhá with aspirate. 129.
kumbhá = pot: Av. khumba with soft spirant in place of the tenuis aspirate khumbhá, which has been reduced to tenuis k in Indian. 119; initial aspiration is lost. 125; M. 23; the equation kumbhá: Av. khumba shows that the rule for dropping initial aspirate, when this was followed by another aspirate, is not Indo-Iranian. 128; kumbhá: kúmba, according to Grassmann media stands for the media aspirate. 129.
kuraṅga = an antelope: Pāli kuruṅga, cp. kuluṅga. 21.
kurara = sea-eagle: onomatopoeic; karūṇa with -ur-: -ar-. 24.
kuruṅgá = an antelope; probably formed after Pāli kuruṅga. 21.
kurut(h)a = 2, 3 pl. pr. √kṛ 'make'; the introduction of u after r has no basis. 57.

kurpāsa = quilted jacket; for kūrpaśa with long ū. 26.
kur-más = 1 pl. pr. √kṛ 'make'; -ur in ablaut with -ar, and accordingly with ir, which change with ṛ and r. 23; among consonants m alone (along with y and v) has short ur before it, that too due to analogy. 26; kur-más = *kur-u-más, u is dropped before m of the 1st pl. pres. (-nu-, -u-) on the analogy of its disappearance before v (cp. kur-vás) where the u is not preceded by more than one consonant. 59.
kur-yā = cp. kur-yā-t 3 sg. opt. √kṛ 'make'; ur before y, which corresponds, in ablaut, with i (cp. kuri-: kur-yā). 26.
kur-yā-t = 3 sg. opt. √kṛ 'make'; cp. *kar-yā-t a possible by-form. 207.
kur-yā-m = 1 sg. opt. √kṛ; cp. kur-más. 23.
kur-vás = 1 du. pr. √kṛ = kur-u-vás; u is dropped before v of 1 du. pr. (-nu-, -u-) if u is not preceded by more than one consonant. 59.
kúl-a = genus, family, kind, species; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; an assemblage; cp. kút-a, kuṭ-i, kuṭumba with cerebral due to the originally preceding l. 169; M. 33; = herd, family: Old Slav. čeljadī 'family'; Vedic-l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; in later parts of the RV. l represents IE. l. M. 44.
kulaṅgá = an antelope, cp. kuluṅgá. 21.
kul-aṭā = unfaithful woman = kula-aṭā, cp. Kāt. Vārtt. 4 on P. 6. 1. 94. 318.
kul-āya = nest: Gk. χαλῶ 'hat'; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; cp. kúl-a and kút-a. 169; M. 33.
kúlāla = potter; with l occurs in VS. beside car-ú 'pot' in RV. 215; M. 44.
kulikāya = a kind of aquatic animal beside pulik-; in a few words a guttural interchanges with a labial. 136.
kulīkā = a kind of bird, beside pulīkā, cp. kulīkāya. 136; M. 25.

kulīpāya = cp. kulīkāya. M. 25.
kuluṅgā = an antelope; for kulaṅgā = kuraṅga (in Classical Skt.) with fluctuation between a and u. 21.
kulphā = ankle; ur without ir or ur beside it. 30; cp. gulphā where media stands for the older tenuis. 117.
kūlmala = that part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30.
kulmāṣa = half ripe barley; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30.
kulmī = block: Gk. *τέλος* 'crowd'; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30.
kul-va = bald, bare, naked: Lat. *calvus*; 'bald'; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; in the later *Samhitās* l represents IE. l. M. 44; cp. *khalvāta*, where tenuis aspirate replaces the tenuis. 122.
kulharikā = cp. kulharī. 244.
kulharī = tile; the combination -lh- is found in Kashmirian names, cp. *Kalhaṇa*. 244.
kuvāya = a kind of bird (in MS. with -uv-) : kvāyi (with v) in VS. and TS. 201.
kūvala = cp. kvāla with v beside -uv. 202.
kuvala(ya) = water-lily; cp. kvāla and kūvala with -va- and -uva-. 202.
kuṣītaka = a kind of bird; cp. kústā, kusūla where s does not change into ṣ. 233.
kuṣṭha = leprosy: Gk. *χόστος*; in reproducing Indian words in their language the Greeks employed tenuis aspirates for Indian tenuis aspirates and seldom tenuis. 115.
kuṣṭhā = *costus speciosus*; cp. kuthikā with a simple ṭh for ṣṭh due to Prakritic influence. 166.
kusitā = a kind of demon; cp. kusidāyī with media instead of the older tenuis. 117.
kusitāyī = cp. kusidāyī. 117.
kusidāyī = a kind of demones, cp. kusitā, kusitāyī. 117.
kūsīda = usury, beside kusūda. 22; cp. kusūla from *kusūda. 117; no change of s into ṣ may

show that the word is non-Aryan. 233.
kusidāyī = wife of a usurer; cp. kusūla. 22; kusūla with l for d. 222.
kusuma = flower; no change of s into ṣ may show that the word is non-Aryan. 233.
kusūda = usury, beside kūsīda : ū : ī. 22.
***kusūda** = cp. kusūla. 117.
kusūla = a kind of demon; cp. kusidāyī with ī. 22; from *kusūda. 117; a non-Aryan loan with l for d. 222; no change of s shows that the word is non-Aryan. 233; M. 48.
kústā = a ghost; no change of s into ṣ shows that the word is of foreign origin. 233.
kú-ha = where; cp. kuh-ayati and $\sqrt{\text{guh}}$. 116.
kuh-aka = rogue: $\sqrt{\text{guh}}$; with tenuis instead of the older media. 116; : Av. *khaoda* 'hat' from IE. **khudh* with the loss of the initial aspirate. 125.
kuh-ayati = cheats; $\sqrt{\text{guh}}$; tenuis in place of the older media. 116.
kuhara = hole; $\sqrt{\text{guh}}$. 116.
kū = to cry: has both the u as well as the guṇa ablaut. 73; cp. ko-kū-yate with guttural reduplication. 147.
kūj = warble; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal, owing to the insufficiency of comparative evidence. 161.
kūtā = hornless, Lat. *curtus* 'clipped', 'trimmed'; cerebral ṭ due to the originally preceding r. 169; M. 33; 'frontal bone': Lat. *celsus* 'high', 'projected', cerebral due to the originally preceding r. 170; 'hammer', cerebral unexplained. 177; M. 35, though cognate languages show l, the cerebral is based on Indian r or r+dental. M. 33.
kūḍ-ayati = sings, (beside later *kūlayati*) ū = uz; IIr. *z*, when it is followed by one or more consonants vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss

- of z. 44; Goth. hauri 'the fire of coals', Gr. *ῥεπας* 'a fire-marvel' from *kūrd, IE. qī-d; cerebral d due to the originally preceding r. 169; M. 33; cp. kūlayati with l in place of the phonetic d. 222.
- kūbarí** = pole, shaft: Lith. kumbrys 'plough-bow'; cp. -ūbar:-umbr. 182; this word with b is yet insufficiently explained. 184.
- kūr** = cp. tuvi-kūrmí, the only form with a guttural of car(i). 145.
- kūrcá** = bunch, bundle; Lat. culcita 'cushion'; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; medial Vedic l corresponds to the medial IE. l in Latin. 210.
- kūrd** = to spring, cp. √sphūrdh and √gūrd. 27; with ūr only and not with īr. 28; cp. √gūrd with g. 117; the evidence of Prakrit kh seems to point to the loss of initial s in kūrd. 266.
- kūrda** = jump: Germ. scherzen 'to make fun'; ūr without any characteristic ablaut beside it. 26.
- kūrd-ati** = 3 sg. pr. √kūrd 'jump'; cp. kūrd. 26.
- kūrpara** = elbow; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; only ūr appears and not īr (for ř). 28.
- kūrpāsaka** = jacket; Schmidt connects it with Lat. corpus 'body, substance', but that goes with Vedic √krp 'form'. 26; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; cp. kūrpara. 28.
- kūrmá** = tortoise; ūr has no characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; only ūr and never īr. 28.
- kūla** = declivity, a shore; cp. śālā 'hut' where the origin of ś is obscure. 228.
- kūl-ayati** = sings; later form for kūḍ-ayati. 44; in the later Samhitās and Classical Sanskrit l appears occasionally in place of phonetic d between vowels. 222.
- kūl-va** = bald; cp. kul-va. 30; kūl-va: Lat. calvus; in later Samhitās this l corresponds to the IE. l in Latin equation. 218.
- kūsmá** = a demon; ś stands for ṣ, cp. below. 225; change of ṣ into ś due to allied words. M. 46.
- kūsmá** = a demon, cp. kūsmá. 225; M. 46.
- kūsmāṇḍa** = a kind of pumpkin-gourd; ś stands for ṣ, cp. kūsmá. 225.
- kūṣmāṇḍa** = cp. above. 225.
- kṛ** = make; cp. cí-k'r-ṣa-ti: kar-ó-ti with the ablaut īr: ar. 25, 28; cp. carṣaní-. 145; M. 28; √kṛ shows an initial s after ápa, pári, and sám. 264.
- kṛkara** = a partridge; √krakṣ 'to rage': krakara; ra: ř, a samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.
- kṛkala** = cp. kṛkara. 70.
- kṛkavúku** = cock; √krakṣ; cp. krakara; ra: ř samprasāraṇa. 70.
- kṛkaṣā** = a kind of bird; √krakṣ, cp. above. 70.
- kṛcchrá** = distress, from *kṛpsrá: a-kra-pi-ṣ-ṭa; ra: ř samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; kṛcchrá: kṛp-ate, kṛp-āṇa 'misery'; ch = ps. 158; M. 31.
- kṛ-nat-ti** = spins: Gk. *χλώθω*; Lat. colus 'to be bent or round'; Vedic ř goes back to IE. l. 33.
- kṛ-ñā-ti** = 3 sg. pr. √kṛ 'scatter'; cp. śṛ-nā-ti √śṛ. 228.
- kṛ-ṇu** = √kṛ 'make'; u represents o of kṛ-ṇó-. M. 8.
- kṛ-ṇó-ti** = 3 sg. pr. √kṛ; to Vedic ř corresponds Av. *ərə*: *kerənaoiti*. 32.
- kṛ-ṇ-mási** = 1 pl. pr. √kṛ; u is dropped when followed by m or v. M. 11.
- kṛ-ṇ-mahe** = cp. kṛ-ṇ-mási. M. 11.
- kṛ-t** = one who makes; root stem from √kṛ; Streitberg explains the low grade of such root nominals (bearing the accent and yet not gunated) on the ground that originally these were used as second members in a compound, and in that situation were not accented and therefore not gunated. 66.
- kṛt** = to cut, cp. reṇúka-kāṭa with a cerebral in place of the dental originally preceded by ř. 167; cp.

kuṭ, √kuṭṭ with the cerebral ṭ. 167.

kṛtāḥ śravāḥ = cp. kṛtā śr-. 342.

kṛ-tā = ppt. of √kṛ 'make', cp. krata. 12; cp. kur-mās with ur and kār-tṛ with ar. 23; cp. vi-katā with ṭ. 167; M. 33; Pāli kata: vi-katā. 168; cp. kūṭa 'house' with ṭ. 168.

kṛtā śravāḥ = (RV. VI. 58. 3 Pp. kṛtā śr-); but MS., TB. kṛtāḥ śravā(h) with (-aḥ) with final ś dropped before a sibilant immediately followed by the semi-vowel r. 342; M. 71.

kṛtyaḥ iti = cp. kṛtyéti. 317.

kṛtyéti = AV. 10. 1. 15 Pp. kṛtyaḥ i-; contraction irregular; cp. sártavājáu. 317; M. 64.

kṛtr-ima = made, artificial; the i of -ima is unexplained. 19; cp. kuṭṭima with ṭṭ. 167.

*kṛd = cp. hṛd-. 248.

kṛ-dhī = 2 sg. root aor. ipv. √kṛ 'make'; cp. kur-mās with ur: ṛ. 23; expected kṛ-hī, because h appears in place of dh between vowels, if the first of the two be unaccented; the retention of dh is partly to be explained as an archaism and partly as due to borrowing from a dialect in which the aspirates did not become h. 252; M. 52.

kṛdhú = shortened; kradh-iyas; the original quality of the radical vowel is undetermined. 71; cp. á-skṛdhoyu with s preserved after a in compound. 264; M. 55.

kṛp = form; cp. kūr-pāsaka: Lat. corpus. 26, kṛp. beside kṣp which goes back to IE. ṛ sound. 35; M. 43; kṛp: Av. kehrp 'form' Lat. corpus: Gk. πρέπω 'to be seen'; Ved. ṛ: Gk. re. 72.

kṛp-āna = misery, 'lamenting': a-kra-pi-ṣ-ṭa; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; kṛp-āna: kṛcchrá. with cch: ps. 158; M. 31; n is changed to ṇ when preceded by ṛ, though it is intervened by p and a. 186; M. 38.

kṛp-ate = 3 sg. pr. √kṛp 'lament': a-kra-pi-ṣ-ṭa; ra: ṛ. 70; ṛ is the

low grade vowel of ar. M. 16; cp. kṛcchrá. 158.

kṛpā-nīda = cp. kṛpā-nīla. 222.

kṛp-ayati = caus √kṛp: a-kra-pi-ṣ-ṭa; ra: ṛ. 70.

kṛpā-nīla = whose home is splendour, name of a person, Ved. kṛpā-nīda = nīla; in the later Saṃhitās and Classical Sanskrit l occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222; n is not cerebralized. M. 75.

kṛpīṭa = fuel; cerebral unexplained. 177; M. 35.

kṛm-i = worm; (√kram) from kṛm-i; Vedic ṛ comes from ri. 33; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; cp. kṛṭa from *kṛtā (97) with cerebral ṭ. 168.

kṛvi = hose, from krivi; Vedic ṛ from ri. 33.

kṛś-á = meagre: kraś-iyas formed on the analogy of mrad-iyas. 71.

kṛṣ = drag, trail, cp. kraś-ṭum and karṣ-ṭum with metathesis of ar: ra. 212.

kṛṣi-valá = ploughman; i: i. 46; M. 10.

kṛṣṇ-iyá = name of a person; from kṛṣṇá with -iya instead of -ya. 200.

kṛsara = dish of rice and sesamum; s does not change into ṣ. 232.

kṛ = scatter; ir in ablaut with āri. 22; only ir (= ṛ) appears and not ūr; kṛ-yáte, kṛ-ná. 28; kṛ 'commemorate', ṛ is replaced by ir and not by ūr. 28; kṛ 'scatter' only ir appears and not ur, kṛ-áti: kṛ-yáte. 29; kṛ has forms with ir only, none with ur; with -ul is ā-kul-a. 31; kṛ shows s to be its initial after the final vowel of ápa, áva, úpa, práti, ví, tu(m)p. 264; kṛ 'commemorate' cp. car-kirāma, car-kir-an, kṛ-tí with k before i. 141.

kṣp = be adapted; cp. kaluṣa from √kṣp according to Lassen. 266; this is the only root, in which the gradation al: ḷ is found. M. 14.

kṣp-tá = adapted; with ḷ (= ṛ). 34.

kṣp-ti = adapting, arrangement; with ḷ (= ṛ). M. 8.

kekaya = name of a particular folk.

At present in India the sound *e* is pronounced as a long diphthong; that the sound already had this character at the time of the *Prātisākhya*s and of Pāṇini's successors *Kātyāyana* and *Patañjali* appears from the accounts given by those authorities, who at the same time recognize the sound to be, in many instances, the result of the euphonic combination, i.e. *a+i*; this evidence is borne out by the reproduction of Indian words by the Greeks and of Greek words by the Indians from about 300 B.C. onwards; thus *Kekaya* becomes *κῆκεοι* and *Goṇḍa* 'name of a people' *Γόνδαλοι*. 35; M. 9.

***kēko** = śasā. 225.

kecuka = colocasia; cp. *kacu*, *kacvī*. 153.

kéta = will, $\sqrt{\text{cit}}$; cp. *cit-tá* where the guttural changes to palatal. 141; M. 26; *kéta*: Preuss. *quäits*, the original guttural did not change into new palatal before a diphthong (beginning with *a*, *o*). 144; phonetic guttural remains, because the following *e* is not IE. *ē*. 146; M. 27; 28.

két-i = whoso; cp. *kāti*. 60.

ketú-ḥ = for *ketú-s*; final *s* is represented by *visarga*. M. 60.

ket-ú = banner, $\sqrt{\text{cit}}$ 'appear': Goth. *haidu-s* 'manner', IE. **qoitú* with *-o* ablaut before the suffix *-u*; the phonetic guttural rightly preserved before *e* = *ai* = *oi*. 146; M. 28.

kendra = centre: Gk. *κέντρον*; the Gk. equivalent shows that Indian *e* was monophthong at the time when exchange between Greece and India took place. 35.

kévaṭa = pit, from IE. **kaiṛt* which gives the Gk. *χαίρα* 'earth-abyss'; cerebral *ṭ* due to the originally preceding *ṛ*. 169; M. 33; *kévaṭa*: *xaiaṭa*; equation doubtful. 173.

késa = hair, *ś* = *s*, cp. *késara* 'hair' mane. 225; according to Bloomfield *ś* is due to the influence of the neighbouring *k*. 226; *s* has

been changed into *ś* under the influence of allied words. M. 46.

késara = hair, cp. *késa*. 225; M. 46; the retention of *s* may be due to the *r* having originally followed the *s* immediately. 232; M. 48.

kaitava = the stake in a game: Pkt. *ka-iyava* shows that *ai* was pronounced as a diphthong in Vedic. 40.

***qóiko** = *késa*. 225.

ko-kū-yate = int. 3 sg. $\sqrt{\text{kū}}$ 'cry'; in reduplicative syllable the guttural is not replaced by a new palatal, because it is followed by *o* (and not by *a* = *e*). 147.

koṭ-ayati = 3 sg. of caus. $\sqrt{\text{kuṭ}}$ 'bend' beside *a-kuṭi-t* with *u*. 73.

***koḍhuya** = cp. Pkt. *kolhuy-* = Skt. *kroṣṭuka*. 255.

kolhuya = jackal; from **koḍhuya-*. 255.

kósa = receptacle; cp. Germ. *Haus* (in the later language also *koša*); *s* changes into *ś* under the influence of allied words. 225; according to Bloomfield *ś* is due to *k*. 226; M. 46.

kośa = cp. *kósa* with *ś* = *s*. 225.

kaṇeyá = the descendant of *Kuṇeya*; the origin of *ṇ* is obscure. 195.

kaulitara = epithet of the demon *Sámbara*; *l* seems to be of foreign origin. 223; M. 45.

***ktur** = cp. *tur-íya* and *tur-ya* which are derived from **ktur* with the loss of the first element of the initial consonant group. cp. *stána*. 263.

kṛtóm = cp. *śatám*- **tṛkṛtóm* and *dékm* = *dása*. 263.

kram-sya-te = 3 sg. pass. fut. of $\sqrt{\text{kram}}$ 'stride'; *m* stands for *m* before *s* like *m* for *n* before a sibilant. 258; M. 54.

krakaśa = saw: *kṛkaśā*, $\sqrt{\text{krakṣ}}$ 'to rage'; *ra*: *ṛ* *saṃprasāraṇa* ablaut. 70.

krak-ṣye = 1 sg. fut. $\sqrt{\text{kṛṣ}}$ 'plough'; metathesis *rā*: *ār* before *kṣ*. 213.

krata = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{kṛ}}$ 'make' for *kṛ-tá* in inscriptions. 12.

krātu = power; not from $\sqrt{\text{kram}}$ 'stride' but from $\sqrt{\text{kr}}$. 8.

krātuṣ tām = krátus tām; preceded by u the finals changes into ṣ, cerebralizing the following t to ṭ. 340; M. 70.

kradh-iṣṭha = most abridged: kṛdhú 'shortened'; the original nature of the root vowel is undetermined. 71.

kradh-iyas = cp. above. 71.

krand = cry, in krand-ate etc. a = ŋ. 8.

kráp-ate = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{krp}}$ 'lament': Av. khrafstra 'lamentable', Lat. crepare: krp-ayati ; cp. krpate ; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 70.

kram(i) = stride; in forms with ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added in post-Vedic Sanskrit. 15; kṛmi, ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 70.

krám-āṇa = step; for the cerebral ṇ cp. krp-āṇa . 186; M. 38.

kramela (ka) = camel: Gk. $\chi\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$; the Greek equivalent of the Sanskrit word shows that e was monophthong at the time when the exchange between India and Greece took place. 35; cp. Kekaya. M. 9.

kraví-ṣ = flesh, cp. krū-rá . 84; s changes to ṣ after i = IE. e; cp. Gk. $\chi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma$. 231.

kravya-vāhana = conveying corpses; cerebralization never takes place here, cp. akṣā-nāh . M. 74.

krāś-iman = meagreness: krś-á ; formed on the analogy of prathimán. 71.

krāś-iyas = more meagre: krś-á ; formed on the analogy of mrād-iyas . 71.

krāṣ-tum = to drag, $\sqrt{\text{krṣ}}$; rā takes the place of ā before ṣ + consonant. 212.

kr-iyáte = 3 sg. ps. pr. $\sqrt{\text{kr}}$ 'make'; i is due to y. 33; in passive, verbs having r as final, have the ending -iyáte instead of -yáte. 199.

kr-iyā = action $\sqrt{\text{kr}}$, 'make' with -iya instead of -yā. 199.

kr-iyāt = 3 sg. root aor. opt. $\sqrt{\text{kr}}$; the precative personal ending of

roots with r as final, is -iyāt instead of -yāt. 199.

kr-iyāma = 1 pl. root aor. opt. $\sqrt{\text{kr}}$ 'make'; cp. above. 33.

krivir-datī = saw-toothed; i is not in ablaut with a here as in śimī: śāmī, timita: tam(i). 18; krivir = kriviṣ, ir does not become īr because it is not based on ī, where alone lengthening takes place (cp. gir-bhis). 42; M. 10. krī = buy, i. alternates with the guṇa e and vṛddhi ai. 84; Fick shows the equation krī : Gk. $\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ 'to buy' in connection with the ablaut ī: yā, ū: vā, īr, ūr: rā, ā: nā. 85.

krīḍ = play; i does not change with e here. 85; from * krizḍ (with z from IE. ḡh): Gk. $\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ 'to walk briskly'; medial Vedic r corresponds to the medial IE. l in Greek. 210; cp. līlā. 219; 222; the evidence of Prakrit $\sqrt{\text{khel}}$ seems to point to the loss of the initial s. 266; M. 56; IE. qrigh 'to straddle' (* krizḍ) the Old voiced palatal spirant (Ilr. z) disappeared after cerebralizing the following d and lengthening the preceding vowel. 274; krīḍ : Old Norw. hrista . 275.

krī-ṇā-mi = 1 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{krī}}$ 'buy', paroxyton. 96.

krī-ṇi-té = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{krī}}$, oxyton cp. krī-ṇā-mi . 96.

krūñc = cp. krūñca . 149.

krūñc(a) = curlew; heron; cp. $\sqrt{\text{kruś}}$ where the origin of ś is obscure. 228; it is probably an extension of krūñc (VS.). 149; M. 29.

kruś = cry; the origin of ś is obscure, cp. krūñc(a) , TS. krauñcā . 228; kruś : Lith. kraukti 'to croak'; Lithuanian k for Vedic ś is a loan from some Centum language. 229; M. 47; the evidence of Prakrit kh seems to point out to the loss of initial s. 266; M. 56.

krūḍ = to become thick, origin of ūd is obscure. 275.

krūḍ-ayati = makes thick, ū = uḡ. 44; krūḍ beside kroḍ-á , ū alternating with o. 85; Benfey wrongly compares it with dūṣ-ayati . 92.

krū-rá = bloody: kravī-ś 'flesh'; the guṇa of long ū gives, before consonants, āvi, but the guṇa of short u gives o. 84.

*qregh = cp. krīḍ: Gk. *παιδοσομαι* 'to trot'. 274.

kroḍá = breast: Av. khraoḍdra 'hard'; the origin of ḍ cannot be ascertained here; the origin of kroḍá and of many others with ḍ or ḍh preceded by a long vowel and having no collateral forms containing a sibilant, is obscure. 275; M. 57; cp. krūḍayati. 85.

kroś-aná = crying, cp. klós-a with l. 219; M. 44.

krós-ant = crying, pr. pt. √kruś; cp. kroś-aná. 219.

kroṣṭu = jackal, for Vedic kroṣṭí from √kruś. 21; cp. kroṣṭí and úṣṭra. 167.

kroṣṭu-ka = jackal: Pkt. kolhuya- from *koḍhuya with lh from ḍh. 255.

kroṣṭí = jackal, √kruś; the change to kroṣṭu, in some cases, shows that the r sound was not pronounced after the conjunct -ṣṭ-. 167.

krauñc-á = curlew, cp. krúñc(a). 228.

klam = to be wearied, cp. √śram with ś in place of k. 228.

klam(i) = to be wearied, get exhausted; seṭ verbs in -nasal, of which the Veda shows no low grade ablaut, ān, ām is the only low grade ablaut in post-Vedic. 15.

klān-tá = wearied; cp. √śram with ś in place of k. 228.

kliś = to plague; Old Slav. klěšta 'tongs', Lith. klisze 'claw of a cray-fish'; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 219.

klóman = lung: Gk. *πλευρόν*, 'lung', Lith. plaũczei; from these equations Lanman infers the change of p(u)l into k(u)l in Sanskrit. 136; in later Saṃhitās this l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; M. 44.

klósa = call, beside krós-ant and kroś-aná, Lith. kraukti 'to croak'; Vedic l, before labial o, is for IE. l. 219; M. 44.

kvá = where = kúà, for the independent svarita (Jātya + nitya) cp. ok-yà = ok-ìà. 288; M. 81.

kváyi- = cp. kuváya with -uv- in SV. 201.

kvála = a substance used for coagulating other substances; beside kúvala with uv. 202.

kśā = is related to √kāś 'appear'; cp. Av. a-khš-ta, a synonym of á-sam-khyā-ta. 209; cp. √khyā which is not from √kāś according to Weber. 209; cp. √khyā with the change of k into kh when followed by a sibilant. 122.

kṣaṇa = moment for iḥṣ-aṇa 'look'; initial ī has disappeared. 61.

-kṣati = cp. -chati of the present. 158.

kṣattrá = dominion; = kṣad + trá; according to VPr. only with one t; in the mss., where double consonants are preceded or followed by another consonant, one of them is frequently dropped. 114; M. 21.

kṣatrá = cp. above. 114; M. 25; not from √kṣā but from √kṣad 'to allot'; √kṣi 'dwell'?. 5; kṣ = k + s and not ś + s, Av. khšathra; in Av. k + s is represented by khš but ś + s by š. 135.

kṣatra-váni = addicted to military rule; medial n is not cerebralized. M. 75.

kṣattr-īya = ruling; -īya beside -ya. 199.

kṣad = divide: skad 'to cut' or 'tear to pieces'; according to Kuhn kṣ = skh; cp. kṣip, kṣu, kṣuṛa, and kṣubh. 241.

kṣad-ate = slaughters, cp. kṣattrá written as kṣatrá with abbreviation. 44.

(á)-kṣ-an = 3 pl. root aor. act. √ghas 'eat' = (á) gh(a)s-an; a of ghas dropped as in s-ánti s-ánt: ás-ti. 76; always with the loss of a. 77.

kṣan = to hurt; kṣ goes back to IE. gāh- on account of the Av. a-gžāṇuamnəm 'eternal'; Gk. *φθόρος* 'ill will'. 240; kṣan: Old Pers. akhšata 'unhurt'. 240;

kṣan : Gk. *χτείνω* 'to kill'; Ved. kṣ = Gk. *χτ*. 240.

kṣáp = night, darkness, Gk. *χνέφας* (evening twilight) *ψαφαρός* 'friable', friabilis; a represents sonant nasal in wordś which, in cognate IE. languages, exhibit nē, nō, mē, mō 10; kṣ = k + s (and not ś + s) : Av. khṣap; in Av. k + s is represented by khš but ś + s by š. 135; M. 25.

kṣam (i) = to have patience; set verbs, of which the Vedic offers no low grade ablaut, show only ān, ām as low grade in post-Vedic. 15; Av. khṣanmōne, the change of m to n, before a suffixal m, is IIR. 195.

kṣám = earth, a corresponds to IE. o, cp. Gk. *χθών*. 80; kṣám : kṣā-su, ā = ṁ. 97; Ved. kṣ = Gk. *χθ*. 240; kṣ = gūttural media + dh with the loss of aspiration and sonancy, wherefrom Gk. *χθών* 'earth' beside *χαμαί* 'on the earth', Lat. *humī*; cp. Vedic jm-ās Av. zam- which exhibit sonancy. 241; kṣám : Av. gžar : žgar with invasion of žg to gž; cp. kṣad : skhad; kṣip : Lat. dissipare. 241.

kṣay = possess, Gk. *χτῶ-μαι* 'possess'; Ved. kṣ : Gk. *χτ*. 240.

kṣay-aná = comfortable; it shows that in kṣená e = aya is a Prakritism. 54.

kṣáy-ati = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{kṣi}}$ 'rule' : Gk. *χτῆ* 'to rule'; a in gradation with ā. 5.

kṣáy-ati = possesses, Old Pers. *khsây-athiya* 'king', Gk. *χτῆ-μα* 'possession'. 90; kṣi *kṣi weak form of kthēi-. 94; kṣi : Gk. *ἰφθίμος* 'strong, mighty'; this Greek form may perhaps be better connected with $\sqrt{\text{sphai}}$ 'to become plump', Ved. *sphā-ti*. 241.

kṣay-ati = dwells, cp. *kṣe-ti* with e = aya. 54.

kṣay-ya = destructible, $\sqrt{\text{kṣi}}$ 'destroy' beside *kṣe-ya*; ay for e before y shows the syllabic value (iy) of y. 203.

kṣar = flow; cp. jhar a Prakritism. 164; kṣar : Gk. *φθείρω* 'to spoil';

Ved. kṣ = Gk. *φθ*. 240; cp. *kṣāl-áyati* with l = IE. r. 220; from IE. *gḍher (with the loss of aspiration and sonancy) cp. Gk. *φθείρω* 'to destroy, ruin', Av. gžar -žgar- Mid. Ind. jhar- in jhara, pa-jjhara, ni-jjhara. 241.

kṣari-ta = flowed, instead of *kṣṛta; the combination k + s + r being avoided. 232.

kṣal = to flow; Benfey connects it with $\sqrt{\text{skhal}}$ 'to stumble' in which case kṣ = a group of consonants having a sibilant as initial. 241.

kṣava = cp. chava, under Prakritic influence. 158.

kṣā-ti = burns; kṣáy-ati : kṣi-ná (*kṣi-tá* from $\sqrt{\text{kṣi}}$, cp. Gk. *φθι-τός* 'the dead'); the low grade i, as final of roots, is graded with ai, appearing as āy before vowels but as ā before consonants; cp. *gī-yāmāna*. 87.

kṣā-p-áyati = causes to burn : Pāli *jhāpeti*; cp. kṣáy-ati. 239.

kṣā-m = acc. sg. of kṣā 'earth'; according to metre ā has the value of two short a-sounds. 49.

kṣāma = on the earth; -a stands for -an, a loc. suffix. 7.

kṣāmá = scorched : Pāli *jhāma*; for kṣ = IIR. gžh- = Pāli ggh or (j)jh; cp. kṣáy-ati. 239.

kṣāman = earth; ā = IE. o., cp. Gk. *χθών* 'earth'. 80

kṣáy = possess; Old Pers. *khsâythiya* 'ruler' with IE. *kth* (guttural pure+th) against *kth* where Avestan shows š. 240.

kṣáy-ati = burns, *kṣā-ti* : *kṣi-ná*; cp. *kṣā-ti*. 87; Vedic kṣ = IIR. gžh is reduced to (j)jh in Pāli, cp. *jhāy-ati*. 239.

kṣāra = sharp in taste : Gk. *ξηρός* 'dry'; Ved. kṣ = Gk. *ξ*. 240.

kṣāl-áyati = washes (SB.); Vedic $\sqrt{\text{kṣar}}$ 'flow' Gk. *φθείρω* 'to make to dissolve', 'destroy'; in the later Sāṃhitās and Classical Sanskrit the use of l = IE. r extends further than in the RV. 220.

kṣā-s = nom. sg. of kṣā 'earth', and acc. pl.; according to metre ā has the value of two short aa 49.

kṣā-s: kṣam-: kṣm-; the vṛddhi corresponding to the a which represents the guṇa stage, is ā; it appears in primary nominal derivatives. 79; M. 18.

kṣā-su = loc. pl. of kṣām 'earth'; ā = ṁ. 97.

kṣi = dwell; kṣ = ś + s and not k + s; cp. Av. šoithra √ši. 134; M. 25; cp. prati-kṣy-ántam with y for iy. 201; kṣ = Gk. χτ. 239; Av. ši. 240.

kṣi = rule; kṣ = k + s and not s + s, cp. Av. khši; in Av. k + s is represented by khš but ś + s by š. 135; M. 25.

kṣi = destroy; cp. kṣay-ya with ay (for e) before ya. 203; kṣi: Gk. φθίω φθίω 'to decay' 'wane'; Ved. kṣ = Gk. φθ. 240; kṣi: Gk. φθίω; Av. khšaya- points to a labio-velar tenuis qthi as the origin of kṣ; against this Prakrit jhī-ṇa-, jhijjati, ajjhita-devī (= aksita-) point to a media aspirate gđhi. 241.

kṣip = throw: Av. khšviw-, Ags. svāpan 'to swing'; in some cases Vedic tenuis corresponds to media in cognate languages. 116; kṣ = k + s and not ś + s. 135; M. 25; Vedic kṣ corresponds, in some words, to a group of consonants having a sibilant as initial, in cognate languages; cp. Gk. σχιπτω 'to stem'. 241; M. 47; Kuhn connects kṣi with Latin dis-sipare in which case Vedic kṣ stands for a group of consonants having a sibilant as initial. 241; kṣi-. Av. khšviw- 'to swing', in Vedic, v ās the last element of the initial consonant group, has disappeared. 268; M. 56.

kṣipā jyām (RV. IV. 27. 3) = kṣipāj (= -t) jy-; final j is elided before the following j; this abbreviation is frequent in Vedic mss. 337.

*kṣi = rule; the original weak form of the root √kṣay 'rule'; cp. adhi-kṣi-t. M. 20.

kṣi-nā = destroyed for kṣi-tā (cp. Gk. φθι-τός 'the dead') from √kṣi 'destroy'; it is felt identical with √kṣai 'burn' which gives kṣā-ti,

kṣāy-ati (with the ablaut of low grade ī with ai appearing as āy before vowels but ā before consonants, cp. gi-yāmāna). 87.

kṣi-yate = 3 sg. ps. pr. √kṣi 'destroy'; a radical i is lengthened before the initial suffixal y-. 45; M. 9.

kṣi-rá = milk; not from √kṣar 'to flow'. 25; pronounced according to some authorities as khśirā with an aspirate tenuis. 132. kṣ = k + s and not ś + s; cp. Av. khšira. 135; M. 25.

*kṣīra-kalambha = name of a person (from karambha) with l by dissimilation. 221.

kṣu = sneeze; in some words Vedic kṣ corresponds to a group of consonants having a sibilant as initial, in cognate languages; cp. Lith. skiaudeti. 241; M. 47.

kṣud = move, shake; kṣ. = k + s and not ś + s cp. Av. khšusta; in Avestan k + s is represented by khš but ś + s by š. 135; M. 25.

kṣud-rá = atom, small; kṣ = k + s, cp. above. 135; M. 25; kṣud-rá (diminutive, mean) beside kṣullaká from *kṣudla. 215; kṣud-rá-kṣulla; ká shows interchange of r with l in the same period. M. 44; 223.

*kṣudla = cp. kṣullaká. 215; 223.

kṣúdh = hunger; kṣ = ś + s and not k + s, cp. Av. šuda. 134; M. 25.

kṣúbh = swift motion; kṣ = k + s (and not ś + s) cp. Av. khšuf-s. 135; M. 25; in some words Vedic kṣ corresponds to a group of consonants having a sibilant as initial, in cognate languages; cp. Goth. skiuban, Germ. schieben 'to push', Lith. skubùs 'quick'. 241; M. 47.

kṣubh-nā-ti = cp. kṣubh-no-ti. 188. kṣubh-no-ti = staggers; the n is not cerebralized although it is preceded by s, owing to the immediately preceding bh. 188.

kṣumā = linseed, epithet of arrow; cp. kṣmā-yate, where u has disappeared before m. 60.

kṣurá = razor; cp. churikā. 158; kṣurá: Gk. ξυρόν 'razor', Vedic

- kṣ = Gk. ξ. 240; in some words Vedic kṣ corresponds to a group of consonants having a sibilant as initial; cp. Lith. skūsti 'to scrape'. 241; M. 47.
- kṣullaká = cp. kṣud-rá. 215; M. 45; -ll- = -dl-. 223.
- kṣeṇá = comfortable; e = aya (a Prakritism) as shown by TS. kṣáy-ana, VS. kṣay-aná. 54.
- kṣe-ti = dwells; (in TS.), for kṣay-ati; RV. e = aya. 54.
- kṣepṇā = 'quick', (PB.) beside kṣepnú with n. 188.
- kṣepnú = a jerk; the n is not cerebralized although it is preceded by ṣ, owing to the immediately preceding p. 188.
- kṣe-ya = cp. kṣay-ya with -ay- for -e- before -ya (= iya). 203.
- kṣaira-kalambhi = name of a person, descendent of Kṣira-karambha; l for r by dissimilation. 221.
- kṣoṇī = woman (?); oṇi (TS. uṇi) has its cerebral ṇ on the analogy of kṣoṇī 191.
- kṣód-as = rush of water; kṣ = k + s and not ś + ś; cp. Av. khšaodañh-. 135; M. 25.
- kṣóbh-ana = exciting; ṇ appears for n when preceded by ṣ, although intervened by the vowels o and a and the consonant bh. 186; M. 38.
- kṣṇáu-mi = I sg. pr. √kṣṇu 'sharpen'; au is a lengthened variety of the guṇa o. 67; M. 15; au strong grade of u. 106.
- kṣmā-yate = shakes; in VS. is found kṣumá 'an epithet of arrow'; u has disappeared before m. 60.
- *kṣrāmá = cp. śrāmá. 264.
- kṣvid = creak, squeak; cp. kṣved-ati with the cerebral ḍ. 172; cp. kṣvid and svid. 264.
- kṣvin-ṇa = ppt. of √kṣvid 'squeak' for kṣvin-na. 172.
- kṣvid = cp. svid- where the first element of the initial consonant group has disappeared. 264.
- *kṣvin-na = cp. kṣvin-ṇa. 172.
- kṣved-ati = hums, murmurs, √kṣvid. 166; 'squeaks' √kṣvid; cerebral ḍ on the analogy of kṣvin-ṇa. 172.
- kṣvedā = cp. kṣvelā with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222.
- kṣvelā = battle-cry, beside kṣvedā; l occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.
- *kṣṛta = cp. kṣarita. 232.
- *kṣrāmá = cp. śrāmá. 232.
- *kṣvīd = base for kṣved-ati according to Thurneysen on the basis of Old Slav. svistati, zvīdati 'to whistle'. 172.
- khac = appear, a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in Old Slav. skokū 'jump', Old Norw. skaga 'to spring forth'. 266.
- khaj = stir up; a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in AgS. sceacan, Old Norw. skaka 'to shake, move'. 266.
- khañj = to limp; a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in Gk. σχάζω, 'to limp', σχαμβός 'crooked', Old Norw. skakkr- 'limping'. 266.
- khañj-ati = limps; cp. chāga. 154; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the insufficiency of the comparative evidence. 161.
- khaḍgá = rhinoceros; cp. śaḍja, where ṣ, according to Weber stands for kh. 136; non-Aryan. M. 35; cerebral unexplained. 177.
- khaḍga = sword: Lat. percusso 'to dash to the ground'; Ir. claideb 'sword'; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170.
- khaṇḍa = bit; cerebral due to the originally preceding r. 169; khaṇḍa 'broken': Gk. χλαδρός 'fragile', Lith. skėldeti 'burst', cerebral due to the originally preceding l. 170; a by-form with initial sibilant is found in Lith. skėldeti 'to burst'. 266.
- khāṇḍika = a sugar-boiler, the armpit; according to Fick it had a by-form with initial sibilant. 267.

khāṇvakhāji khāimakhāji = imitation of the quacking of frogs with pluti of ā. 298.

khan = dig; Av. šenem 'spade'; the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original and is the regular representative of the IE. tenuis aspirate. 119; M. 22; khan: Av. kan; Vedic tenuis aspirate: Avestan tenuis; k, instead of the expected kh was probably, at first, after prepositions ending in s or nasal, and then became generalized. 121; khan: khā (weak); cp. chā. 154; M. 31.

khan-itr-ima = produced by digging; the i of -ima unexplained. 19.

khara = ass; Av. khara; the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119.

khāra = harsh, rough; according to Kuhn from √khid. 266.

khārājru = having sharp way; j is an old palatal when it occurs before a sound which does not palatalize a guttural. 160.

kharamajrā = meaning (?) j is an old palatal. 160.

khargālā = owl; cp. kharj with a new palatal j. 159.

kharj = to creak, rattle; with a new palatal j. 159; a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in Old Slav. skrŭgati 'to creak'; Old Norw. skakr 'cries'. 266.

kharjūra = date-palm; j is an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound which does not palatalize a guttural. 160.

kharpāra = thief; Gk. χλέπτω 'to steal, filch'; the equation for Indian r = IE. l in Greek is doubtful. 212.

khal = stumble: skhal; forms with and without sibilant are used indiscriminately without regard to the preceding vowel. 265.

khalapv-as = nom. pl. of khala-pū 'shed-cleaner'; ū changes into v (not uv) before the vowel of a case-termination. 198.

khal-ina = bridle, beside khalīna, the regular form; short i is a Prakritism. 48.

khalīna = cp. above. 48; khalīna: Gk. χαλινός 'anything which curbs or restrains'; in the reproduction of Greek words in Sanskrit, the Indians used tenuis aspirates for the Greek tenuis aspirates, seldom tenuis and never media. 115.

khalūrikā = a place for military exercise, beside khurali, a case of metathesis. 277.

khā = spring: Av. khā; the Vedic tenuis aspirate is original. 119; M. 22.

khā = dig, weak form of √khan; cp. √chā 'cut'. 154; M. 31.

khāti = fissure: Germ. Scharte 'fissure', cerebral t due to the originally preceding r. 169.

khā-tā = ppt. √khan: khan(i); ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. 14; like a, the long vowel ā frequently corresponds to or is derived from a syllable containing a nasal: ā = ā + nasal. M. 7.

khād = to chew; according to Grassmann √khād had a sibilant as initial. 267.

khād-ati = chews, cp. khid-āti, with the ablaut ā : i. 17; khād: new Pers. khāyd; the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119; M. 22.

khid = tear; cp. chid, where Kuhn sees relationship between kh and ch. 154; M. 31; had a sibilant as initial. 267.

khid-āti = tears: khād, i as low grade of ā. 17. -khid-am, acc. inf. √khid (as in AV. niḥ-khid-am): khād, i as low grade of ā. 17.

khid-rā = pauper; √khād with low grade i. 17.

khid-vas = oppressing; √khād with low grade i. 17.

khīla = a wooden nail, peg; cp. kīla (ka)- with tenuis beside khī-. 130.

khud = to sport wantonly or amorously, cp. kánikhun-at and cān-khud-at. 147.

khurali = a place for military exercise, cp. khalūrikā, a case of metathesis. 277.

kheṭa = shield : Goth. skildus ; cerebral due to the originally preceding l. 170.

khédā = borer, cp. $\sqrt{\text{khād}}$, with i as low grade of ā ; the change of ā into i is *IIr.* as shown by khédā instead of *khād-ā ; stems in -dhi are declined as -i stems instead of -ā stems. 18.

khota = cp. khola with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222.

khola = cp. khola. 222.

khola = limping : kholda, khotā ; l occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

khola = rain-hat : Av. khaodā 'hat' ; l in place of d. 222.

khyā ā = (RV. I. 4. 3) for khyas ā becoming -az ā ; az drops its sibilant before vowels except a (where it becomes o). M. 70.

-khyā = see, from Samhitā $\sqrt{\text{kṣā}}$; according to Weber Vedic tenuis followed by a sibilant is changed to a tenuis aspirate. 122 ; khyā : jyā 'overpower' ; the sphere of the palatals has been extended by analogy at the expense of the gutturals and vice versa ; the aspirate guttural kh appears (khyā) where other gutturals are replaced by palatals ; thus before y we should expect a palatal instead of a guttural. 140 ; M. 26.

khyā = tell : kṣā ; y seems to have interchanged with ś of $\sqrt{\text{kṣā}}$, which occurs in the KS. and MS. (V. Schroeder's ed, I, p. xliii, 7) but the two verbs, though synonymous have probably a different origin. 209 ; M. 41.

khśirā = cp. kṣirā. 132.

ga-iṣṭi = wishing for cows = go -iṣ- in KS. with v dropped, for the later gaviṣṭi ; cp. vāsta usrās. 332.

gaganam = sky ; in Paisācī gakanam, with tenuis in place of the older media. 116.

gakanam = cp. gaganam. 116.

gácchati = goes, sonant nasal ṃ reduced to a also when accented 7, 8 ; M. 28 ; gácchati : Gk.

$\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\chi\omega$, Vedic media represents IE. media. 116 ; g is phonetic before a = ṃ. 146 ; is written in KS. as gaścati ; cp. paścāt : Pāli pacchā. 154 ; gáčch- : Av. jasaiti, Gk. $\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\chi\omega$, the representation, in cognate languages, of the Vedic ch by sounds corresponding to ś, shows that the ch is allied to ś and not to c. 155 ; gáčch- : Gk. $\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\chi\omega$ with inchoative suffix -cha = IE. -sko. 157 ; M. 22 ; in the suffix -cha the palatal aspirate represents IE. sk̥ ; cp. rapś-ate 'is full' = rap(s)śate, where after the s has been dropped between consonants, ś = IE. k̥ remains. M. 31.

gáčchān id (RV. VIII. 79. 5) = 3 sg. pr. subj. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$ 'go' ; -ān does not become -āñ here, because gáčchān is not originally followed by s, cp. sárgāñ iva. 330 ; cp. ā vahān āśú (RV. I. 84. 18) gachān úttará (X. 10. 10) ; M. 69.

***gath** = cp. ghaṭ. 276.

gaḍay-itnu = cloud : gardayitnu 'a cloud' ; cerebral is due to the originally preceding r. 167.

gaṇā = troop, crowd : Gk. ἀλείρω 'gather together' ; the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding l sound. 193 ; M. 39 ; gaṇā : gula 'ball', glau 'bale' ; Old Slav. glota ; ṇ is due to the originally preceding l. 193 ; explanations of ṇ are not very convincing. 195.

gaṇḍa = cheek : Gk. βάλανος 'an acorn, any similar fruit', Lat. glans ; cerebral due to the originally preceding l. 170.

gaṇḍu = pillow, for ḍ, cp. gaṇḍa. 170.

ga-ta = 2 pl. root aor. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$ 'go' ; a = ṃ. 8.

ga-tā = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$ 'go' ; a = ṃ. 8 ; M. 7 ; 17 ; 28 ; explained by Fick from *gntó ; according to him ṇ becomes a. 12 ; the guttural is rightly preserved before a = ṃ. 146.

ga-tām = 2 du. root aor. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$; a = ṃ. 8.

gá-ti = going *g^wṃ-ti- or g^wṇ-ti- : Gk. βάσις, Goth. gakunths ; ṇ or ṃ

are reduced to a even when they are accented. 7.

-gá-tya = going, absolu. of $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$, a = m̐. 8.

-gá-tvan = one who goes; a = m̐. 8.

ga-tvāya = gdv. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$; a = m̐. 8.

ga-tví = gdv. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$; a = m̐. 6, 8.

ga-thá = a = m̐. 8.

gadh = attach: Eng. gather; g for gh; initial aspiration is lost. 125; M. 23.

gadh = clasp; Old Slav. goditi 'to be agreeable'; a guttural does not change to a new palatal before a = IE. o. 144; M. 27.

ga-dhí = 2 sg. root aor. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$; the guttural has been rightly preserved before a = m̐; cp. gáčhati, ga-tá. 146; expected ga-hí, because dh is replaced by h between vowels, if the first of the two is unaccented; for the irregular retention, cp. kṛ-dhí. 252; M. 52.

gan-i-gan = int. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$; in reduplicative syllable (containing a) of roots having initial guttural, the palatal is invariable in the intensive only when the reduplication is mono-syllabic; if it be dissyllabic the guttural is preserved. 147.

gan-i-gm = weak int. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$; cp. gan-i-gan. 147; M. 28.

gán-i-gan-ti = 3 sg. pr. int. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$, cp. kár-i-krat. M. 28.

gán-tave = dat. inf. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$; sonant nasal ŋ. 6.

gandharvá = a heavenly being; from *gandhas 'smell', r appearing in place of s (= ž). 212.

*gandhas = cp. gandhar-vá. 212.

gandhāra = name of a folk: Gk. *Τάνδαροι*; in reproducing Indian words in their language the Greeks mostly employed media for the Indian media aspirates, seldom media aspirates. 115.

(a) gan-ma = 1 pl. root aor. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$ 'go'; a = m̐ is accompanied by n before m. 11; n (=m) before m is on the analogy of gán-vahi. 11; n regularly appears for m before a suffixal m-. 195.

gán-vahi = 1 du. root aor. mid. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$; a = m̐ is accompanied by n before v. 10; n regularly replaces m before suffixal v-. 195; M. 37.

(pra)galbh-á = proud, cp. pragalbh-ate, ava-galbh-ate with g (instead of j). 146.

gabhá = vulva; cp. gambhírā; gambhára; a = m̐. 9.

gabhiśák = deep down, cp. gambhírā, a = m̐. 9.

gábhas-ti = arm, ray, Lat. habere; initial aspiration is lost. 125; M. 23.

gabhírā = deep down, beside gambhírā; a = m̐. 9.

gam = go, Pāli janta-gharam does not belong to $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$. 140.

gámad vájebhiḥ = (RV. I. 5. 3) for gámat; assimilation in quality. M. 67.

gam-áti = goes, $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$; am = ŋm when followed by a vowel. 11.

gám-anti = 3 pl. root aor. subj. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$ 'go' = IE. *gēmonti; guttural has been preserved on the model of gáčhati, ga-tá where a = m̐ and the guttural, therefore, is phonetic. 146; gam *jam. M. 28.

gambhára = deep; cp. gabhírā. 9.

gambhírā = deep, cp. above. 9.

gam-yá-t = 3 sg. root aor. opt. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$; a = m̐ is accompanied by m before y. 10.

gam-yá-s = 2 sg. root aor. opt. $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$, with low grade -am beside ja-gām-a with strong grade ā (= *ōm). 73.

gáy-a = house, $\sqrt{\text{ji}}$; the phonetic guttural has been rightly preserved. 146; M. 28.

-gar-á = in abhi-gar-á 'song of praise'; $\sqrt{\text{jar}}$, $\sqrt{\text{gṛ}}$; guttural appears before -ar (= IE. ōr) but a new palatal before ar (= IE. ěr) in jár-ate 'calls'. 145; M. 27.

garabha = foetus; Ved. gárbha: Gk. *δελφύς*, 'womb', Lat. volva; a between r and bh is svarabhakti. 57.

gari-tr̥ = praiser $\sqrt{\text{gṛ}}$, cp. gir-áte. 22.

gari-ṣyati = 3 sg. fut. $\sqrt{\text{gṛ}}$ 'praise', cp. gir-áte. 22.

- gár-iyas** = heavier, cp. of gur-ú; cp. gár-iyas (with ar) gur-ú (with ur) and agr-ú (with r) ar: ur: r ablaut. 23; cp. gal-. 221.
- garudá** = a mythical bird: garút-mat 'having wings'; cerebral due to the originally preceding r. 68; cerebralization due to the IE. l sound (and not r), cp. gal- 'fall'. 169; from *garutrá with cerebral = dental+r; cp. Lat. volucris 'a bird' according to Benfey. 171; cp. garút-mat with r for IE. l. 210.
- garút-mant** = a celestial bird, cp. garudá. 168; -tm- is permitted to remain, cp. vidyúmant. 196; garút-mant: Gr. γυρός 'round' (ru: ur = vr) with interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207; cp. gal 'fall', (Singhalese igilenavā 'to fly'); Lat. volare; medial Vedic r corresponds to the medial IE. l in Latin. 210; M. 42.
- *garutrá** = cp. garudá. 171.
- garj** = 'roar': Av. garəz 'lament, to wail'; j is old palatal when it is so shown by the comparative evidence. 161.
- garj-ati** = roars: Germ. krachen 'to creak', ar: rā. 100.
- gárta** = pit: kartá; in some words media stands for the older tenuis; gárta 'seat' has acquired the meaning 'pit' also under the influence of kartá. 117.
- gard** = to exult, cp. garda-bhá. 128.
- garda** = hungry, cp. garda-bhá. 128.
- garda-bhá** = ass: √gr̥dh 'be greedy' (cp. TA. gárda 'hungry' or √gard 'to exult'); as a rule the aspiration is not lost if the following aspirate (that causes this loss) belongs to a suffix; garda-bhá may be one of the exceptions to this. 128; M. 24; d does not change to ḍ, though it is preceded by r. 171; garda-bhá; Eng. colt; medial Vedic r corresponds to the medial IE. l in English. 210; M. 42; cp. gardabhāṇḍa and kāka-bhāṇḍa. 279.
- garda-bhāṇḍa** = name of a plant for *gardabha bh-; -bha- the final syllable of the first member has been dropped by haplogy. 279.
- garday-itnu** = a cloud, cp. gaḍay-itnu. 167.
- gárbha** = foetus, cp. garabha. 57; gárbha: grābh-a 'grasp' ar: rā. 101; gárbha- Gk. δελφύς 'womb', Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.
- garbha-dhī** = breeding place; there is no loss of an aspirate, if an aspirate, belonging to the second member of a compound, follows. 128; M. 23.
- garh** = blame, censure, cp. garh-yate, garh-ya. 213; h represents the old palatal aspirate (Īr. ž-h), because Avestan (the satəm language) has a corresponding voiced spirant here; cp. garəz-. 247; M. 51; Gaedicke connects grāh, gr̥h with grābh and gr̥bh only in the 10th maṇḍala; in the first nine maṇḍalas he connects grāh, gr̥h with √garh. 251; cp. √galh with l in place of r. 255; cp. garh+t- (the 3 sg. praet. mid. in -ta) to which corresponds the Avestan gerəždā 'complained', where ž-d = Ved. -h+t. 272.
- *garha** = cp. gr̥h-á and ghara. 276.
- garh-ate** = complains, accuses: Germ. klagen 'to complain'; ar: rā (= lā). 100; for *jarh-áte *gwergh: Av. jarezya-, -jarešti-gərəz- from *gwergh: guttural forms being more numerous have driven out the palatalization, cp. á-kar, kar-tj, kár-man. 145.
- garh+t** = -t of the 3 sg. praet. mid. in -ta; cp. √garh and Avestan gerəždā. 272.
- garh-aṇa** = censuring; Aśokan text drops h, cp. garaṇa = garh-aṇa. 243.
- garh-ya** = to be blamed, cp. garh-yate. 213.
- garh-yate** = 3 sg. pass. pr. √garh 'censure'; without metathesis (rā from ār) before h + consonant; cp. brāh-man brahy-ánt. 213.
- gal** = fall, drop, cp. Singhalese igilenavā and Vedic garút-mant, garudá. 168, 210; cp. gáldā.

218; gal- 'to drop', its derivation from gār-īyas, Lat. gravis is doubtful. 221; M. 45.
gal-a = throat; gil-ana 'swallowing' is found in Classical Sanskrit and not in Vedic; cp. √gṛ. 216.
gal-gālī-ti = 3 sg. intv. √gal 'drop'; a guttural, phonetically unjustified, appears before a = ē. 146; M. 28.
gālda = trickling (?); Fortunatov and Bechtel hold that the cerebrals are normal Indian representation of the IE. l or ʎ + dental; gālda goes against it. 171.
gāldā = trickling (?) √gal 'drop'? Gk. βάλω 'to throw', 'hurl'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l in Greek. 218; M. 44.
galh = complain; cp. √garh with r. 255.
gāv-aṅra = headed by cows, internally the original saṁdhi of the compound gó-agra must have been gāv-agra. 325; M. 66; cp. gó-agra. M. 74.
gāvi-ūti = cp. gāv-y-ūti. 322.
gāv-iṣṭi = cp. gā-iṣṭi; in KS. v is dropped, elsewhere it is retained. 323.
gavīdhuka = the grass coix barbata, beside gavedhuka; the confusion of e with i shows that the pronunciation of e was close. 35.
gav-yú = eager for cow (-meat); the guṇa av. (for o) before yu is on the analogy of those cases, where the y is syllabic (= iy) e.g. kṣay-ya. 203.
gavīyúdh = war-like; cp. gav-yudh with analogical av before y. 203.
gavedhuka = cp. gavīdhuka. 35.
gav-yúdh = war-like for *go-yúdh; av (for o) before y- is due to the analogy of gavīyúdh (where av before i is phonetic). 203.
gāv-yūti = pasture; the guṇa, av (for o) before y- is on the analogy of those cases (kṣay-ya) where y had syllabic value. 203; the y is to be pronounced as a semi-vowel, and not as a syllabic iy (in a compound); this is so if the analysis gāvi-ū- be correct; Pp. gó-y-

with av before y has no parallel. 322; M. 65.
gāh-ana = depth; low grade of ā in gāh-ate. 81; M. 18.
gāh-ana = deep; h represents dh, cp. gādh-ā. 250; 51.
ga-(d) hi = 2 sg. root aor. ipv. √gam; a = ŋ or m. 8.
gah-mán = deep (-ganh-mán) beside gāh-ate; weakening due to the shift of accent. 6.
gāh-vara = deep; low grade of ā, cp. gāh-ate. 5; M. 18; gāh-vara 'hiding place' cp. gāh-ate. 81; Pāli gabbhara, cp. prasabham from *sabbha from *-sahva-. 181; with accent on the first syllable in AV., but gahvarā 'deep' in P.; this accentual shift is due to analogy. 288; M. 80.
gah-varā = cp. above. 288.
gā = cow; according to Fick gāu is the extension of gā with the addition of u. 106.
gā = go: Gk. βā, a guttural does not change to a new palatal before ā which is not IE. ē. 144; M. 27.
gātū-yāti = desires a free course (gā-tú; beside gātu-yāti); before a suffixal y, u is phonetically lengthened. 45; M. 10.
gā-thā = song, cp. gī-yāmāna, gī-tha. 19; M. 7; gā-thā: gāy-ati: gī-tā; as the final of roots -i is graded with ai which appears as āy before vowels, but ā before consonants. 87; 88; M. 18, 19; = Av. gātha- Vedic th (in the suffix -tha, forming primary noun) is original. 120; M. 22.
gā-thā = song: Av. gātha, cp. gāthā. 120.
gādh-ā = ford, cp. gāh-ā, gāh-ana, dur-gāha, where h represents dh. 250; M. 51.
gādh-ate = plunges, (beside h in gāh-ā) h represents dh medially. M. 51.
gā-m = acc. sg. of gó 'cow'; according to metre ā has the value of two short a sounds. 49; : gā-m: Gk. βᾶν, ā has the value of two short a sounds; this phenomenon is connected with the slurred

accent of Vedic times. 50; gā-m: Av. gām, Gk. βᾶν establish *gōm as IE. form for acc. sg., according to which is formed gā-s in acc. pl. 54; gā-m from gó (-gu-) ā is found instead of vṛddhi, cp. gáu-s. 67; consonantal use of the nasal as final. 74; with ā before consonants instead of the expected au. 105; gā-m: Av. gam: Gk. βᾶν Vedic gáu-s: Av. gāuš: Gk. βούς show that Vedic has, in this change of -ām, -aus remained somewhat similar to the original IE. language. 106; according to Schulze the loss of ʷ (*gau-m) element occurred originally before labials alone. 106.

gāy-ati = sings, cp. gā-tha, gī-yāmāna, where ai appears as ā. 19; 87.

gāy-as = song, cp. gā-thá. M. 19.

gāv-as = nom. pl. of gáu; āv = āu; cp. gáu-s, where au is the etymological representation of āu. 41; M. 9; cp. áśvās (= áśvā+as) with contraction of ā+a. 102; as the final of roots ū is graded with au (parallel with vā) much in the same way as ī with ai, appearing as āu before vowels (gāv-as), ā before consonants (gā-s), but here (in gáu-s—gā-s) au appears before consonants as well as ā, cp. gā-m: gāv-as; gáu-s. M. 20.

-gās-(iṣ) = siṣ aor. √gai; gāy-ati: gī-tá; cp. gā-thá for ā: āy: ī. 87.

gā-s = acc. pl. of gó; according to metre ā has the value of two short āā. 49; here ā stands for ava. 54; with ā, before consonants (cp. gāv-as). 105.

gā-si = 2 sg. pr. √gai; cp. gāthá. M. 19.

gāh = plunge, dip: βῆσσα 'a wooded valley', guttural remains because the following ā is not IE. ē. 144; M. 27; cp. ati-gāh, ud-gāh. 184; h does not represent bh. 251; cp. jāṅgahe 'kicks'. M. 28.

gāh-á = depth; h represents dh, cp. gādh-á. 250; M. 51; h appears for dh only between vowels,

the first of which is unaccented, the forms where accented vowel precedes (with h = dh) are analogical. 252.

gāh-ate = plunges: Gk. βῆσσα 'valley'; low grade gāh-vara, dur-gāha. 5; M. 18; cp. gah-mán in low grade. 6; the vowel ā is not always the long grade vowel: in a number of roots it represents guṇa; the low grade of this ā is normally i; it sometimes, however, appears as ī, owing to analogy, and, especially with a secondary accent, as a. 81; M. 18; h represents dh, cp. gādh-á. 250; M. 52.

***gīṇh** = cp. ghīṇṇ, ghunṇ and grṇṇ. 276.

gír = lauding, invoking, √jar, gī 'call'; guttural appears before ir (which was not yet pronounced as i- in the IIr. period, during which palatalization took place) but a new palatal before ar (= IE. ěr) as in jár-ate. 145; M. 26, 27.

gír-á = swallowing, beside gil-á, with interchange of r and l in the same period. 30; M. 44; 215; 216.

gír-aṇa = swallowing, cp. gil-ana. 30.

gír-ati = swallows, cp. gil-ati. 30, 141; 216; guttural g before ir (= IE. ṛr and ř). M. 26.

gír-áte = √gī; ir in ablaut with āri; cp. -gari-ṭr-, gari-syati. 22.

gír-ás = nom. pl. of gír 'song': Av. garō; Vedic ir corresponds to ar in Avestan. 29.

gír-í = mountain: Av. gairi, ir without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 24; ir (for ř) may be due to the following i, but not so in táturi. 29; the quality of ir in the word is unsettled; its Avestan equivalent has ar. 29; for g instead of j cp. gír. 141; M. 26.

gír-i = mouse: Lat. glis 'adorn-mouse'; Indian medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211.

giriká = a demon = kiriká; g for the older k. M. 22.

giriké-bhyas = cp. giriká. 117.

giri-kṣīt = cp. gairikṣita. 105.

gir-i-tum = acc. inf. $\sqrt{g\ddot{r}}$ 'swallow' from *garitum $\sqrt{g\ddot{r}}$; iri appears in place of ari owing to the mixture of low grade with strong grade. 30.

giry-ós = gen., loc. du. of gir-ī; ir before y which is = i. 26.

gīr-vaṇas = fond of praise, delighting in invocation; n changes to ṇ, when it is preceded by r, although there is intervention of va. 306; gīr retains the short i, but cp. dhūr-śád, pūr-bhíd. M. 73.

gir-van = addressed with many invocations; *gir-un; ir before v = u. 26.

gīr-vāhas = praised in song, cp. gīr-vaṇas. M. 73.

-gil-á = devouring; gir-á; il, ul, beside ir, ur; cp. jar-gur-āná, jal-gul-as. 30; guttural g instead of j appears before ir (= IE. r and ř). 141; M. 26; beside gir-á-. 215; 216; M. 44.

gil-ati = swallows, cp. -gil-á. 30; beside gir-ati in the Brāhmaṇas. 216.

gil-ana = swallowing, cp. gir-ana. 30; occurs only in Classical Sanskrit. 216.

gilāyu = hard tumour in the throat; il without ir or ur beside it. 30; cp. guṇikā with ṇ. See also Hindī gilhar. 193.

gīh-pati = lord of speech (Classical) for -ih instead of the expected -ir cp. antaḥ-péya-. 335.

gī- = sing; weak form of gai, beside gāy-, gā; guttural, instead of the new palatal before ī is analogical. 142; M. 26.

gī-tá = ppt. \sqrt{gai} ; ī is the low grade of ai, which appears as ā before consonants (cp. gā-thá). 19; M. 18, 19; 87, 88.

gī-thá = song \sqrt{gai} ; ī is the low grade of radical ai; cp. gā-thá. 19; M. 7.

gī-yāmāna = being sung, pass. pr. pt. \sqrt{gai} ; ī is the low grade of ai, which appears as ā before consonants, cp. gā-thá, gī-tá. 19; M. 19; ī (before vowels iy), as the final of roots, appears as ā, accom-

panied by y before vowels; this goes back to IE. āi, ēi, ōi, which lose the last element i before consonants; the low grade of such a diphthong was ei, which, when contracted, becomes ī; and, thus, comes the ablaut ī: ā(y): gā-thá, gāy-ati. 87.

gīr iṣā = (RV. I. 117. 1), before vowels (and voiced consonants) r remains, when preceded by ā, ī, ū. M. 72.

gīr-pati = lord of speech; in compounds r is retained before p. 335.

gīr-bhīs = instr. pl. of gīr 'song' beside gīr-as; i is lengthened before r; ir appears only in those cases, where the same is based on ř; cp. havir-bhis, where ir does not become ir. 42; M. 10; according to metre ī = ū. 49.

-gīr-ya = gdv. $\sqrt{g\ddot{r}}$ 'sing'; ir in ablaut with āri, cp. gari-tṛ. 24.

gīr-vāhas = one to whom invocations are addressed (written as gir-) according to metre ī: ū. 49.

gīr-śū = loc. pl. of gīr 'hymn'; ś = s. 231; M. 48.

gīs-tarā = better speech; for s instead of r, cp. antas-tya. 336.

gīs tribarhīsi = (RV. I. 181. 8) for gīr before dental t; final r is, without exception treated like s. M. 72.

-gu- = going, from \sqrt{gam} ; a: u, cp. evu: evam, rājū-: rājan, tūna: tāna-. 21.

-gu = go 'cow', with short u in Bāhuvrīhi ed., cp. -gv-a-, -gv-in, with the loss of a of -av-. 95.

-gu- = from $\sqrt{jū}$ 'speed', jū-ti, jūnā-ti show that j is old palatal here, but the formation -gu- points out to the new palatal. 161.

guccha = bunch, *grpsa: u = r. 21; gutsa a hyper-Sanskritism, cp. *grpsa, grapsa-, glapsa-. 158.

guñj-ati = hums, it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal, owing to the insufficiency of the comparative evidence. 161.

guḍa = ball, sugar-; ḍ shows that u = ṛ. 21; guḍa = Germ. Klotz 'clod'; the cerebral ḍ is due to the originally preceding l. 170; cp. gola with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222.

guḍodana = rice mixed with sugar; (MBhār.) cp. guḍaudana in Yājñavalkya. 320.

guḍaudana = cp. above. 320.

guṇa = layer, pile, division; ṇ unexplained. 195; M. 40; guṇa: Av. gaona 'colour, full' ṇ may be explained as of amṇāḥ. 195.

guṇikā = tumour; ṇ shows that u = ṛ. 21; cp. gilāyu-, gulma-, ṇ may be due to the originally preceding l. 193.

guṇṭh = to veil; u has no guṇa ablaut beside (cp. Panjabi ghuṇḍ). 72.

gutsa = a bunch: guecha; gutsa a hyper-Sanskritism, cp. *gr̥sa. 158.

gūdā = anus, u = ə; cp. udāra, vārūna, sūtūka. 21.

gup = protect, a palatal appears in ju-(gōp-a) the reduplicative syllable of the perfect and aorist for the older *ja- (= je with e the IE. reduplicative vowel). 152.

guph = to wind; (in Classical Sanskrit): guṣpita 'interlaced'; Vedic -sp- = -ph- in Prakrit, thence came the -ph- in Sanskrit. 122.

gur = praise √gṛ; a palatal appears in ju-, cp. gup. 152.

gur-ā-sva = 2 sg. ipv. √gṛ 'praise'; ur in ablaut with āri, cp. gariṭṛ. 22.

gur-ū = heavy, beside ā-gr-u 'empty': gār-iyas 'heavier'; ur: zero: ar ablaut. 23; ur for r after initial consonant. 29; gur-ū: Av. gouru, Gk. βαρύς, Goth. kaurus (*gr̥ rū). 30.

gurv-ós = gen., loc. du. of gur-ū; ur before v = u. 26.

gul-a = ball; cp. gaṇá with ṇ. 193.

gulphá = ankle, cp. kulphá. 30; 117; M. 22.

gulph = to string; u has no guṇa ablaut. 72.

gúlma = shrub, bush; cp. gulma. 30.

gulma = swelling, tumour; any glandular enlargement in the abdomen, ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; cp. guṇikā with ṇ. 193.

guṣpi-tá = interlaced; AgS. cyspan 'to bind': Lat. vespices 'thick bushes'; Vedic u: Lat. ve. 72; cp. guph, where Vedic sp has changed into ph first in Prakrit, and thence the form was taken in Sanskrit. 122.

guh = conceal; cp. Kuhaka with tenuis in place of the older media. 116; guh: Old Norw. gygr 'hurry, rush'; g stands for gh through the loss of initial aspiration. 125; M. 23; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. žh) when as a final or before t, it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatals ś, j = IIr. ž); the ṛ (of ṛḍh) disappears leaving a compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel, cp. gūḍhá. 247; h does not represent dh. 251; cp. gūḍhá with ūḍh = uḍḍh. 275.

guh-yáte = 3 sg. pass. pr. √guh 'conceal, hide'; shortened form of goh. M. 15.

gū = to go to stool; it has both the u and guṇa forms. 73.

gūḍhá = hidden, concealed; √guh; for *guḍḍhá (through guḍh-tá- for *guḍh-tá) ū = uḥ; vowels, when followed by one or more consonants are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of ṛ. 44; M. 10; h of √guh represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. žh). 247; M. 51; ūḍh = uḍḍh. 275; M. 58.

gūḍhvī = gdv. of √guh, cp. gūḍhá. 44; 247.

gūr-ta = 3 sg. root aor. mid. √gṛ 'praise'; ūr in ablaut with āri, cp. gariṭṛ, gariṣya-ti. 24.

gūr-tá = greeted, ppt. gṛ 'praise', cp. gūr-ta. 24.

gūrtā-vasu = whose treasures are welcome; the final a of the first member in a compound is often lengthened before the initial v of the second. 46; M. 10.

gūr-ti = greeting √gṛī 'praise', ūr in ablaut with āri. 24.

gūrd = play; ūr is in ablaut with ari and rā but not with ar; the ablaut of gūrd: gard may be on the analogy of √gurdh √kūrd. 27.

gūrd = exult: kūrd 'to jump'; g: k. 117.

gūrdh = praise; cp. √sphūrdh and gūrd. 27.

gūr-dháyati = praises, √gṛī; ūr in ablaut with āri, cp. gari-tr: gūr-tá. 24.

-gūr-ya = gdv. √gṛī 'greet'; ūr in ablaut with āri. 24.

gūh-ati = hides: góh-a 'hiding place'; in √guh is found ū in forms, where other roots show guṇa. 92; ū is the old weak grade vowel of o, the length of which has been preserved by the accent shifting to it. M. 15.

gūh-ana = hiding: góh-a, cp. gūh-ati. 92.

grṇatti = ties √grath 'tie'; ra: r samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; ṛ is the low grade vowel of ar. M. 16; = *grṇath-ti, if an aspirate tenuis is followed by tenuis, the aspirate tenuis loses its aspiration due to assimilation. 130; M. 24.

***grṇath-ti** - cp. grṇatti.

gr-nā-ti = calls, √jar, grī 'call'; guttural appears before r but a new palatal before ar (= IE. ēr) in jár-ate. 145; M. 27.

grtsá = dexterous, √grdth 'be eager'; both initial and final aspirations have been lost. 126; M. 23; instead of *ghṛtsa; Vedic -ts- represents dhs; s standing for IE. zh we get *grdzhá as the hypothetical form 242; (-s represents IE. zh, where the final aspirate of the root would have been thrown forward on the suffix, as in bud-dhá from √budh). M. 47.

grdh = 'be greedy', Goth. gredus 'hunger', grids 'step'; g stands for gh by the loss of aspiration. 125; M. 23.

grbh = seize, cp. grabh. 251.

grbhāy-āti = seizes: grbhī-tá; ī, as the final of dissyllabic bases, alternates with ai, which appears

as āy before vowels, but ā before consonants. 89; M. 19.

grbhī-tá = seized: cp. grbhāy-āti. 89; M. 19.

grbh-é = dat. inf. √grabh: grábh-e; accented ra alternates with the low grade vowel r when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 69.

grbh-nā-ti = 3 sg. pr. √grabh 'seize'; cp. grbh-nī-ta. 89; M. 19; grbh-nā-ti: grbhāy-āti; some verbs have āy before vowels, but ā (instead of the expected ai) before consonants. 104; only at this place -bhnā- has a cerebral ṇ, cp. kṣubh-nā-ti. 188; M. 38.

grbh-nī = to seize, beside grbh-nā-, ī may be a later substitution for i. 20; ī is the low grade of ā. M. 7.

grbh-nī-ta = 2 pl. ipv. √grabh 'seize': grbh-nā-ti; ī, as final in the bases of the ninth class (-nā-) is graded with ai, which appears as ā before consonants. 89; M. 19.

grh- = seize; h represents bh, cp. grabh. 251; M. 52.

grh-á = house; Goth. gards 'house'; g stands for gh through the loss of the initial aspiration followed by h. 125; M. 23; Pkt. ghara. 127; h represents dh, cp. Goth. gards 'house', Old Slav. gradŭ 'murus', Lith. gařdas 'fold', 'pan'. 250; M. 52; cp. ghara and *garha. 276.

grh-á = servant √grah; h represents bh, cp. grabh, grbh; Av. garew. 251; h appears for bh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented. 252; M. 52.

gr(b)h-nā-ti = seizes, cp. ghinn, and ghunn 'seize' with a Prakritic ṇ. 192.

grhn- = cp. ghinn, ghunn and *ginh. 276.

grh-nā-tu = 3 sg. ipv. √grah 'seize'; h appears for (dh, dh and) bh only between vowels; h of grh-nā-tu may therefore be due to other forms of √grabh- in which h is followed by a vowel. 251; M. 52.

gṛ = praise, ir in ablaut with āri. 22; both ir, ur appear in ju-gur-yāt : gir-áte. 29; both ūr and ir appear; gūr-tá, gīr-ya. 28; cp. √kṛ. 141.

gṛ = swallow; ir in ablaut with āri. 22; ṛ changes only with ir, and not with ūr, gīr-ná, gīr-ya. 28; only ir appears and not ur : gir-āti (what about jar-gur-āná?). 29; ṛ of √gṛ alternates with il : gil-ati, which is post-Vedic. 31; cp. √kṛ 'commemorate, with car-kir-āma, car-kir-an, kir-tí with k instead of c before ĩ. 141; cp. jar-gur, jal-gul. 215; the RV. has l only in int. jal-gul- beside jar-gur-, Av. also in -gil-á beside -gir-á, Brāhmaṇas also gil-ati beside gir-ati, in Classical Sanskrit gala- and gil-ana. 216.

gai = sing; Old Slav. gajati 'to crow', guttural does not change to new palatal before a having the ablaut ā; ḍ. 144; M. 27.

gairikṣitá = descendent of girikṣit; ai is the strong grade of i. 105; ai is the lengthened variety of e. M. 15.

gó = cow, cp. -gv-á- and -g-vin. 95.

gó-agra = headed by cows, cp. gáv-agra; the spelling -o a- is not original. 325; M. 66; divergence from ordinary external samdhi is due to innovation here. M. 74.

go-āyúṣī = having the life of a cow (?); go becomes gav- before vowels (in compounds) excepting in gó-ṛjika, gó-opaśa, go-āyúṣī. 323.

gó-ṛjika = prepared or mixed with milk; cp. go-āyúṣī. 323.

gó-opaśa = furnished with a twist or tuft of leather straps; cp. above. 323.

Gonḍa = name of a people: Gk. γόνδαλοι; Gk. o = Skt. o. 35; cp. Kekaya. M. 9.

gó-ny-oghas = streaming with milk; the derivation of -oghas from √vah or √ūh is not certain. 254; M. 53.

gopī-thá = protection, √pā 'protect'; ī (= IE. e) in ablaut with ā; in

fact the ī is the low grade of ai which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants (gī-yāmāna, gāy-ati : gā-thá); and thus gopī-thá (√pā) is formed (with ī instead of i = e) on the basis of go-pīthá 'milk-drink' √pai. 20.

go-pīthá = milk-drink √pai 'drink', cp. above. 20.

gopīthya = cp. go-pīthá 'milk-drink'. 20.

gobhīṣ ṭarema = gobhīṣ ta-, for -ṣṭ-, cp. nīṣ ṭatakṣur. 340; M. 70.

gómada ū śú nāsatyā = cp. asthūrī nau. M. 39.

gominda = a proper name govinda; in inscriptions m = v. 197.

gó+yūti = cp. gáv-yūti. 322.

gór óheṇa = medial ṛ occasionally appears in accented words after final r (of the preceding word). 191; medial n changes to ṛ after ṛ, r, ṣ of the preceding word. M. 39.

gola = round, from *godā- IE. *gleudo- according to Bartholomae. 170; gola 'ball': guḍa 'ball of sugar', l occasionally appears in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

govinda = cp. gominda. 197.

gó-śakhi = possessing cattle; option between s and ṣ. 236.

go-śāni = bestowing or acquiring cattle, cp. gó-śakhi. 236; M. 49.

gó-śā = granting cattle; cp. aśva-śā. 237.

goṣṭhá úpa = (AV. 9. 4. 23; Pp. goṣṭhé ú-) should be read as goṣṭhópa (with irregular contraction) as the metre requires. cp. ta indra. 317; M. 64.

gós = gen. sg. of gó 'cow'; distraction of o into two syllables is found in gós where it is not etymologically justified. 51; M. 13; gós: Av. gōus; Avestan ōu shows that Vedic o is dissyllabic here. 52; here the genitive sign is not -as, but -s, hence o is not -ava-. 54; gós = gó+as with the

loss of a after the accented ó. 77; M. 17.

gó-sakhi = cp. gó-ša-. 236; M. 49.

gó-sáni = cp. go-śá-. 236; M. 49.

góh-a = hiding place; cp. gūh-ati. 92; M. 15.

gáu = gó, 'cow': gā, according to Fick gáu is the extension of gā. 106.

gauḍa = name of a people and country; Gk. κορυ-γαῖα; cp. Pāṇḍu: Gk. πανδίων; the Greeks reproduced Indian ḍ not only with ḍ but also with r, which shows that ḍ was pronounced in the same place of articulation, in which r was pronounced i.e. mūrdhan. 165.

gauri-vīti = name of a seer for gaurī-; for shortening, cp. amīva cātana. M. 76.

gáu-s = nom. sg. of gó 'cow'; au = āu as shown by āv before vowels. 41; au (vṛddhi) is the lengthened variety of o (guṇa). 66; gáu-s: Lat. bōs from gōu-s (-gu-), vṛddhi is found in strong forms of a few monosyllabic stems. 67; cp. gā-m. 105; M. 20; according to Bechtel au here is original, according to him IE. ōu becomes ō before all consonants. 106; gáu-s; Gk. βοῦς; the original guttural was preserved before a diphthong beginning with o. 144; M. 27.

*gāher = cp. kṣar. 241.

g-dha = 3 sg. root aor. mid. √ghas 'eat' for *(a)gh(a)s-ta with the loss of a like s-ánti: ás-ti. 76, 77; (= ghz-ta-) when kṣ = guttural + s is followed by t, the s disappears and the guttural combines with the t. 76, 77.

gnā = woman, dissyllabic; an = ṇn before a vowel. 11; gnā = gānā dissyllabic by svarabhakti; when a consonant is followed by n, ñ, or m a parasitic vowel appears; it is however, here frequent as representing the second syllable after the caesura in Triṣṭubh and Jagatī verses; it rarely occurs at the beginning of such verses, and never at the end.

55; M. 32; gnā: Av. gənā, Gk. γυνή, βανά: √jan 'beget'; the guttural beside the palatal may be due to the IE. dialectic variety. 162; Pauli discusses passages where the ā (of gnā) is not contracted with the following vowel. 314.

gm-ās = gen. sg. of gmā 'earth': Gk. χαμαί 'on the earth', χθών 'the earth', Lat. hūmī, humus, homō 'earth', Goth. guma 'man'; Vedic media corresponds to the aspirate media in cognate languages. 129; gm-ās: jm-ās, the guttural beside the palatal may be due to the IE. dialectic variety. 162; M. 32.

gmā = earth, media stands for the IE. aspirate media. M. 24.

√gra(n)th = to tie: gr̥nat-ti; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 70; a dental, when preceded by r (though it disappears) changes to cerebral. 276; cp. ghaṭ-ate with ṭ. 167.

grath-itā = tied, cp. gr̥nat-ti. M. 16.

granth = tie together, cp. grathi-tā etc. where a = ṇ. 8; granth: Gk. γρόνθος 'grasp', γύργαθος from *γύργαθος 'basket'; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; cp. gr̥nat-ti. 130; M. 24.

granth-a = text; cp. ni(r) ghaṇṭa with cerebral for the dental originally preceded by r. 167.

granth-ī = knot, preceded by r, a n is not cerebralized before dentals. 187.

grapsa = a bunch, cp. guccha *grpsa. 158; cp. glapsa with l = IE. r. 220; √grabh; -ps- representing -bhs-, cp. dip-s- √dabh. 242.

grabh = seize, -nī- is the low grade of -nā- the pres. of the 9th class. 20; in place of the accented rá (grābh-e) appears the low grade vowel ṛ (gr̥bh-é) when the accent shifts to the following syllable. 69; M. 16; grabh: Arm. gravel; g stands for gh through the loss of the initial aspiration followed by an aspirate (bh). 125; M. 23; grabh beside

the later *grah*, cp. Pkt. *gheppanti* √*grabh*. 127; cp. *glapsa* with *l* = IE. *r*. 220; cp. √*grah*, √*grh*, *grāh-i*, *grāhyā*, *hasta-gīh-ya*, and *grh-á* with *h* = *bh*. 251; *h* alone appears (for *bh*) after unaccented *ṛ* in the first nine books of the RV. 252; cp. *ji-ghṛkṣati* which presupposes **grāzh*. 255.

grābh-a = taking possession, cp. √*grabh*. M. 52.

grabhāy-āti = seizes: *grbh-nā-ti*; *āy* before vowels but *ā* before consonants. 104.

grabhī-ṣṭa = 2 pl. *iṣ* aor. inj. √*grabh*: *grbhāy-ati*; the gradation *i*: *āy* (before vowels) *ā* (before consonants) occurs also in the final of dissyllabic bases. 89.

grābh-e = to seize, dat. inf. √*grabh*: *grbh-é* with *ṛ* due to the shift of accent on the following vowel. 69.

gras = to devour: Pāli *digacchā* probably from **jigratsā* √*gras*. 179; cp. √*glas* with *l* = IE. *r*. 220.

grās-ati = devours: Gr. *γράφω*, 'to gnaw, eat', *γραστίς*, 'grass'; Vedic *a* = IE. *a* here. 78.

grah = seize; in place of the accented *rā* appears the low grade vowel *ṛ* when the accent shifts to the following syllable. 69; M. 16; *grah*: *grabh*, the earlier. 127; M. 52; 251; *h* alone appears after unaccented *ṛ* in the first nine books of the RV.; elsewhere *bh*. 252; M. 52; in Classical Sanskrit *h* prevails. 253; cp. *ji-ghṛk-ṣa-ti* which presupposes **grāzh* and is formed on the analogy of roots (√*rih*, & √*vah*) whose final *h* represents an old palatal (= IIR. *zh*). 255.

grāh-a = ladleful, cp. √*grah*. M. 52.

grābh-á = grasp; *rā* = *ṛ*; OHG. *garba*. 17; *grābh-a*: *gárbh-a* 'uterus'; *rā*: ar. 101.

grāma-ní = chief of a town; *n* is due to preceding *r*. M. 74.

grāmaṇy-àu = nom. du. of *grāma-ní* 'community administrators'; *y* stands for the medial *i*. 198.

grāv-an = stone: *grīv-ā*; radical *i* in ablaut with *ā*. 89.

grās-avarārdha = the half of a mouthful = *grāsa* + *av*; elision of *a* irregular. 318.

grāh-i = demoness; √*grah* 'seize'; *h* = *bh*. 251; M. 52.

grāh-yā = to be seized; √*grah*; cp. *grāh-i*. 251; M. 52.

grīv-ā = neck, cp. *grāv-an*. 88.

gr-u (-*muṣṭí*) = handful, cp. *gur-ú* with *ur* and *gár-īyas* with *ar* ablaut. 23.

glapsa = a bunch, cp. *guccha* **grpsa*. 158; beside *grapsa* √*grabh*: Germ. *greifen* 'seize'; in the later *Samhitās* and Classical Sanskrit the use of *l* (= IE. *r*) extends further than in the RV. 220.

glas = 'to eat' beside √*gras*; cp. Gk. *γράφω* 'to eat', Classical Skt. *l* = IE. *r*. 220.

glah = to play (at) dice √*grah*; according to Kās. on P. 3. 3. 70. 217.

glah-ate = plays at dice, *l* = IE. *l*, cp. *glāhana*. 218.

glāh-ana = dicing: Eng. *play*, in later *Samhitās* this *l* corresponds to the IE. *l*. 218; cp. *klóman*, where *l* represents IE. *l*. M. 44.

glā-payate = makes unwilling or averse √*galā* caus., cp. *gle-pate*. 90.

glāy-ant = ppt. √*glā* 'to become averse', cp. *glēpate*. 90.

glā-vín = displeased √*glā*, cp. *gle-pate*. 90.

gle-pate = is miserable: *glā-payati*, *glāy-ánt*; *i*, as final of roots (√*glai*) is graded with *ai*, giving *āy* before vowels, but *ā* before consonants; here, however, *i* alternates with *e*. 90.

gláu = excrescence, bale, pack; cp. *guná* with *n*. 193; *gláu*: Gk. *γλωττός* 'buttock'; in later *Samhitās* this *l* corresponds to IE. *l*. 218; M. 44.

-gv-a- = formed with *gó* (expected -*gav-a*) the low grade vowel *ə* disappears before the suffixal *a* giving thus -*gv-a* instead of -*gav-a*. 82.

-gv-in- = formed with *gó*, cp. *-gv-a-*. 82.

gha = emphasizing particle, just: Old Slav. *že*. 249; Gk. *γε*, invariably without accent. 289; M. 81.

ghaṭ = to join, connect: *gran(n)th* 'to knot'; the cerebral *ṭ* is due to the originally preceding *r*. 168; 169; *ghaṭ*: Germ. *gelten*; according to Bartholomae (*ṭ* due to *l*). 170; *ghaṭ*: **gaṭh* from *√grath*, the metathesis of aspiration from *ṭh* to *g*. 276.

ghaṭ-a = pitcher: Mod. H. Germ. *Gelte*; the cerebral *ṭ* is due to the originally preceding *l*. 170.

ghaṭ-ate = joins; *√grath*: Gk. *γρόυθος*, 'the fist'; cerebral due to the originally preceding *r*. 167.

ghaṭtate = touches, shakes: *grṣ-ṭa* *√ghṣ* 'rub'; -*ṭṭ-* for -*ṣṭ-* a Prakritism. 166.

ghaṭṭ-ayati = cp. *ghaṭtate*. 166.

ghaṇenānūrāgeṇa = *ghaṇena* + *an-*; for the *ṇ*, cp. *amṇāḥ*. 194.

ghan-á = striker, *√han* = *ghan* **ghōnō*: *gh* before *a* (-IE. *o*) regular. 146; M. 28; like *c* and *j*, *h* also is twofold, i.e. old palatal and a new palatal; the latter interchanges with *gh* (just as *c*, new palatal, interchanges with *k*); new palatal *h* is represented, in Avestan, by *j*, while the old palatal *h* is represented by *z*. 139; *ghan-á* 'mass, clod' *gh* is palatalized into *h*; cp. *ā-hanás*. 245; 333.

ghanā-ghan-á = fond of striking; initial aspiration is not lost, when the reduplication consists of two syllables. 124; M. 23; *gh* before *a* (= IE. *o*) is rightly preserved. 146; M. 28; in reduplicative syllable of roots having initial guttural, the palatal is invariable only when the reduplicative is monosyllabic, if it be dissyllabic the guttural is preserved. 147; M. 28.

ghani-ghn = intv. *√han* 'strike'; cp. *ganī-gan*. 147.

ghāni-ghn-at = striking; intv. pt. *√han* 'striking'; initial aspira-

tion is not lost, cp. *ghanā-ghan-á*. 124; M. 23.

ghanénarṁ ekáḥ = (RV. I. 33. 4), in the Samhitā text of the RV., there survive, at the end of a verse within a hemistich, from the period, when such end was also accounted a pause, several instances of nasalization preserved to avoid hiatus and contraction. 302; M. 60.

ghara = house: *garha* from **grhā*; metathesis of aspiration. 276.

ghar-má = warm, hot, Lat. *formus*; the original guttural did not change to a new palatal before *a* = IE. *o*. 144; M. 27; *√hr* 'ghr', for *gh* being palatalized into *h*, cp. *hár-as*. 246; M. 51.

gharmye-ṣṭhā = dwelling in the house; for *gh* = *h*, cp. *harmya*. 246.

ghas = eat; cp. *ja-g-dhá*, *ja-g-dhvāya*. 230; Pott connects it with *√has* 'laugh'. 248.

ghas-a-t = 3 sg. root aor. subj. *√ghas*; a guttural, phonetically unjustified appears before *a* (= IE. *ē*). M. 17; 28.

ghás-a-s = cp. *ghas-a-t*. 146.

ghāta = blow: Gk. *θάνατος* 'death', perhaps based on *sātá-yati* 'cuts off' and *sātana* 'cutting'. 15.

ghinṇ = to seize: *gr(b)h-ná-ti*; *ṇ* is of Prakritic origin: it is due to the originally preceding *r* which has now been replaced by *i*. 192; *ghinṇ*: *ghuṇṇ* **ginh*, **guṇh* from **grhn*, with metathesis of aspiration. 276.

ghuṇ = to totter: *ghūrṇ-ati* 'shakes', *ghol-ayāti* 'mixes'; *ṇ* (of *ghuṇ*) of Prakritic origin; it is due to the originally preceding *r* which has disappeared through assimilation. 192.

ghuṇa = a wood-worm; the origin of *ṇ* is obscure (*√ghuṇ*?). 195.

ghúp-i = worm-eaten; the origin of *ṇ* is obscure. 195.

ghuṇṇ = to seize, cp. *ghinṇ*. 192, 276.

ghur-ghur-a = rattling sound; initial aspiration is lost when the immediately following syllable

begins with an aspirate, this does not apply to onomatopoeic words. 124.

ghur-ghura-ka = gargling sound, cp. above. 124.

ghur-ghurāyati = utters gargling sound; beside ghulghulā-rava with l. 215.

ghulghulā-rava = a kind of pigeon; cp. above. 215.

ghusṛṇa = saffron; medial s does not become ṣ (although it is preceded by u) on account of the immediately following ṛ. 232.

ghūrn = shake; only ūr (for ṛ) appears and not īr. 28.

ghūrṇ-a = shaking; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26.

ghūrṇ-ati = shakes, cp. ghūrṇ-a. 26; cp. ghuṇ with a Prakritic ṇ. 192.

ghṛ-ṇā = heat; for gh being palatalized into h, cp. hār-as. 246.

ghṛ-ṇi = heat √ghṛ √hr, cp. hār-as. 246.

ghṛta-duh-as = (voc. pl.) yielding ghee; for want of lengthening, cp. rayi-pāti. M. 75.

*ghṛd = cp. hṛd. 248.

ghṛṣ = rule; cp. ghṛṣ-ṭa : ghaṭṭ-ate. 166.

ghṛṣ-u = lively, √hrṣ 'rejoice'; in weak forms both h and gh appear, gh before ṛ is phonetic; cp. hrṣ-i-tā, where the new palatal is not expected. 145; M. 28, 30; phonetic gh rightly preserved. 152; for gh being palatalized into h, cp. √hrṣ, hrṣ-i-tā. 246; M. 51.

ghṛṣ-ṭa = rubbed √ghṛṣ; cp. ghaṭṭ-ate, ghaṭṭ-ayati. 166.

ghṛṣ-vi = gladdening, cp. ghṛṣ-u. 152; M. 28, 30; for gh being palatalized into h, cp. √hrṣ, hār-as. 246; M. 51.

ghṛṣ-vi = gladdening; cp. above. M. 51.

ghoṇā = nose : ghorāṇā 'nose'; the ṇ of ghoṇā is of Prakritic origin; it is due to the originally preceding r, which has disappeared through assimilation. 192.

gho-rā = terrible; Goth. gaurs 'afflicted', cp. do-man. 91; a

guttural was not changed to a new palatal before a diphthong beginning with a. 144; M. 27.

ghol-ayati = mixes, cp. ghuṇ- with a Prakritic ṇ. 192.

ghóṣān úttarā = (RV. III. 33. 8) not -āṁ, cp. ā vahān āsú. M. 69.

ghó-ṣi = 2 sg. root aor. inj. √ghuṣ 'sound'; with an irregular abbreviation of ṣ before ṣ. 111; cp. apāsu. M. 21.

ghn-ánt = pr. pt. √han 'strike'; for gh being palatalized into h, cp. h-ānti. 245.

ghn-ānti = 3 pl. pr. √han 'strike'; in low grade syllable a disappears; hán-ti. 73; M. 17; cp. ghan-á where h, as a new palatal, interchanges with gh. 139; M. 50; 245; cp. pūrvāhnā. M. 51.

ghrāṇa = nose; cp. ghoṇā with a Prakritic ṇ. 192.

ña = desire, wish for any sensual object; a word having ñ as initial is rare, cp. ñu. 185.

ñu = to sound, an onomatopoeic beginning with ñ is a rarity. 185.

ca = and, Gk. τε, in cases where Iir. a corresponds to Greek e, Iir. changes the preceding guttural into a palatal. 4; M. 27; ca : Av. ca : Gk. τε, the new palatal c represents the IE. guttural, which, in Greek changes to t; this shows that the original IE. gutturals had a tendency towards change. 140; c due to the following e. 144; ca, invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.

*cakan-antu = cp. cak-antu √kan. 279.

cakantu = 3 pl. ipv. of intv. √kan 'please' for *cakan-antu, with medial na- dropped by haplology. 279.

ca-kār-a = 1 sg. pf. √kr 'make', cp. ta-tār-a. 83; vṛddhi form corresponds to the short ṛ vowel. M. 15.

ca-karś-a = 3 sg. pf. √krś 'be meager': krś-á; ṛ belongs to the guṇa series (not to samprasāraṇa). 71.

cakād-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. √cakās 'shine' = cakās + dhi; allied to the change of final s to t is the

- change of the medial dental sibilant to d before dh- cp. madgú. 180.
- cakās** = shine, cp. a-cakās and a-cakāt. 306.
- ca-kār-a** = has made √kṛ; in reduplicative syllable containing a, of roots having initial guttural or palatal, the palatal appears in perfect, pluperfect or reduplicated aorist. 146; M. 28.
- cakita** = bewildered, cakṛta? 266.
- cār-kir-an** = 3 pl. intv. subj. √kṛ 'commemorate', cp. car-kir-āma, where k does not become c before ir = IE. ṛ: ṛ̥ 141;
- ca-kṛp-anta** = 3 pl. ppf. mid. √kṛp 'lament': á-krapī-ṣṭa, ra : ṛ samprasāraṇa. 70.
- cakka** = flat-nosed, with double k; such doubling may have prevailed in IE. mother language itself. 112.
- cakr-á** = wheel: Gk. χύχλος, Vedic tenuis represents IE. tenuis. 116; M. 22; cakrá: AgS. hweowol; c in place of k is due to the following e. 144; M. 27; cakrá: χύχλος, Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.
- ca-kr-át** = ppt. √kṛ 'commemorate' for *car-kr-át, r for ir; cp. tí-tr-at. 96; the semivowel r is lost before a consonant followed by r. 270; M. 56.
- cakrát ná** = cp. cakrán náśru. 328.
- cakrán ná** = R.V. X. 95. 12 Pp. cakrán ná; but ca-krát is more probable, which would show that the sandhi of final media before a nasal becoming a nasal of its own class is Rgvedic. 328; M. 67.
- ca-kr-iyās** = 2 sg. pf. opt. √kṛ 'commemorate' with -iyās instead of -yās (iy-y-). 200; cp. ca-krát. M. 56; for *car-kr-; loss of r as in ca-kr-át. 270.
- cakrí** = wheel; -i changes into -iy and -y before the initial vowel of case-terminations. 200.
- caḥṣ** = see, √kas = kās 'shine'; ḥṣ = ś + s and not k + s, cp. Av. caṣman, where ṣ stands for ś + s but khś for k + s. 134; M. 25; cp. ca-cáḥṣ-e. 146.
- cáḥṣ-ūṃṣi** = nom. acc. pl. of cáḥṣ-uṣ 'eye'; for ṣ cp. havīṃṣi and pīṃṣ-ānti. 231; = cáḥṣ-u. M. 48.
- ca-khād-a** = 3 sg. pf. √khād 'eat'; cp. khid-āti with low grade i. 17; for c cp. ca-kār-a. 146; M. 28.
- cari-kram-ata** = 2 pl. impv. of intv. √kram 'stride'; for c cp. ca-kār-a. 147; M. 28.
- ca-cáḥṣ-a** = 3 sg. pf. √caḥṣ 'see'; for *ca-kákṣa IE. qēqōksē, new palatal has been generalized. 146; M. 28; for the initial c cp. ca-kār-a. 147; M. 28.
- ca-cart-a** = 3 sg. pf. √cṛt 'bind'; here the palatal has prevailed in spite of the many forms with ṛ, before which a new palatal is not expected. 145.
- ca-čār-a** = 1 sg. pf. √car 'move'; the palatal being phonetic in this root, has driven out the guttural even from (ca)-čār-a (= qōr-a) where we should expect the guttural k. 145; cp. carati. M. 28.
- ca-cchand-a** = 3 sg. pf. √chand 'be pleased', *chachand-a; initial aspiration is lost in reduplicative syllable. 124; M. 23.
- caṭi-ta** = fallen √caṭ: cat 'to hide', origin of ṭ is unexplained √cṛt? 773.
- cāṇḍāla** = cp. cāṇḍalā. 177.
- cat** = to hide, cp. caṭita √cṛt? 173.
- catasṛṇām** = gen. pl. of catasṛ; -ṛṇām beside -ṛṇ-. 34.
- cātasr-as** = nom. acc. pl.; for short ṛ cp. catasṛ-ṇām. 34.
- catuḥka** = consisting of four; with ḥ (jihvāmūliya) for ṣ before k in inscriptions. 261.
- cātuḥ-samudra** = having four oceans; -uḥ or -us. 336.
- catuḥ-sahasra** = four thousands; -uḥ or -us. 336.
- cātuḥ-stana** = having four nipples; -uḥ or -us. 336.
- catūr** = four, beside catvār, -ūr beside v (= vā) 22; catūr: catvār, u is the low grade of vā; samprasāraṇa. 71; M. 16; cp. tur-ī-ya with the loss of ā (in catvār). 76; from IE. *q^wētūr: tur-ī-ya (= q^wturī-ya) with the loss of ā, due to the shift of accent from the

- second to the third syllable. 77; cp. tur-í-ya, tur-ya and *ktur-263.
- cátur-anika** = four-faced; n is not cerebralized. M. 75.
- catur-thá** = fourth; Vedic th is original. 120; Av. čathru- = L. quadru- M. 22.
- cátuś-catvāriṃśat** = forty-four; before c(h) the final r is treated like s; cp. however, svār-caṣas, svār-canas. 336; M. 72.
- cātuṣ-kaparda** = having four braids; for -uṣ instead of the expected -ur cp. cātuṣ-pād. 335; M. 72.
- cātuṣ-ṭaya** = fourth; before t, original r is invariably treated like s. 336.
- cātuṣ-pād** = four-footed; for the expected catur -p- (r being original); but because the pause form of r and s was identical (= -aḥ) the saṃdhi of s came to be applied even to the original -ar. 335; M. 72.
- cátuś-triṃśat** = thirty-four, cp. cātuṣ-ṭaya. 336; not cātuṣṭr- (the only exception to cerebralization in a compound in RV.) is doubtless due to the avoidance of the combination -ṣṭr-. 340; M. 70; cp. gís tribarhiṣi. M. 72.
- catvār** = four: catur. 22; M. 16; samprasāraṇa ablaut in the stems of a few nouns. 71; cp. tur-í-ya with the loss of ā; *quatuór. 76.
- catvār-as** = nom. pl. of catvār; Av. cathwāro: Gk. τέτραπες, cp. ca: Gk. τε. 140; c is due to the following e. 144; M. 27.
- cānas** = favour = IE. *kēn-, √kan(i); of roots in -an, kan(i) preserves the regular interchange of guttural with a new palatal. 146; M. 28.
- cani-ṣkad-at** = 3 sg. pr. subj. of intv. √skand 'leap'; in the intensive, the palatal is invariable only when the reduplication is monosyllabic; √skand with both k and c, cp. káni-ṣk-and. M. 28.
- cáni-ṣkand** = cp. káni-ṣkand. 147.
- cáni-ṣcad** = intv. √cand 'shine'; in reduplicative syllable, containing a, of roots having initial guttural or palatal, the palatal is invariable in the intensive only when the reduplicative is monosyllabic, if it be dissyllabic, the guttural is retained; but if the initial of the root be a palatal, the reduplicative consonant is, of course, a palatal. 147; M. 28.
- cáni-ṣcad-at** = intv. pr. pt. √ṣcand or √cand 'shine'; the sibilant is preserved after a final vowel; otherwise cand-rá 'shining'. 264; M. 55.
- cani-ṣtam** = 2 du. augmentless aor. √kan(i) 'please'; survivals of the regular interchange of guttural with palatal is found in kan(i) i.e. *kē-. 146; M. 28.
- cāniṣṭha** = very favourable, cp. canī-ṣtam. 146; M. 28.
- canī-khud-at** = cp. kanī-khun-at. 147.
- cand** = shine, cp. cāni-ṣcad-at. 147; M. 28.
- cand-ana** = sandalwood: Gk. τζάνδανον; the representation of Indian c by τζ in Greek shows that the Indian c was more or less a combination of t + palatal ś. 137; M. 25.
- cand-ira** = moon, beside cand-rá; i is not original. 58.
- cand-rá** = moon, cp. cand-ira where svarabhakti (i) is actually written. 58; cand-rá: sindhi caṇḍu, cerebral = dental + r. 171; cp. cāni-ṣcad-at with ś preserved. 264; M. 55; almost invariably ca- as an independent word, but in compounds puru-ṣcandrá, Hāri-ṣcandra. candrá 'bright'. M. 74.
- Candragupta** = name of a king: Gk. Εανδρόγυπτος, cp. cand-ana. 137; M. 25.
- candrá-nirṇij** = having a brilliant garment; n is not cerebralized, cp. kṛpá-ñiḷa. M. 75.
- Candrābhāgā** = name of a river; the Chenāb in the Panjāb: Gk. Σανδαροβάγια; in reproducing Indian words in their language, the Greeks mostly employed media for the Indian media aspirates, seldom the aspirates. 115.

candrā-māś = moon = -māms with loss of nasal. 109; cp. cáni-ścad-at, K. cd. ca- 'bright' + mās 'moon'. M. 55.

cam(i) = sip, in forms with ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added in post-Vedic. 15.

car(i) = move, both ūr and ir appear, cp. cūr-ti, cūr-ta 28; cp. cūr-ṇa, cūr-tvā, tuvi-kūrmī. 141; initial guttural (cp. -kūrmī √car, *kar) is changed to the unphonetic palatal before the low grade vowel, on account of the phonetic palatal before the high grade vowel o (= IE. ēy) and = ēr. 152; **car(i)**: Gk. τέλλομαι, ἔπλετο 'to be, to move', τέλος 'manner of living, 'habits', medial Vedic r = IE. l. 211; M. 42; if the initial of the root is a palatal, the reduplicative consonant is of course always a palatal. M. 28.

car-ati = moves, √car(i); the new palatal is invariably phonetic here. 145; M. 28.

carā-tha = moving, cp. car-ātha, with ā due to metrical lengthening. 47; M. 10.

caramá = the last: Gk. τέλος, τέλε 'completion'; c due to the following e. 144; M. 27; Gk. τέλος 'consummation, 'end', ὁπλότερος 'younger'; medial Vedic r = IE. l. 211; M. 42.

carācará = moving, intv. of √car(i); for palatal c cp. cáni-ścad-at. 147; cp. √car. M. 28.

carātha = moving (metrical lengthening), beside car-ātha. 47; M. 10.

cari-tá = ppt. √car(i), cp. cári-tave, cp. car-í-tra 'leg'. 24.

cári-tave = dat. inf. √car(i), beside car-cūr-yámāṇa; ūr in ablaut with āri. 24.

car-ú = kettle, boiler: Gk. χέπρος, a large earthen dish made with hollows in bottom, in which various fruits were offered in the rites of the Corybantes; c is due to the following e. 144; M. 27; cp. kúlāla 'potter' with l in Yājuṣa texts. 215; M. 44.

cár-kar-mi = 1 sg. pr. of intv. √kar(i) 'commemorate' i (= ə = iṭ) has disappeared. 83; cp. ca-kr-iyās with -iy- instead of -y-. 200; cp. ca-kr-át from *car-kr-. 270; M. 56.

car-kir-an = cp. car-kir-āma. 22; M. 26.

car-kir-āma = 1 pl. pr. subj. of intv. kṛ 'commemorate'; ir in ablaut with āri, cp. á-kāri-ṣam. 22; with k before i = IE. r: ī, cp. kir-ati. 141; M. 26.

car-kṛ-ti = praise; √kṛ: kṛ-ti, cp. cár-kṛ-ṣe. 96; M. 21.

cár-kṛ-ṣe = 2 sg. root aor. of int. √kṛ 'commemorate': kṛ-ti, short ṛ is due to the fact that in reduplication it was the reduplicative syllable that bore the accent, this eventually led to the shortening of the second vowel (ṛ). 96; M. 21.

***car-kr** = cp. ca-kr-át and ca-kr-iyās. 270.

car-cūr-yámāṇa = mid. pr. pt. of int. √car(i); ūr- in ablaut with āri, cp. cári-tave. 24; c is recognized (-cūr-) as an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound that does not palatalize a guttural. 160; palatal appears unphonetically before u in the intv. part. M. 30; the only instance of a new palatal before ūr. M. 32.

-cart-ana = binding together, √crt 'bind'; here the palatal has prevailed in spite of the many forms containing ṛ before which a new palatal is unphonetic. 145.

-cart-ya = gdv. √crt, cp. cart-ana. 145.

carma-mná = tanner = carma-mlá, n = l. 196; M. 38; cerebralization never takes place here. M. 74.

cármāṇi mlātāni = hides have been tanned; cp. carma-mná. 196; M. 38.

carṣaṇí = active √kṛ; c is unexpected because of the normalizing influence of k (√kṛ), cp. á-kaṣ, kar-tṛ, kár-man; √car? 145; M. 28.

cal(i) = move = car(i), cp. calā-calá, calā-calí and pumś-calí. 217.

calā-cal-á = ever moving, int. √cal (i), cp. carācará. 147; in the latest parts of the RV. l represents IE. l. 217; M. 44; for the reduplicative consonant being palatal, cp. √can, √car. M. 28.

calā-calí = cp. calā-calá. 217.

caṣāla = knob; ṣ after ā is uncommon; the word may not be Aryan. 239; M. 48.

caṣāna = name of a person: Gk. *κασιάνης*; the representation of Indian c by t in Greek shows that this was, more or less, a combination of t+ś. 137; M. 25.

caṣ-te = 3 sg. pr. √caks 'see'; ṣ = kṣ = ś+s. 230; = caś + s + te, ṣ disappears between mutes. M. 56; kṣ = ś+s, in such cases (kṣ = ś+s) loss of s before t must be assumed, the remaining ś combining with the following t as usual into -ṣt-. M. 47.

ca-skánd-a = 3 sg. pf. √skand 'leap'; according to Osthoff such reduplicative forms go back to older *ska-skánd-a, which has lost by dissimilation its initial s. 267; M. 55.

cākanta = 3 pl. perf. mid. inj. √kan(i) 'enjoy' = cāk(an)-anta; an being dropped by haplology. M. 58.

cākandhī = 2 sg. pf. ipv. √kan(i), i (= e = it) suppressed. 83.

cā-kan-yāt = 3 sg. pf. opt. √kan (i), cp. cā-kan-dhī. 83.

cā-kṣp-ré = 3 pl. pf. mid. √kṣp 'be adapted' with l. 34; M. 8.

cātu = pleasing words: Germ. hold 'lovely'; √crt? ṭ may be due to the originally preceding l. 170.

cāṇḍālā = outcast, cerebral unexplained, the word may be non-Aryan. 177; M. 35.

cā-cal-í = swaying; √cal(i); in the latest parts of the RV. this l represents IE. l. M. 44.

cāy = to note, IE. *qēi-; new palatal has been normalized. 146.

cāy-amāna = observing, √cāy 'observe': ci-tí; as the final of roots (in -āy) i is graded with ai appearing as āy before vowels, but ā before consonants. 87; cp.

ci-kī-hi; see -mānā RV. VI. 27. 5. M. 19.

cāy-ú = respectful: ci-tí, cp. cāy-amāna. 88; M. 19.

-cāy-ya = gdv. √cāy: ci-tí, cp. cāy-amāna. 87.

cāru = agreeable: Gk. *τηλύρετος* 'epithet of children, darling son'; c is due to the following ē. 144; M. 27.

cārcata (RV. I. 155. 1) = ca ar-, cp. cāsāt. M. 63.

cār-vadana = of lovely aspect; cāru-va-; u as final of the first member is dropped before v of the second member. 59; M. 11.

cār-vāka = name of a rākṣasa (and of a sophisticated philosopher) = cāru-vā-, cp. cār-vadana. 59; M. 11.

cārv-āghāta = a good blow, beside -ghāta; the cerebral ṭ is due to the preceding r, though there is intervention of -vāghā-. 168.

cārv-āghāta = cp. above. 168.

cār-vāc = speaking pleasantly = cāru-vā, cp. cār-vadana. 59; M. 11.

cāṣa = a blue jay; ṣ after ā is uncommon, the word may not be Aryan, cp. caṣāla. 239; M. 48; from *cākṣa which comes from *cākya (?). 240.

cāsāt (RV. I. 27. 3) = ca āsāt; in many cases, where the contraction is written in the Veda, the original vowels have to be restored with hiatus. M. 63.

ci-kāy-a = 3 sg. pf. √ci 'note'; phonetic guttural has been rightly preserved in -kāy-a. 146; M. 26, 28.

ci-kit- = pf. √cit 'perceive', in ci-kit-é, ci-kit-ré, ci-kit-riré; the guttural k before i is on the analogy of ci-kāy-a (√ci), etc., where the guttural before ā (= ō) is phonetic. 142.

ci-kit-sat = 3 sg. inj. of desid. √cit 'perceive', cp. ci-kit-. 142.

ci-kit-sati = 3 sg. pr. of desid. √cit, cp. above. M. 26.

cí-kīr-ša-ti = desid. √kṛ 'make' from *ci-kṛṣ-, cp. jí-gī-ṣ and sú-śrū-ṣa-. 27.

ci-kī-ṣa-te = desid. √ci 'perceive'; for k cp. ci-kit-. 142; M. 26.

ci-kī-hī = 2 sg. ipv. √ci 'note'; cp. cāy-amāna. 87; M. 19; for k before ī, cp. ci-kit-. 142.

ci-kēt-a = 3 sg. pf. √cit 'perceive'; e (= ai) before consonants but āy before vowels as in ji-gāy-a. 13; guttural k has been rightly preserved. 146; M. 28.

cikka = flat-nosed, cp. cakka. 112.

cikkaṇa-kantha = name of a town, beside citkaṇa-; in a few instances k stands for a medial t (by assimilation). 135.

cikkira = a small animal; with double k; onomatopoeitic. 112.

cī-ky-at = pf. pt. √ci 'perceive'; the guttural k before y is on the analogy of ci-kāy-a. 142; M. 26.

ci-ky-atur = 3 du. pf. √ci; for k before y, cp. cī-ky-at. 142.

ci-ky-ur = 3 pl. pf. √ci, cp. ci-ky-atur. 142; M. 26.

ciccikā = a kind of bird; doubling of c in onomatopoeitic. 112; M. 21.

ciccitīṅga = a small animal, cp. ciccika. 112.

cij = leave = Sanskrit √tyaj; ya : i samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

cit = an emphatic particle, at all : Av. ciṭ : Gk. τι; the new palatal c represents a guttural, which becomes t in Greek; this shows that the original IE. gutturals had a tendency towards change. 140; cp. ki-s, ki-m, ki-yat, ki-vat with k before ī. 142; enclitic. M. 81.

cit kāmhanena = cit-ska-, the first element (s) of the initial consonant group is lost. 264; this loss was originally caused by the group being preceded by a final consonant. M. 55.

citkaṇa-kantha = cp. cikkaṇa-. 135.

cit-tā = noticed, ppt. √cit 'note'; kēt-a 'will'; the IIr. change of guttural into palatal was regularly produced before ī and y. 141; M. 26; doubling of consonants as the result of contact of the same consonants. M. 21.

citrā-bhānu = having bright lustre; medial n is not cerebralized; citrā *k^woit-rós-. M. 75.

cid = at all, any, some : Gk. τι, Lat. quidem, 'too, also'; invariably enclitic. 289.

ci-nu-yāma = 1 pl. opt. √ci 'pick' beside ci-nó-ti; u has not been lengthened before the initial suffixal y-. *45.

citróti = bestowing wondrous gifts; for citrá + ū-; in the SB. when final a in the first member of a compound, combines with an unaccented vowel, the contracted syllable retains the udātta. M. 80.

cibuka = chin; with a new palatal before i, but cp. cúbuka, chúbuka. 153; cp. chúbuka. 154.

*ciraṃ-sthī = cp. ciraṇṭhī, ciraṇṭi, ciraṇḍhī. 166.

cirá = long, does not belong to √car(i) 22; cirá from √car(i) according to Grassmann; Fick connects it with Gk. πάλαι 'long ago'; rightly connected with Goth. hveila 'time' by Leumann; c in place of guttural is unexpected 141; cirá : Goth. hveila 'time'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 211; M. 42.

cirám = slow : aciram, ī : i. 98.

ciraṇṭi = cp. ciraṇṭhī. 166.

ciraṇṭhī = a woman living for a long time at her father's house, √sthā; cp. vadhūṭi. 171; a simple ṭh for sth under Prakritic influence. 166.

ciraṇḍhī = cp. ciraṇṭhī. 166.

ciriṇoti = hurts, √cṛ 'hurt'; with iri in place of ṛ, cp. giri-tum for *gari-tum and kiri-ṇo-ti, jiri-ṇo-ti. 32.

cilāda = cp. kīrāta. 143.

cilla = blear-eyed, cp. culla. 153.

ciściśā-kāram = cp. cuścuśā-kā-. 153.

cī-kṛpā-ti = 3 sg. reduplicated aor. subj. √kṛp 'be adapted' with ṛ. 34; M. 8.

cīr = cp. cīr-tvā from √car(i). 145.

cī-tī = observing; cp. cāy-amāna √cāy 'observe'. 87.

cīra = a strip; ablaut *i* : *ā* according to Benfey. 20; *cīra* : Gk. *χόριον* (= *κορίαννον* 'coriander'); 'a woman's ornament', *ir* without any characteristic ablaut beside it. 26.

cīra = rag, with *r* in TA; on this KS. at first forms *caila*. 215.

cīr-ṇa = conversant; with *ir*, *car-cūr-yāmāna* with *ūr*; *ir*, *ūr* in ablaut with *āri* (cp. *cāri-tave*). 24; the palatal here is analogical. 141.

cīr-tvā = gdv. $\sqrt{\text{car(i)}}$, cp. *cīr-ṇa*. 24; palatal *c* is analogical, because the change of *k* into *c* before *ir* is unexpected, as the sound *ī* was not yet pronounced with *i* in the *IIr*-period, when the change of guttural into palatal took place cp. *kir-a-ti*. 141.

cū = and; in middle Indian for *ca*, Pkt. *u* = Skt. *a*. 3.

cu-kurd-a = pf. $\sqrt{\text{kūrd}}$ 'spring', wrong, cp. *cu-kūrd-a*. 26.

cu-koṭ-a = 3 sg. pf. $\sqrt{\text{kuṭ}}$ 'bend': *a-kuṭi-t*. 73.

cuknate = meaning (?), palatal *c* before *u* is unexplained. 153.

cu-cyuv-é = 3 sg. pf. mid. $\sqrt{\text{cyu}}$ 'move'; *cu* = **ca* (*a* = *e* the *IE*. reduplicative vowel). M. 30.

-cūñcu = known, celebrated; *c* before *u* is unexplained. 153.

cūta = anus: *cūta*, *ū* : *u*. 98.

cuti = anus = *cūta*. 98; cp. *cyuti* with a redundant *y*. 208.

cud = impel, with gradation of *o* : *u*. 69; *cud* : OHG. *hwezjan*, Germ. *wetzen* 'to whet'; Skt. *u* : OHG. *we* 72; cp. *kutsa*. 145; M. 28; the initial guttural is changed to the unphonetic palatal before the low grade vowel (*u*) on the analogy of the phonetic palatal before the *guṇa* grade vowel *o* (= *ēu*). 152.

cup = to move, stir; for the unphonetic palatal, cp. $\sqrt{\text{cud}}$. 152.

cupuñkā = name of a (*kṛttikā* TS.) sacrificial brick; the palatal is irregular before *u*; a foreign word? 153; M. 30; the origin of *ñ* is obscure. 195; M. 40.

cūbuka = chin, beside *chūbuka*, with an interchange of tenuis and tenuis aspirate. 130; new

palatal before *u* is irregular. 153; 154.

cumucumāyana = jerking, quivering, palpitating; in onomatopoeic words an irregular new palatal is found. 153.

cūmuri = name of a demon or barbarian chief; in words of foreign origin an irregular palatal is frequent. 153; M. 30.

cumb = kiss, *u* has no *guṇa* ablaut. 72; in onomatopoeic words and those expressing indistinct sound an irregular palatal is frequent. 153; *b* common in onomatopoeic. 182.

cumb-ati = kisses from **cunv-ati*: Gk. *χυνέω* 'to kiss'. 184.

cur = steal; for the unphonetic palatal cp. $\sqrt{\text{cud}}$. 152.

curacurā = gnashing of teeth: onomatopoeic. 24.

curucurā = gnashing of teeth, cp. above. 24.

curcura = gnawing, in onomatopoeic words, a new palatal instead of a guttural is often found. 153.

culump = to sip to lap; for *c* cp. *curcura*. 153.

culla = bleary-eyed; the irregular new palatal before *u* is not explained. 153.

cūlī = cp. *cūlhī*. 244.

cuścuśā-kāram = smacking, kissing; for *c* cp. *curcura*. 153.

cūcuka = nipple; for *c* before *ū* cp. $\sqrt{\text{cumb}}$. 153.

cūḍa = a sort of knob or protuberance on a sacrificial brick; *ū* = *uz*, cp. *gūdhā*. 44.

cūḍa = the matted hair, tuft of hair, cp. *jūṭa* with *j* instead of the older *c* and *ṭ* instead of the older *ḍ*. 117; the irregular new palatal before *ū* is unexplained. 153; *cūḍa*: Gk. *χαυδός*, the cerebral *ḍ* is due to the originally preceding *r*. 169; cp. *caula*, *ava-cūla* with *l* for phonetic *ḍ*. 222.

cūta = mango, for *c* before *ū* cp. *cūmuri*. 153.

cūta = anus; cp. *cuti*, *cyuti* with *ū* : *u*. 98; cp. *cyūta* with a redundant *y*. 208.

cūr = in car-cūr-yāmāṇa √car(i) with phonetic c. 145.
cūrṇa = flour, powder √carv. 26; the irregular new palatal before ū is unexplained. 153.
cūr-ti = going √car(i); cp. tuvi-kūr-mī. 24.
cūlhī = hearth, the combination of lh is peculiar to Kāśmīrian names, cp. Kalhana; (this sort of aspiration is also common in Hindī and Panjābī). 244.
cūṣ = to absorb, to suck; for c cp. √cumb. 153.
cūṣ-ati = sucks: coṣa, coṣ-aṇa, onomatopoeitic. 85.
cṛt = bind; initial guttural has changed to (unphonetic) palatal before the low grade vowel, on the analogy of the phonetic palatal before the high grade vowel o (= ɐu) and ar (= ɛr). 152; M. 28, 30; cp. kāṭa with a cerebral due to the originally preceding r. 167.
cé-kit-e = 3 sg. pr. of int. √cit 'perceive'; for guttural k before i cp. ci-kāy-a. 142.
ce-kī-yate = 3 sg. ps. pr. √cāy 'observe': cp. cāy-amāṇa. 87.
ce-kīr-yate = ps. int. √kī 'scatter'; e the guṇa ablaut is secondary and is based on ī(r) coming from ī. 62.
cé-ru = devout: cāy-ú; in √cāy, the final low grade ī (which is graded with ai, which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants) alternates with e instead of ā. 90; M. 19; cp. máhi-keru 'very devout' with guttural'; Grassmann derives from √car. M. 28.
caila = cloth, at first in KS., based on cīra of TA. 215.
cód-ati = impels, √cud; palatal, instead of a guttural, appears because here forms with u, which required a guttural, were rare. 145; M. 28.
cod-áyati = urges, caus. √cud; o (au) before consonants but ā before v as in cyāv-áyati. 13.
cop-ati = moves, stirs, √cup; for c cp. cód-ati. cp. nieumpunā. 145.

cor-á = thief; cp. cor-áyati. 145; Benfey wrongly connects it with √sku 'cover' (through the loss of the initial sibilant). 265.
cor-áyati = steals; for c cp. cód-ati. 145.
coṣ-a = sucking: cūṣ-ati, ū: o ablaut. 85.
coṣ-aṇa = sucking, beside cūṣ-aṇa; ū alternates with o. 85.
co-ṣkū-yáte = int. of √sku 'tear'; radial u is lengthened before the initial suffixal y. 45.
caula = the ceremony of tonsure: cauda; in later Saṃhitās and Classical Sanskrit l occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.
cyāv-áyati = caus. of √cyu 'move'; o (au) before consonants but ā before v. 13.
cyu = move, *kyeu-; palatal appears in cu-, the reduplicative syllable of the perfect and aorist for older *ca- (IE. *ce-). 152; Lassen wrongly connects it with the later √ścyut 'to drop' through the loss of the initial sibilant. 265.
cyut = to fall; under its influence a y is added to √scut, cp. ścyot-ati: ścot-ati. 208.
cyuti = anus; cp. cūta. 98; the vulva: cuti; y is redundant. 'falling', cp. hástacyuti. 208.
cyūta = anus: cūta ū: u. 98; cyūta: cūta; y is redundant. 208.
cyau-tná = stimulating act, Av. ǝyaothē-nā, √cyu 'move'; au is the lengthened variety of the guṇa o. 66; M. 15.
-chati = of the present form -kṣati according to Benfey. 158.
chad = cover; according to Grassmann from older *skadh on account of the Gothic skadus. 126; M. 23; chad: Lat. squāma 'scale', the equation is not sure. 155.
chad-a = covering, cp. chad-man 'deceit', chala with l for d. 222.
chadīṣ = protection √chad; cp. chardīṣ with a Prakritic r according to Grassmann. 212.

chand = seem, appear, in *chad-áyati*, etc. *a* = *ṇ*. 8; *cha(n)d*: *skánd-anti* 'spring', Kuhn advocates etymological relationship between *ch* and *kh*. 154; *cha(n)d*: *Av. sadayeiti* 'sees', Old Pers. *thadaya* 'thou thinkest', the representation of Ind. *ch* by *s* in Avestan shows that Ind. *ch* is allied to *ś* (and not to *c*). 155; some scholars hold that there is an etymological connection between $\sqrt{\text{chand}}$ and *chánd-as* 'song', cp. $\sqrt{\text{chid}}$: $\sqrt{\text{khid}}$; $\sqrt{\text{chā}}$: $\sqrt{\text{khā}}$. M. 31.

chāndaḥ-pakṣa = borne on wings of desire; -as becomes -aḥ contrary to general rule which leaves -ās unchanged in a compound. 341; M. 71.

chánd-as = metre, song: *skánd-ati*, cp. $\sqrt{\text{chand}}$ with Kuhn on it. 154; etymologically connected with $\sqrt{\text{chand}}$. M. 31.

chamṭaṭ = with $\sqrt{\text{kr}}$ 'to fail' in obtaining; for a cerebral *ṭ* in place of the dental *t* cp. *vāṣaṭ*. 328.

chardīṣ = fence, Germ. *Schild* 'shield'; medial Vedic *r* corresponds to the medial IE. *l* (in German). 211; M. 42; *chardīṣ* is written for *chadīṣ* (its synonym) with a parasitic *r* according to BR and Grassmann. 212; M. 43.

chala = decept: *skhálāmi* 'I stumble'; Arm. *sxalim*, L. *scelus*; etymological relationship between *ch* and *kh* is advocated by Kuhn. 154; *chala*: Gk. *σχολίος* 'comment', connection between the two not clear. 155; *chala*: *chad-a* with *l* in place of *d*. 222.

chava = cough, a black species of mustard: *kṣava*, *Av. ch*: *kṣ*. 158.

chaví = skin: Gk. *χεῖρ* dat. (nom. **χεῖα* from **χεῖFia*?) 'hiding space of the serpent', the equation not clear. *Av. khaōḍa* 'cap', the equation is doubtful. 155.

chā = cut: $\sqrt{\text{khā}}$, $\sqrt{\text{khan}}$ 'dig' weak; Kuhn sees an etymological relationship between *ch* and *kh*. 154; M. 31; *chā*: *Av. sā*, Gk. *σχᾶν*

'to slit', *ch* is allied to *ś* and not to *c*, cp. $\sqrt{\text{chand}}$. 155.

chāga = goat: *khañj-ati* 'limps', *ch*: *kh* cp. $\sqrt{\text{chā}}$ with Kuhn. 154; *chāga* = *AgS. hēcen* 'kid', Sanskrit *ch* is connected with *ś* and not with *c*; from a labio-velar *ch* the equation is out of question; cp. *σχᾶζω*. 155.

chāy-ā = shade: Gk. *σχῆα* which goes back to an IE. *skhī*: *skhá* ī; *chāy-ā*: *Av. a-saya* 'shadeless'; Gk. *σχῆα*, *ch* is related to *ś*. 155.

chid = cutter; Streitberg explains the lowgradedness of such root-nominals on the ground that these were originally used as second member of a compound and in that condition were originally unaccented. 66; *chid*: Gk. *σχῖδ-*, Lat. *scindo*, Old Norw. *skita*: Germ. *scheiden* 'to cut', Vedic media represents IE. media. 116; according to Grassmann from older **skidh-* **skhidh* on account of the Gothic *skaidan*, in spite of the Greek *σχῖζω* 'cut'. 126; M. 23; *chid*: *khid* 'tear'; Kuhn sees etymological relationship between *ch* and *kh*. 154; M. 31; *chid*: *Av. avi-hisidyāt* 'if he annihilated' Gk. *σχῖζω* 'split', the representation of Ind. *ch*, in cognate languages, by sounds corresponding to *ś* shows that *ch* is allied to *ś* and not to *c*. 155; *ch* = IE. *skh* in $\sqrt{\text{chid}}$, = IE. *sk* in inchoative *gáčhati*. M. 22, 31; *chid*: *Av. sciṇdayeiti*, Lith. *skėdrà* 'chip', 'shaving', the relation between the three not clear. 155; *chid*: Gk. *σχῖζω* like Vedic *pás-yati*: Lat. *specio*, through the loss of initial sibilant. 157; cp. *acchinas* and *acchinat*. 305.

chind-ánti = 3 pl. pr. $\sqrt{\text{chid}}$ 'cut', cp. *chin-ná* which Bartholomae explains from **chindná* with *n* of the present base. 196.

chin-ná = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{chid}}$ 'cut' + *ná*. 196; Bartholomae explains -nn- from -ndn-. M. 37; *chin-ná* from **chindná* with *n* of the present base; this does not explain *án-na*

which has no form with -ndn-.
*skhid-. 196.

chup-ati = touches: Goth. skiuban 'to push, to shove'; ch = sk(h). 156.

chúbuka = chin, cp. cúbuka with tenuis beside tenuis aspirate. 130; new palatal before u is not explained. 153; chúbuka : cúbuka, cibuka; the interchange between c and ch shows that ch is the aspirate of c. 153; the word with b is yet insufficiently explained. 184; M. 37.

chur-ayati = strews. 24.

churikā = knife, older form of chūrikā. 48; churikā : kšurā, ch (= kš) a Prakritism. 158.

***churyāsam** = 1 sg. prec. √chur 'scatter'; ur does not become ūr, because this ur does not come from ū. 43.

chūrikā = knife, for the older churikā, on the analogy of chūrikā 'the mouth of a cow'. 48.

ched = 'to cut' with the guṇa ablaut; chid : Goth. skaidan; here the guṇa e goes back to IE. ai and not to ei or oi (as in vet-syate : εἰσαεται and véd-a : Fōida). 63.

ch-yati = 3 sg. pr. √chā 'cut' : Av. sya-, cp. √chā. 155.

jámh-as = gait, course, j = jh through the loss of the initial aspiration followed by h. 125; M. 23; 'flapping of the wings', jam from IE. *gʷēh-. 146; 'wings', cp. Av. zanga 'upper foot'; j is an old palatal, when it is so shown by the comparative evidence. 161; M. 32; 'gait' h represents the palatalization (= IIr. jh) of gh, when, in cognate forms gh is found before sounds other than h, cp. jánghā. 245; M. 50; the correct phonetic interchange appears in jángahe 'kicks' and jámhas 'course' if these forms are connected as BR. think. M. 28.

jaks = eat, cp. jagdhvāya. 230.

jáks-at = laughing, reduplication of √has; ks = IIr. gžh, cp. Pāli jagghati. 239; both final and

initial aspiration have been lost. M. 23; cp. jájhjhat-i. M. 32.

jaks-atas = 3 du. pr. √jaks from *zhaghs- √has 'laugh'; aspirate + s does not cause restoration of the initial aspirate here as it does in dhatsva, etc., cp. bāps-ati *bhé-bzh-eti. 127.

jaks-iyāt = 3 sg. pf. opt. √ghas 'eat'; [-kš- = gh(a)s] with the loss of a like s-ánti : ás-ti. 76; M. 17; aspirate + s does not restore here the initial aspiration. 127; M. 23.

ja-gan-vān = pf. pt. √gam 'go', = vāms, a representing sonant nasal m, is accompanied by n (for m) before v. 10; 195; M. 37; forms like this show that at one time m became n before v in samdhi. M. 68.

ja-gām-a = 1 sg. pf. √gam *gʷem 'go' with high grade -am beside gatām with low grade a. 73.

ja-gām-a = 3 sg. pf. √gam with high grade -ām (IE. ōm) beside ja-gm-úr with low grade m. 73; in reduplicative syllable, containing a, of roots having initial guttural (or palatal) the palatal always appears in the perfect. 146; M. 28.

já-gur-i = praising, √gr; 'sing', ur in ablaut with āri, cp. gari-syati. 22.

ja-gáu = 3 sg. pf. √gái 'sing', instead of the expected *ja-gāy-a, because ī, the low grade vowel, as final of roots, is graded with ai, which gives āy before vowels, but ā before consonants, cp. gī-yāmāna. 87.

jaggh-ati = laughs, Pāli form; cp. jáks-at; Pāli -ggh- for kš = IIr. gžh. 239.

jag-dhá = ppt. √jaks 'eat' (-gdha *gzdh-*ghst-), cp. lab-dhá for labh + tá; the same samdhi takes place in tenuis + s + media aspirate. 131; g stands for kš = guttural + s (+ t). 230; *jaghs-tá. 239; = *jagh-z-tá, see bāpsati. M. 24. 47.

jag-dhvā = gdv. √ghas 'eat' *jagh-z-tvā. M. 24.

jag-dhvāya = gdv. √ghas, cp. jag. dhá. 131; g stands for kṣ = guttural + s before t. 230; for *jaghs-tvāya. 239; *jagh-z-tv-. M. 24, 47.

jāgmi = in constant motion, cp. jānmāyaná for jāgm-. 186.

ja-gm-úr = 3 pl. pf. √gam 'go'; in low grade syllable a disappears. M. 17.

jaghána = buttock, hip, √jamh, a=ṇ. 9; beside jāghána in pr̥thu-jāgh-, long ā is due to vowel-gradation. 48, 75; *jhagh-, jaghána: χοχώρη: j stands for aspirate media, its aspiration is lost, because of the following aspirate. 125; M. 23; the gh is phonetic here, cp. Gk. χοχώρη. 151; M. 29; Bühler connects the word with √hā 'go'. 248.

ja-ghan-vān = having struck, pf. pt. √han *g^when-; a = ṇ is accompanied by n before v. 10.

ja-ghān-a = 3 sg. pf. √han 'strike' *jha-gh-, initial aspiration is lost in the reduplicative syllable. 124; *ghēghōnē, gh before ā = IE. ō is regular. 146; M. 28; with a new palatal in the reduplicative. 159; gh is palatalized into h; cp. h-ānti. 245; M. 50; on its analogy is formed ji-ghāy-a (from √hi 'impel') where h, in reality, represents an old palatal (IIr. žh) and not an original guttural (= IIr. zh) and should not, therefore, show gh before ā. 254.

ja-ghās-a = 3 sg. pf. √ghas 'eat'; for reduplicative j cp. ja-gām-a. 147; M. 28.

ja-ghn-úr = 3 pl. pf. √han 'strike', cp. ja-ghān-a on whose analogy is formed ji-ghāy-a. 254.

*jaghs-tá = cp. jagdhá. 239.

*jaghs-tvāya = cp. jagdhvāya. 239.

jāghe = 3 sg. pf. int. √gāh 'plunge' ('kicks, struggles') ga = IE. -gṇ-; jam from IE. *g^wen. 146; the origin of h is not clear. 248; M. 51; cp. jāmhas. M. 28.

jañghan = int. √han 'strike'; the preservation of gh before a (= e) is due to the weak forms with

-ghn- where gh is followed by n and hence retained. 146.

jāñ-ghan-at = int. pt. √han; initial aspiration is lost. M. 23.

jāñ-ghan-ti = int. pr. √han; for j in reduplicative, cp. ja-gām-a. 147; M. 28; gh appears before a = IE. e owing to the influence of the weak stem jañ-ghn-. M. 28.

jāñghā = leg, cp. ja-ghān-a. 9; jāñghā: Germ. Gang 'walk'; j stands for media aspirate through the loss of its aspiration, when followed by another aspirate. 125; M. 23; jāñghā: Av. zanga 'upper foot', cp. jāmhās. 161; j is an old palatal. M. 32; gh is palatalized into h, cp. jāmhas. 245; M. 50; ñ appears before gutturals. M. 37.

jāñghn = weak form of the int. jāñghan √han, with its gh rightly preserved before n. 146.

jāñ-gh(a)n-at-as = of striking; pt. of intv. √han; beside ghāni-ghn-at; initial aspiration is lost in the reduplicative syllable. 124.

ja-jān-a = 1 sg. pf. √jan 'generate' beside ja-jān-a: á-jani-ṣṭa; ṇ, ṁ give, in the guṇa stage, ān, ām before vowels but āni, āmi before consonants. cp. γέ-γα-μεν. 84.

ja-jān-at = pf. subj. √jan(i) with its i (= e, it) dropped before a. 83.

ja-jas-tām = 2 du. red. aor. √jas 'be exhausted'; for the reduplicative j cp. ja-gām-a, ja-hār-a. M. 28.

ja-jān-a = 3 sg. pf. √jan 'generate'; ā before a single consonant, but a before conjunct consonants cp. da-dárs-a. 13; cp. ja-jān-a. 84; j is an old palatal when it is the reduplication of an old palatal j. 160; j old palatal is the media of ś. M. 32; jan: Av. zan, j is an old palatal. 160; M. 32.

ja-jār-a = 3 sg. pf. √jā 'waste', beside jā-gār-a (= ja-gār-a), where guttural is due to the analogy of ji-gāy-a. 162; this j, an old palatal, is the media of ś. 160; M. 32; cp. jā-gār-a and a-sṛg-ram. M. 32.

ja-jās-a = 3 sg. pf. √jas 'be exhausted': Av. fra-zah 'to disappear'; j is old palatal, when in inflectional forms, in which roots with a new palatal show a guttural, the j remains. 160; M. 32.

jājjhat = laughing; cp. Pāli jagghati, Vedic jákṣat; the representation of Vedic kṣ in Pāli being either ggh or (j)jh. 239; it seems to be derived by an old Prakritism from √has 'laugh', jhjh = probably jjh here = IE. ĝzh which otherwise would become kṣ as in jákṣ-at 'laughing'. M. 32.

jājjhat-ī = laughing (fem.; the Kāśmīrian mss. of RV. V. 52. 6 for jājhjhatī), epithet of lightning; √has by an old Prakritism. 163.

jājhjhat-ī = laughing (RV. V. 52. 6), cp. above. 163; M. 32.

jañjanā = glimmering; j is an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound which does not palatalize a guttural. 160.

jañjanā-bhāvan = glimmering : jūr-nī 'heat', jūrv-ati 'burns' (-jan probably √jṛ- from Old Pers. *jṛ-nā-ti √jṛ-); ṇ of Prakritic origin, it is due to the preceding ṛ now replaced by a. 192; M. 39.

jāñj-atī = pr. pt. fem. of uncertain meaning?; (RV. I. 168. 7. Sāyaṇa 'sarvān abhibhavantī') it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal. 161.

jaṭā = braid, plait; j is an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound, which does not palatalize a guttural. 160.

jaṭhāra = belly : Goth. kilthei 'womb'; the cerebral th is due to the originally preceding l. 170; j (in place of the guttural) is due to the influence of the following ā = IE. ē. 144. M. 27. Hübschmann wrongly sees a new palatal in j here. 159; j is an old palatal when it occurs before sounds which do not palatalize a guttural. 160; goes back to *jṛthara as shown by the cerebral ṭh. 160; M. 33.

jaṭhala = cp. jaṭhāra. 160.

jaḍa = cold; j is an old palatal when it occurs before sounds which do not palatalize a guttural. 160; cerebralization due to the originally preceding r. 169; jaḍa, Lat. gelu, the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170.

jaḍa = stupid, cp. jala. 222.

jādhu = dull, j is an old palatal. 160; jādhu : Lat. gurdus 'dull'; cerebral is due to the originally preceding r. 169; M. 33.

jatu = gum : AgS. cuidu; the new palatal j is due to the influence of a = e. 144.

jaṭū = bat, cp. jatu. 144.

jan = to beget, cp. gnā with the guttural. 162; jan(i) : Lat. gnātus (nātus, nascor 'to be born') Celt. gnātos, Gk. γένος, Goth. knōds, jan(i) dissyllabic. 101; cp. jāś-pati. 163.

jān-a = created being : Gk. γένος; IE. ō changes into ā in IIR. before simple consonants; *gen-. 14.

jānam ānu = cp. jānām ā-. 333.

jan-ayitṛ = producer (TS.) in the RV. ṛ never occurred as final; it was represented by -ur (cp. sthātūr 'standing') but at first in TS. we get jan-ayitṛ, bhartṛ. 301; M. 59.

jānāñ ānu = jānān ā-; Roth takes it = jānam ā-. 333.

janā-śāt = overcoming men, √sah; ś by assimilation with the cerebral ṭ. 224; M. 45.

jani-tavyā = to be born; for the change of svarita into udātta cp. -tavyā : tāvyā. 289.

jani-tṛ = begetter : Gk. γενέτωρ, Lat. genitor, genitrix; Vedic i corresponds to e. 18; here i assumes the function of a connecting vowel. *gen-. M. 7.

jānītry ajijanāt = RV. X. 134. 1; y is to be pronounced as semivowel (not syllabic iy) the tendency to pronounce y as semivowel instead of syllabic iy becomes strong in the tenth book of the RV. 322; ĩ changes into y. M. 65.

jani-yāti = desires a wife, beside janī-yāti; before a suffixal y- i is

phonetically lengthened. 45; cp. O. Sl. *ženitū se* 'he marries'. M. 10.
jani-ṣyate = fut. √jan(i) 'generate':
 ja-ján-a, jaján-a; j, ñ give, in the
 guṇa grade, ān, ām before vowels,
 but āni, āmi before consonants.
 84.

jāni = woman: Av. *jəni*, Goth. *qens*;
 cp. *gnā* : Av. *gēna* 'woman',
 equations establish that the j is
 a new palatal. 159; M. 27.

jani-yānt = desiring a wife, jāni, i
 is lengthened before the initial
 suffixal y-. 45; M. 9.

janūr-vāsa = the inborn garment
 (januṣ and not janur from -f); -ūr
 in place of -ur irregular, because
 the change of ur into ūr occurs
 only in those cases where ur
 comes from f̥ as in *pūr-sū*. 43.

jabh = to have connection with
 (a female) cp. √yabh; Mod. Slav.
jebati 'have connection with a
 female', y interchanges with j in
 Middle Indian. 163.

jampatī = 'husband and wife':
dāmpatī, j is due to *jās-patī*, √jan
 'to beget'. 163.

jambīra = the citron tree: *jam-*
bhīra; in a few related words an
 aspirate is found beside the corres-
 ponding media. 129.

jambh = chew; **ḡom̐bh*; in *jab-dhā*
 etc. a = m̐. 8; *jambh* : Av. *haṁ-*
zemb- 'to break with teeth', j is
 an old palatal. 161; M. 32.

jāmbha = the jaws, cp. *jambīra*; cp.
 Gk. *γόμφος*; Lith. *zāmbas*. 129.

jambhāri = Indra's thunderbolt:
 Classical *dambholi*; change of d
 into j may be compared in *vyōtis*
 √dyut. 163.

jambhīra = cp. *jambīra*. 129.

jar-āṇā = invoking, praising √jar,
gr̥ 'to sing', cp. *jaraṇā* 'old age'.
 145.

jār-ate = sings: Gk. *γέρων*, 'an old
 man'; the new palatal j stands
 for a guttural; but in *skhal-ate*
kh does not change into a palatal.
 140; among the roots with ū, ǣ,
 i as low grade vowels, the only
 one in which the regular phonetic
 interchange of palatal and guttu-
 ral takes place is √jar- **gǣ*; g ap-

pearing before r, ir, ar (= IE. *ōr*),
 j before ar (= IE. *ēr*) preceding
 the thematic -a- of the present or
 the suffix -tr-; thus *gr̥-ṇā-ti*, *-gar-*
ā- beside *jār-ate*, *jar-ādhyai*, *jar-i-*
tǣ. cp. *γῆρας* 'old age'. 145; M. 27.

jār-ate = approaches: Lith. *gretā*
 'near each other'; it is uncertain
 whether j represents here an old
 palatal or a new palatal, owing to
 the insufficiency of comparative
 evidence. 161.

jār-ate = rustles cp. *jālp-i* 'idle
 talk'; with l = IE. r. 220.

jar-ādhyai = dat. inf. √jar √*gǣ*
 'call, invoke'; g = j before ar-
 IE. *ēr*. 145; M. 27.

jarā = invoking, praise √jar, *gǣ* 'to
 call'; g = j before ar = IE. *ēr* only
 when it precedes the thematic -a-
 of the present or the suffix -tr-;
 in *jarā* the palatal is due to ana-
 logy. 145.

jari-tǣ = singer; √jar, *gǣ*; the gut-
 tural changes into j before ar (= *ēr*)
 preceding the suffix -tr-, but is
 preserved, before ar (= *ōr*) in
-gar-ā. 145; M. 27.

jar-gur = int. √*gǣ* 'swallow' beside
jal-gal with l. 215; M. 44; cp.
jal-gul- in RV. 216.

jar-gur-āṇā = swallowing; int. pt.
 √*gǣ*; il, ul beside ir and ur; cp.
jālgul-as, *gir-ā-* : *gil-ā*. 30.

jartila = wild sesamum; it is uncer-
 tain whether j represents here
 an old palatal or a new palatal
 owing to the insufficiency of the
 comparative evidence. 161.

jar-hṛṣ-anta = 3 pl. pres. subj. of
 int. √*hṛṣ* 'be excited'; initial
 aspiration is lost in the reduplica-
 tive syllable. 124.

jala = water: Lat. *gelu* 'cold'; Clas-
 sical Sanskrit l may represent IE.
 l. 219.

jala = fool: *jaḍa*, l occasionally
 appears in place of phonetic ḍ
 between vowels. 222.

jalāyuka = leech, the representa-
 tion of Persian z by j in Indian
 shows that the pronunciation of
 the Indian j was like that of a
 combination of d and ṣ. cp.
jarāyu 'embryo'. 137.

Jalāladīna = name of a person; the representation of the Arabic dž by j in Indian shows that the pronunciation of the Indian j was, more or less, like dž or d + š. 137.

jālāṣa = healing, a cooling remedy; in the oldest parts of the RV., there are a few words containing l, which have no IE. origin. 217; M. 44. š after ā is uncommon; the word may not be purely Aryan. 239; M. 48.

jalā-ṣāt = subduing water, √sah; cerebral ṣ is due to the cerebral ṭ. 224.

jalā-ṣāh-am = acc. sg. of jalā-ṣāt; cerebral ṣ is unphonetic. 225.

jalauka = a lotus root; for jalāyuka; au for āyu is based on popular etymology. 41.

jal-gul = cp. jar-gur, √gr. 'swallow' 215; M. 44; int. √gr (beside gar-gur- in RV.) cp. gil-ā beside gir-ā, gil-ati = gir-ati, gala- and gil-ana. 216; M. 44; jal-gul-: Lat. vorare; Vedic l stands for IE. r. 219.

jālgul-as = int. subj. √gr 'swallow'; ul beside il and ir, cp. -gil-ā: -gir-ā. 30.

jālpī = muttering, beside jār-ate 'rustles'; Lat. garrire 'to chatter'; Vedic l (in the neighbourhood of p) stands for IE. r. 220; M. 44.

jalha(ṇa) = name of a Kāśmīrian paṇḍita; cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.

jaṣa = an aquatic animal, cp. jhaśā and jā-jjhat-i. 163.

jaś = be exhausted: Gk. σβέννυμι 'to extinguish'; an original sibilant has perhaps been lost here; (M. 57); Pedersen derives jaś from IE. *zges ur-Ind. *jjas-; but cp. Old Slav. gasiti 'extinguish', Lith. gesaũ 'to extinguish', Goth. fragistjan 'to spoil' which go back to IE. ges- beside zges-. 273.

jah = reduplication of √hā; it is = jh in ujjhiti just as duh- (of duhit) is = dh in Pāli dhitā. 163.

jahaka = one who shuns, beside the regular jāhāka. 47.

jahati = 3 sg. pr. √jah 'leave', with this seems connected ujjhati (cp. Pāli dhitā). 164.

jah-ana = cp. ujjhana and ujjhiti, -jhiti. 164.

jāhāka = one who avoids, beside jahaka (only in Ujjvaladatta). 47; reduplicated √hā 'leave'; cp. jahitā, pra-jahitā, jhiti. 164.

ja-hā-ti = 3 sg. pr. √hā 'leave'; cp. ujjhati with jh for jah. 115.

ja-hī = 2 sg. ipv. √han 'strike' = *jha-hī (= IIr. jha-dhī); as a rule the initial aspiration is not lost, if the following aspirate belongs to a suffix or to a member of a compound; ja-hī is an exception; cp. bo-dhī. 128; M. 23; the new palatal j (= jh) for gh before a (= ŋ) is due to the analogy of forms like hān-ti, where h is phonetic before an = ěn. 146; M. 28; h being related to gh as j is to g, represents IE. gh; this survives, with loss of the aspiration in ja-hī (= IIr. jha-dhī) Av. jaiḍi. 246; M. 50.

ja-hi = 2 sg. ipv. √hā 'leave' for ja-hī-hi, the first hī being dropped by haplogogy. 279.

jahitā = left; ppt. √hā; i for ā through e. 20; jahi reduplication of √hā, cp. -jhi-ti- for *jahiti. 164; h does not represent bh. 251.

***jahiti** = cp. -jhiti. 164.

ja-hi-hi = cp. u-jjhi for *u-jjhi-hi. 164.

ja-hī-hi = cp. ja-hi. 279.

jahī = kill, beside ja-hī-, ī in place of e through transfer from a. 20.

jah-yāt = 3 sg. pres. opt. √hā 'leave' for *ja-hīyāt; yā for iyā through the loss of i before y. 60; the low grade vowel e (of hā) has disappeared. 83; M. 18.

jā-gār-a = 3 sg. pf. √jī 'grow old' beside ja-jār-a; guttural on the analogy of ji-gāy-a from √ji 'conquer'. 162; M. 32.

***jā-gur-i** = cp. jāgrvi. 207.

jā-gr = to awake, √gr; for reduplicative j, cp. ja-gām-a. 147; M. 28.

jāgrvi = awake; from *jāguri (-rvi for -uri). 207.

jāgr-yāma = cp. jāgr-iyāma with the TS. -iyā-ma for -yāma. 201; yāma in contrast with -iyāt. 199.

jāgr-vād-bhis = instr. pl. of jāgr-vāms; the dental sibilant, as the final of nominal stems becomes t before case-termination beginning with bh-. M. 36.

jāgr-hi = 2 sg. ipv. √jāgr; √gr, with a new palatal in this reduplicative syllable. 159.

jāgmāyanā = cp. jānmāyanā and jāgmi. 186.

jāgr-iyāmā = red. aor. opt. √gr 'awake'; i is due to y-. 33; 201.

jānmāyanā = descendent of Jāgmi; ñ appears for g before m in KS. 186.

jātā = born, √jan(i); ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. 14; according to Johansson from *ja-a from *gə-ŋ-; Kretschmer takes *ne or *me as IE. bases, in which, with the loss of e before consonants and the frequent lengthening of the preceding vowel we get ān, ām, and on further reduction ā. 17; = IE. *gēn-tó; just as from i, ū, ī we get, in the guṇa stage, ay, āy, av, āv-, ar, ār, but before consonants āy-, āvi, āri similarly from ū, ī we get (beside ā) ān, ām before vowels, but āni, āmi before consonants; Av. zātō. 84.

jātudhāna = demon: yātudhāna with a change of initial y to j. 163.

jā-nā-ti = 3 sg. pr. √jñā 'know'; ŋ: nā. 87.

jānī = wife: Goth. qens 'wife'; j is due to the influence of the following *ē. 144; M. 27; cp. jāni. 159.

jān-u = knee; Vedic ā corresponds to IE. o, cp. Gk. γόνυ. 13; cp. jāmbīla = jānu-bila = vila. 59; jānu: jñu, cp. Av. zanva žnu; j is recognized as an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound that does not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 32.

jāmātr = son-in-law, √jan(i), ā goes back to a syllabic nasal. 14; Av. zāmātar, j is an old palatal, cp. jānu. 161; M. 32 = Gr. γαμβρός 'any one connected by marriage': yāmātr, a later form with y as in Māgadhi. 208.

jāmī = akin; brother and sister; Av. jāma 'relationship', Lat. gēminus 'twin'; the new palatal j is due to the influence of the following e. 144; M. 27; jāmī: vijāman 'relation': jāma 'relationship' beside huzāmi(t) 'well-born'; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal, owing to the contradictory nature of the comparative evidence. 161; jāmī: yāmi; y form later as in Māgadhi. 208.

jāmbīla = knee-pan = *jānu-bila (= vila); u disappears in the end of the first member in a compound. 59; M. 11.

jārā = lover √jan(i); ā represents a syllable with nasal. 16; jārā: Gk. γαμβρός, jan(i), ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. √jī? 14.

jās-pati = paterfamilias, cp. jam-pati 'husband and wife' where j for d (of dām-pati) may be due to jās-pati. 163.

jāhuśā = name of a person: sāvāms 'victorious' with a change of s into j, cp. jihvā: Av. hizva, IIr. *sižvā. 163; h does not represent bh. 251; cp. sāvāms from IE. *sēzgh- with j in place of s when followed by h. 273; M. 57.

ji = conquer, with a new palatal. 159.

jigarti = swallows, √gar(i) √gī with its i (= a, it) suppressed. 83.

jī-gām-sati = desid. √gam 'go'; m is added to ā which = ṁ. 15.

ji-gāy-a = 3 sg. pf. √ji 'conquer'; e (= ai) before consonants (ci-kéta) but ā before y. 13; the phonetic guttural rightly preserved before āy; against this cp. ca-cákṣa for *cakákṣa. 146; M. 26; 28; √ji with a new palatal; on its analogy is formed jāgāra (= jagāra) from √jī 'grow old'. 162; on its analogy is formed ji-ghāy-a (√hi 'impel') where h, in reality, represents an old palatal (= IIr. žh) and not a guttural (= IIr. zh). 254.

ji-gī-vāms = pf. pt. of √ji 'conquer'; i is lengthened before the suffixal v-. 46; M. 10; -vas

is treated as the second member of a compound, the lengthening originally taking place in compounds like gūrtā-vasu-; cp. ayo-maya- beside ayas-maya. 343; M. 76.

jigivāl lakṣám = (RV. II. 12. 4) for -vān l-; before l final n always becomes nasalized l. M. 69.

jí-gīṣa = desid. √ji; just as long i is in correspondence with short i, similarly īr, ūr (= ī) are in correspondence with ṛ; cp. cikīṣati. 27.

jigīṣate = desid. √ji, desires to win; the guttural before i is due to the frequency of palatal reduplication of the guttural initial. 142; M. 26.

jigy-atur = 3 du. pf. √ji, the guttural before y is due to the analogy of ji-gāy-a. 142.

ji-gy-ú = victorious, for g before y, cp. jí-gī-ṣate. 142; M. 26.

ji-gy-úr = 3 pl. pf. √ji, cp. ji-gy-atur. 142; M. 26; on its analogy is formed ji-ghy-ur (√hi) where h represents an old palatal (= IIr. žh) and not a guttural (= IIr. zh). 254.

jí-ghat-sati = desid. √ghas 'eat'; the dental sibilant as the final of roots becomes t before the suffixal s-. 178; M. 35; according to Bartholomae the -ghats for ghas-s is due to misunderstanding. 179.

ji-ghat-sā = hunger: Pāli ji-ghacchā, desid. of √ghas. 179.

ji-ghat-sú = hungry; for t cp. jí-ghat-sati. 178; M. 35.

jí-ghām-sati = desid. of √han 'strike'; to ā a nasal is added; expected jí-ghā-sati. 15; M. 7; reduced grade ā of roots in -n(i) but ān, ām of those in -m(i). 16; the anusvāra usually appears before s and corresponds to n in cognate forms, cp. √han. 258; all forms with -ms- are based on -ns- (or -ms-). M. 54.

ji-ghāy-a = 3 sg. pf. √hi 'impel'; h represents here an old palatal; gh here is due to the analogy of ji-gāy-a √ji 'conquer'. 254.

ji-ghrk-ṣati = desid. √grah 'seize'; because in roots originally containing two aspirations (initial and final) the initial regularly and final in some cases, was lost, and because such roots nowhere actually appeared with double aspiration, it was thought that forms with their initial aspiration restored were modifications of those having aspiration at the end (such as √druh); this became a law for new formations and was applied to ji-ghrk-ṣati where kṣ is based on the change of bh into h (√grabh) and no other formation with gh appears anywhere else. 127; presupposes *grāzh (= Ind. h) and is formed on the analogy of roots like √rih and √vah, whose final h represents an old palatal. 255.

ji-ghn-ate = 3 sg. pr. √han; gh is palatalized into h in h-ánti. 245.

ji-ghy-ati = √hi; a mistake in AB., correct pf. forms being ji-ghāy-a, ji-ghy-ur. 254.

ji-ghy-atur = √hi; cp. ji-ghy-ati. 254.

ji-ghy-ur = 3 pl. pf. √hi 'impel'; for the confusion of two types of h (= IIr. žh and zh) cp. ji-ghāy-a. 254.

jí-jyā-sa- = desire to overpower, desid. of jyā: jī-tá; the long grade yā alternates with i, the low grade vowel. 85.

jí-jyā-sant = desiring to overcome; cp. jí-jyā-s. M. 17.

jíjyūṣa- = desire to live, desid. of √jīv 'to live'; it is not from a root in jū- (from jēu-) but from √jīv formed on the analogy of other roots in -iv. cp. √miv, √siv. 86.

ji-nā-ti = 3 sg. pr. √jyā 'overpower', cp. √jyā. 161; M. 32.

ji-nu-más = 1 pl. pr. √ji 'quicken' beside *jī-nó-ti; according to J. Schmidt the original shortening of a vowel (before the present element) was affected if the accent was shifted from the present element on to the personal ending, later on the shortening was

extended to cases where it was not justified. 97.

ji-nó-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. √ji 'quicken': jī-vá 'lively'; ī is shortened before the present element. 96; M. 20; ji : Av. ji 'to strengthen' j is a new palatal. 159.

ji-nvati = 3 pl. pr. √ji 'quicken': jī-vá; ī is shortened 96; j is a new palatal. 159.

jinvā rāvāt = cp. jinvār āvāt. 339; M. 70.

jinvār-āvāt = TS. 2. 4. 7. 1, KS. 11. 9 (= jinvā rāvāt in MS. 2. 4. 7; 44. 1), TS. ar (for correct a) is merely a bad reading. 339; M. 70.

jiy = cp. jyā, jyākā. 205.

jiriṇo-ti = √jī 'hurt', cp. ciriṇo-ti. 30, 32.

jivri = infirm, with suffix -vri, *jyu-, i is not lengthened before v. 43; with a change of -rv- to -vr- metathesis (√jī 'grow old'). 207.

jih = to turn downwards, cp. jēh-amāna. 161; cp. jihvā. 163.

jihida = 3 sg. pf. √hid 'be angry' = hiṣd with the ablaut e : ī. 84.

jih-má = oblique, i is not in ablaut with a (= e, o) here. 18; cp. jihmmá. 112; it is uncertain whether j is an old palatal here or a new palatal, owing to insufficiency of comparative evidence. 161; jihmá : Gk. δοχμός 'slanting'; Bugge takes ji- from di-, cp. jyók; but this may be derived from √jih. 163; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. zh) because here it appears before m which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h, cp. jēh-amāna. 247; M. 57.

jihvā = tongue; it is wrong to take it from IE. *dn̥ǵh₂uā on account of Latin *dingua* and Germ. *Zunge*. 19; √jih or from *sihvā : Av. *hizvā*. 161; with the change of s into j. 163; jihvā : Old Lat. *dingua*, Germ. *Zunge* with a change of d to j, but cp. √jih 'to turn downward' : 163; Pkt. *jibbhā*, cp. *prasabham*. 181; h

represents the old palatal (= IIr. zh), cp. *jih-má*. 247.

(a)ji-jan-at = 3 sg. red. aor. √jan(i); with accent on the reduplicative syllable. 96.

jī-tá = ppt. √jyā 'overcome': Gk. βίβρω 'of illicit intercourse'; i in ablaut with yā = iā. 19; the long grade syllable yā alternates with ī, the low grade vowel. 85; M. 7, 17.

-jī-ti = overcoming, √jyā; ī in ablaut with yā = iā 19; jī-ti : jyā-yas, long grade yā : low grade ī. 85.

*jī-nó-ti = cp. ji-nó-ti, ji-nu-más. 97.

jī-yáte = ps. pres. √jyā : jyā-yas, strong grade yā = low grade ī. 85; M. 17.

jī-yáte = 3 sg. pres. mid. √ji 'overpower'; cp. jī-yáte 85.

jīra-ka = cumin-seed; the representation of the Persian z by j in Indian shows that the pronunciation of Indian j was, more or less, like that of the combination of d + ṣ. 137.

jīrī = quickening, cp. jī-rá. 159.

jīv = *g^{wi}- to live : Av. *jīvyā* 'living', Gk. βίος *g^{wi}-y-, 'course of life', Lat. *vivo*, 'life'; j is a new palatal. 159; to this belongs *jyók* 'long' just as Gk. αἰ 'ever' to Latin *aevum* 'eternity'. 163.

jīv-á = *guīuō- living, Lat. *vīvus*; i represents original IE. ī. 19; M. 7; jīv-á : jīvā-tu 'life' (*jyā(v)), the long grade yā alternates with the low grade ī. 85. cp. ji-nó-ṣi with its ī shortened. 96; M. 20; j is a new palatal. 159.

jīv-ati = lives : jīvā-tu 'life', cp. jīv-á. 85.

jīva-nát = a sacrifice in which human beings are killed, √naś 'to be lost'; for the final ṭ cp. *rāt*, *bhrāt*. 173.

jīvā-tu = *guīuō-tu, life : jīv-á; jīvā-tu is formed from *jyā(v) on the pattern of jīv- from IIr. *jyā-tu*, deduced from Av. *jyātu*; yā the long grade syllable alternates with ī. 85.

jīv-i-tá = ppt. \sqrt{jiv} 'live': jīvā-tu; cp. jīv-ā., Gk. βίω-to-s 85.

ju-guk-ša-tas = desid. of \sqrt{guh} 'hide'; in certain cases Vedic shows initial media (instead of the aspirate media) when before the suffixal -sa, final aspiration (h) is lost; cp. dúduksan, dáksu 126; M. 23.

ju-gur-at = 3 sg. pf. subj. \sqrt{gur} (= gr) 'praise, greet'; ur in ablaut with āri, cp. gariṣyati 22; cp. ju-gup-ur. M. 30.

ju-gup-ur = pf. \sqrt{gup} 'protect', ju- = *ja- (a = e reduplicative vowel). cp. Pāli jigucchati-jugu-M. 30.

ju-gur-yāt = pf. opt. \sqrt{gur} (= gr) 'praise,' cp. ju-gur-at. 22.

ju-gūh-a = 3 sg. pf. \sqrt{guh} 'hide': gōh-a; in \sqrt{guh} is found ū in forms where other roots have guṇa. 92.

ju-jur-vāms = pf. pt. $\sqrt{jū}$ 'waste away', having grown old; ir, ur occur before y, v, where, in ablaut forms y, v correspond to i, u, cp. ju-jur-uṣ the weak of ju-jur-vāms. 26; the following y or v are no deciding factor in the change of ī into ir and ur, cp. ju-jur-vāms with ti-tir-vāms. 29; j is an old palatal when it occurs before a sound which does not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 32.

ju-jōṣ-a = *gēgouse, pf. $\sqrt{juṣ}$ 'be pleased', Goth. kiusa; o (= au) before consonants but ā before y, v (cp. su-sāv-a). 13; juṣ: Av. zuṣ; j is an old palatal, when in inflection, in which roots with a new palatal show a guttural, the j remains. 160; M. 32.

jū-jyū-ṣa = desid. \sqrt{jiv} 'live'; it is not from a root in jū- (from jəu-) but is formed on the analogy of other roots in -iv. 86.

juṇṇ = grown old; from jūr-ná, *gṛnós cp. $\sqrt{jī}$. 28.

u-nā-ti = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{jū}$ 'speed, impel': jū-tá 'sped'; ū is shortened before the present element. 97; M. 20; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the conflict-

ing nature of the comparative evidence. 161.

jur-āti = grows old, $\sqrt{jī}$ 'waste'; ur in ablaut with āri beside ir and ūr, cp. jūr-ná: jūr-ná. 28; j is an old palatal, the media of ś. 160; M. 32.

juṣ = be satisfied, cp. a-juṣ-ran and joṣtri 'cherishing' 232; M. 48.

ju-hāv-a = 3 sg. pf. $\sqrt{hū}$ 'call'; vṛddhi form corresponds to the long ū vowel. M. 15.

ju-hur-anta = 3 pl. pres. mid. (reduplicating class) \sqrt{hvr} 'be crooked'; va: u samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; -hur- = hvur- loss of v before ūr also occurs after an initial consonant. M. 55.

ju-hur-as = 2 sg. pre. subj. \sqrt{hvr} ; ur = vṛ. 23; va: u samprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16.

ju-hur-ānā = pr. pt. \sqrt{hvr} , with ur. 23; va: u. 70.

ju-huv-atur = 3 du. pf. \sqrt{hu} 'sacrifice'; radical u has changed into uv before a vowel. 198.

ju-huv-ur = 3 pl. pf. \sqrt{hu} ; for the retention of v before ūr cp. babhūv-átus. M. 55.

ju-hū = tongue; cp. jihvā, u from i. 21.

juhūrthās = 2 sg. pr. inj. $\sqrt{hvī}$ 'go deviously'; ūr in ablaut with ar in hvār-ate. 25; = ju-hvūr-, the loss of v before ūr (derived from ī) also occurs after an initial consonant. 262; M. 55.

ju-hó-ti = 3 sg. pr. \sqrt{hu} 'sacrifice' = *jhu-hó-ti; initial aspiration is lost in reduplicative. 124; j an old palatal, when it is the reduplication of an old palatal h. 160; M. 32.

juhoti | atha = for juhóti | átha; cp. nāpsu | apa. = nāpsu | apá. M. 80.

jū-hv-ati = 3 pl. pr. \sqrt{hu} ; accent on the reduplicative syllable. 96; radical u has changed to v (not uv) before the vowel of the pres. personal ending. 198; 204; a = an, cp. anti. M. 7; v is pronounced as a monosyllable after a short vowel. M. 41.

juhv-ā = instr. sg. of juhú 'ladle', hu 'sacrifice'; ū has changed into

v (and not uv) before the vowel of a case-termination. 198.

juhv-é = 3 sg. pf. mid. √hu 'sacrifice'; cp. jú-hv-ati. 198; 204.

jū = speed: Av. java 'rush' beside zavare 'swiftness'; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal on account of the conflicting nature of the comparative evidence. 161; M. 32.

jū = impelling; ū changes into uv, cp. júv-as 'quickness'. 200; M. 40.

jū-juv-ūr = 3 pl. pf. √jū 'speed'; as a rule v is lost before ūr, but the elision does not take place here. 262.

jūta = the matted hair: cūḍā; in a few instances media stands for the older tenuis. 117.

jū-tá = ppt. √jū 'speed', cp. dhī-jú with short u instead of long. 94; M. 20; cp. ju-nā-ti with short u. 97; M. 20.

jū-tí = speed, cp. ju-nāti, where it is uncertain whether j represents an old palatal or a new palatal cp. jāb-ā-ru *jāv-ā-ru 'speeding' 161.

jūr-ná = grown old; ppt. √jī; for the old palatal j cp. ju-jur-vāms. 160; cp. Goth. kaurn L. grāmim. M. 32.

jūr-ní = heat, for *jvūr, cp. jūrv-ati 24; cp. jāñjañā-bhāvan with a Prakritic n. 192; M. 39; √jūr from √jī 'consume', jūr = jvūr. 262.

jūr-yati = grows old, wastes; the following y or v are no deciding factor for ir or ur for r, cp. kīr-yáte, titīrvāms. 29; j is an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound that does not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 32.

jūr-vati = consumes, √jvar(i), cp. jvāl-ati; ūr in ablaut with āri (āli). 24; cp. jāñjañā-bhāvan. 192; √jī = jūr = jvūr, v is lost before ūr (derived from a ř vowel) also when it is preceded by an initial consonant. 262.

*jṛthara = cp. jāthāra. 160.

*jṛ-nā-ti = cp. jāñjañā-bhāvan. 192.

jṛmbh = yawn; according to Hübschmann j is a new palatal

here. 159; this j is an old palatal, media of ś. M. 32.

jṛmbh-ate = yawns: Gk. γλαφυρός 'cave'; Vedic ř goes back to IE. l. 33; Ved. ř: Gr. ra. 72; nasal is pronounced as consonant only before vowels and we should accordingly have *jṛabh from IE. *jṛmbh—; jṛmbh is, however, an exception to that. 74; Old Slav. glübokŭ 'deep'; Hübschmann wrongly cites jṛmbhate for irregular palatalization with √cud, √cup, √crt, √scut. 152; j is recognized as an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound that does not palatalize a guttural. 160.

jī = to waste, grow old; ir in ablaut with āri. 22; the change of ř into ir, ūr is dialectic; √jī has ūr only in the Veda; cp. jūr-ná; from AV. onwards ūr is replaced by ir: jīr-ná; (yet a-jur-yá in AV.) again ūr form occurs in Pkt. -juṇṇa from jūr-ná. 28; cp. jūr-ná. 160; has an old palatal. 162.

jī = sing., be active; j a new palatal. 159.

jī = burn, consume, cp. *jī-nā-ti, jāñjañā-bhāvan. 192.

jénya = excellent; according to Benfey from *jāyēnya; a for aya a Prakritism. 54.

jéh-amāna = pr. pt. √jeh (= jih) 'pant'; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the insufficiency of the comparative evidence. 161; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIR. zh), because in jih-má it appears before m, which does not palatalize a guttural, and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247; M. 51.

(á)jai-s = 3 sg. s aor. √ji 'conquer' = (á)jai-s-t; on its analogy is formed (á)jaīś-am. 68.

(á)jai-s-am = 1 sg. s aor. √ji; ai, vṛddhi on the analogy of (á)jai-s. 68.

joguvānā = intv. pr. pt. of √gu 'sound, proclaim'; j is a new palatal in reduplicative. 159.

jó-guv-ām = gen. pl. of jó-gū 'praising'; u changes into uv (and not v). 200.

jó-ṣi = 2 sg. root aor. √juṣ 'enjoy', taste = jóṣ-ṣi with an irregular abbreviation of ṣ before ṣ. 111; cp. apá-su; M. 21.

johīla = : Gk. Ζωίλος; the sound h was pronounced as a breathing in India at the period when Greek and Indian words were interchanged. 242.

*jjas = cp. √jas. 273.

jñā = know : Av. žnā; j is an old palatal; cp. Gk. γινῶναι 'know'; L. gnōsco, O Ir. gnāth; OHG. knāen, OSl. znati 'know'. 160; M. 32; Bollensen wrongly derives from it ni-ṣṇāta. 229; 323.

jñu = weak form of jānu, cp. Gk. γόνυ : γνυ- j old palatal. 160.

jmán = in the path, track (loc.); if it be derived from √aj (where a = IE. a and not = e, o) then the a ablaut series offers zero grade in (a)j-mán with the loss of a. 79.

jma-yā = going on a course, cp. jmán, pári-j- man, √aj. 79.

jmayā átra = RV. VII. 39. 3; occasionally ā remained uncontracted in RV., because the editors regarded it as representing -āḥ; e or -āḥ. 314; cp. ranta ityā. M. 64.

jmás = abl. gen. sg. of jmā 'earth', cp. gmás. 129; jmás : Av. zāē, zem, j is an old palatal. 160; M. 32; cp. gm-ás where the guttural (beside the palatal) may be due to the IE. dialectic variety. 162; cp. kšám. 241; here the media seems, according to the evidence of cognate languages, to stand for an IE. aspirate. M. 24.

jmā = earth, cp. kšmā, gm-ás. 129; cp. jm-ás. 160; M. 32; media stands for IE. aspirate. M. 24.

jiā = jiā-, to overcome; before y a guttural has changed into palatal; this does not take place in √khyā 'see'. 140; M. 26; jināti jyā : Gk. βία 'force', βιῶν 'of illicit intercourse' beside Av. zyāna-, zyāni-, zināt 'to injure'; it is uncertain whether j is an old palatal or a new palatal. 161; M. 32.

jiā = bow-string : Av. jya. Gk. βιός 'bow'; j is a new palatal. 159; jiy- only at the beginning of a verse and after long vowels. 204; M. 41.

jiā = might; cp. jí-yate, jyānam. M. 17.

jiā iyām = (RV. VI. 75. 3) occasionally ā followed by i- remains uncontracted. M. 64.

jiā-kā = cp. jyā, with jiy (y = iy) at the beginning of a verse and after long vowels. 204; M. 41.

*jiā-tu = life; (cp. jīvā-tu). 85.

jiā-yas = stronger : jī-tā 'overpowered'; yā alternates with ī. 85; jyā = βιά 'force' M. 17; : Av. -jyamna- 'growing old', jyaiti, Lat. viētus 'faded' show that j is a new palatal. 159; as jiy- only after long vowels. 204; M. 41.

jiēṣṭha = eldest = jyā + iṣṭha, e = ai, in such cases Vedic e stands for ā (= ə) + i. 36; e to be restored to the original ā + i and hiatus appears. 51; M. 13; contraction of ā + i 53; cp. jyā-yas. 159.

jiók = long; according to Grassmann jy- = dy- on account of Lat. diū, but jiók √jiv as Gk. αἰ 'ever' to Lat. aevum 'eternity'. 163.

jiót-ati = shines, √dyut; jy for dy by an old Prakritism. 163; M. 32.

jiót-áyati = caus. jiót-ati. cp. dyot-aní 'brilliance' 163; jiótir-anika = having a shining face, medial n is not cerebralized. M. 75.

jiótiṣ = light, √jyutdyut. 163; M. 32.

jri = to go, cp. Av. zrayaiḥ- 'sea'; j is recognized as an old palatal before r which does not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 32.

jvar(i) = consume, cp. jūrvati and jūrni, where v, preceded by an initial consonant is lost before ūr. 262.

jvar-ati = is feverish, is consumed; j is an old palatal before v, which does not palatalize a guttural. 160.

jval(i) = to flame; j is old palatal before v, which does not palatalize a guttural. 160; cp. jvar(i) and jūrv-ati. 262.

jvār-á = suffering; j an old palatal.
M. 32.

jhaṭ-iti = forthwith; an onomatopoeic with un-Vedic jh. 164.

jhaṇajhaṇibhūta = rattled, cp. jhaṭ-iti. 164.

jhar = flow; Prakritism √kṣar, for IE. ṛdher-, Av. vi-γžāraye'ti. 164.

jhar-jhar-a = a sort of drum, initial aspiration is lost of a syllable, when the immediately following syllable begins with an aspirate; this does not apply to onomatopoeic words. 124; with an un-Vedic jh. 164.

jhalla = a club-fighting athlete, a foreign word with an un-Vedic jh. 164.

jhaṣā = a big fish; jh = IE. ḡzh; cp. jaṣa. 163.

jhāma = scorched (Pāli) for Vedic kṣāmā. 239.

jhāpeti = (Pāli) causes to burn, for Vedic kṣāp-áyati. 239.

jhāyati = burns (Pāli), cp. kṣāy-ati. 239.

jhijjati = cp. √kṣi 'destroy'.

-jhiti = leaving, also for *jahiti, cp. jahitá, prajahitá (reduplicated √hā leave). 164.

jhina = emaciated; cp. √kṣi 'destroy', kṣi-ti' destruction and kṣi-tí 'abode'. 241.

ṭhāti = (Pāli) pres. √sthā < ṣthā < ṭhā. 236.

ṭhātum = (Pāli) acc. inf. of ṭhā, cp. ṭhāti. 236.

hānam = stand; cp. Pāli ṭhiti. 236.

hāpeti = (Pāli) sthāpayati, cp. Pāli ṭhāti. 236.

ṭhiti = (Pāli) for sthiti √sthā. 236.

ḍī = fly: ḍi, Gk. δίω 'to run away'; cerebral ḍ unexplained. 172.

ḍitara = rashly following each other: ḍi, Gk. δίω 172.

ḍu-ḍhauk-e = 3 sg. pf. √ḍhauk 'approach', *ḍhu-ḍh-; initial aspiration is lost. 124.

ḍub = to sink (Mod. Ind.) for √bud, a case of metathesis. 277.

ḍhakai = Pkt. form for *thagai: Skt. √sthag 'to cover'; metathesis of tenuis and media. 277.

ḍhauk-ate = 3 sg. pr. √ḍhauk 'approach'; k before the thematic

verbal ending is due to the word being non-Aryan. 148.

ṇamas = homage, for the cerebral ṇ without the preceding, ṛ, r, or ṣ, cp. amṇāḥ. 194.

ṇí = cp. ní. 189.

ṇo-nu = intv. √nu 'praise'; cp. abhi-prá ṇonu. 189.

tams = shake, cp. ta-tas-ré, and tita-u; a = ṇ. 8.

tam hnute = cp. tan hnute. 244.

tá ā = (in TS.) cp. táy ā (in MS.) = té ā. 323; M. 66.

ta indra = (RV. VII. 21. 9 Pp. te in-); the contraction though not written is required by the metre; we should read ten-. 316; M. 64.

tak = run; cp. pra-tánk-am. 151.

tak-vā = swift; cp. vāg-vín, with g (for k) before v owing to sandhi. 117; √tak, Av. takō, OSl. tokū 'running'. M. 22.

takṣ = fashion; kṣ = ś+s and not k+s; cp. Av. taš. 134; M. 25, cp. tādhi. 274.

takṣ-aká = cutter; √takṣ : Pāli tacchaka; Skt. kṣ = Pāli ch. 158.

takṣ-ati = 3 pl. pr. √takṣ; cp. tāṣ-ṭi. 80.

tákṣ-an = carpenter : Gk. τέχτων 'a carpenter'; Ved. kṣ = Gk. χτ; cp. Av. taš-an, Lith. tašýti 'cuts'. 240.

tác ca = tát ca; final dental t is assimilated to the following initial palatal c. 328; cp. tác cákṣuḥ for tát c-. M. 68.

tác-chákyam = tát sákyam; final t is assimilated to the following palatal ch. 328.

tañc = to go; in some forms a = ṇ. 8.

taṭa = bank, √tṛ, cp. taḍāga, with ḍ and tirthá, cp. tala 117.

taṭ ṭaṅka = tat ṭ-, the final dental t is assimilated to the following cerebral ṭ. 328.

taṭāka = pond, cp. táḍāga. 117.

taṭāga = pond, cp. táḍāga. 117.

táḍāga = pond : taṭāka, taṭāga; in a few instances media represents the older tenuis. 117.

taḍīt = lightning, √tṛḍ 'split'; cerebral ḍ is due to the originally preceding ṛ. 168.

taḍit = contiguous : Germ. stolz 'proud' stelzen; the cerebral ḍ is due to the originally preceding l. 170; though cognate languages show l the cerebral is based on Indian ṛ or r + dental. M. 33.

taṇhā = Pāli form = tṛṣṇā 'thirst', cp. kṛṣṇā = kasina, kasana. 255.

ta-tā = ppt. √tan 'stretch'; a = a + nasal. M. 7.

ta-tan-vāt = having stretched = ta-tan-vās, the dental sibilant as the final of nominal stems becomes t. M. 36.

tāta indrah = tātas í-; in MS. unaccented a (for as = az) is lengthened before an accented vowel. M. 70.

tatā 3 etad = Rāmāyaṇa (2.103.25) with protracted ā 3. 298.

ta-tār-a = 1 sg. pf. √tṛ 'cross' beside ta-tár-a; the guṇa of ī, ū, ṛ gives the same ay, āy, av, āv, ar, ār before vowels, but before consonants u gives o, while ū gives āvi; ṛ gives ar, but ṛ : āri. 83. ta-tār-a : á-tāri-ma, á-tāri-ṣ-ma; the low grade vowel i (= e it) disappears before vowel-terminations 81; vṛddhi form corresponds to the long ī vowel. M. 15.

tatār evéd = RV. VII. 33. 3 = tatāra evéd; final ā, instead of being contracted with e (and o) is, in a few instances, elided before these diphthongs. 319; M. 64.

tā-tur-i = preserving, conquering; ur before i, (in place of ir); cp. gir-í, pápuri. 29.

tát ca = cp. tác ca. 328.

tát tvā = cp. tá tvā. 327.

tá tvā yāmi = Yaska in Nir 2. 1 for tát t- with abbreviation of the final t before the following initial t. 327.

ta-tvāya = having spread, gdv. of √tan 'stretch'; a-ṇ. 8.

tát phálam = cp. ábharat phálam. 328.

tát satyám = (RV. I. 1. 5) for tát s-, -ḍ becomes voiceless. M. 67.

tát sidhyati = tát si-, final d is assimilated to the following initial voiceless s. 327.

tátha ṛ-túh = táthā ṛ-, when ā is followed by ṛ- it is either shortened or nasalized. 314; M. 64.

táthā = so; in Pkt. tatā; on the analogy of such words Buddhist Skt. pitha-yati *pihayati, cp. (a)pi-hi-ta 'closed'.

tád ánnam = cp. ábharat phálam. 328.

tád dātram = cp. above. 328.

tád(dyám) = AV.-Pada IV. 19. 6 tát yām, instead of tát dy-; abbreviation irregular, cp. kṣatrā. 114; M. 21, 74.

tád dhí = (RV. I. 126. 2) tát hí; initial h, after a final mute becomes a voiced aspirate. 329; M. 50, 73.

tadvānas = having that = tad + mat, cp. tarvāgas where r, in place of d, is false. 212.

tānayāya = dat. sg. of tānaya 'progeny'; metre requires tānayāyā but lengthening is debarred by the penultimate long ā. 312.

tanayitnú = thunder, cp. tanyatú and √stan both forms being used with or without sibilant. cp. pásyati: specio 265; M. 56.

tan-ū = thin: Gk. *rauoś* 'stretched'; *tṛnú; an is = ṇn, when it is followed by a vowel-cp. L. tenuis. 11.

tanú = body, in its inflection (in TS.) u appears as uv before the initial vowel of the case-termination. 201; M. 40; cp. tanvām = tanú-ām. 287.

tánū-nápāt = name of a deity, both members are accented. 294.

tanóti = 3 sg. pr. √tan 'stretch'; a = ṇ.; cp. tanuté *tṛnutái 8.

tan-tan-yate = ps. int. of √tan 'stretch', reduplicative n treated on the analogy of the preposition sam; cp. tan-tan-yate. 343.

tan-tan-yate = cp. above. 343.

tan-yati = 3 sg. pr. √tan 'resound, thunder': stan, cp. tanayitnú. 265; M. 56.

tanyatú = thunder: Lat. tonare; Germ. Donner: Ved. √stan, cp. tanayitnú. 265; M. 56.

tanyú = thundering, cp. tanyatú: stanátha. 265; M. 56.

tanv-āḥ = gen. sg. of tanū 'body' (RV. X. 51. 1-4); here vā is not= ūā as is usual in the rest of the Śamhitā. 288.

tanvām = acc. sg. of tanū (body) = tanūām; independent svarita, called jātya 'genuine' or nitya 'invariable' always follows a y or v and is just as much due to a preceding udātta (lost by the change of ĩ and ũ to y or v) as the dependent svarita is. 287; M. 81.

tanvās = nom. pl. of tanū 'body'; according to P. 1. 2. 40 the syllable ta is anudāttatara (has the lowest tone) because it is immediately followed by an udātta. 290.

tanvī = loc. sg. of tanū 'body'; this is an exception to the rule which negatives metrical lengthening of loc. sg. -i; cp. tanv-ī = tenuis. 311.

tan hnute = hides that = tam hn-; in middle Indian hn is reversed to nh; this transposition seems to have taken place early in Sanskrit, hence the change of m to n (as if m was followed by n instead of h). 244.

tapatīṣṃ = tap-ati, final in pause; ā is nasalized when protracted. 302.

tá-pas = táp-us heat; initially, a vowel or a consonant and the following vowel form a syllable; medially a simple consonant begins a syllable. 278; M. 58.

tap-tá = heated, ppt. √tap; medially, when there is a group of consonants, the last begins the syllable. 278; M. 58.

tám = acc. sg. masc. of tát 'he'; cp. sá where s may be derived from t; *tó-m Gk. τόν 242.

-tama = superlative suffix; according to Fierlinger t stands for the original th; cp. prathamá. 130.

tam(i) = to choke; in forms with ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added. 15.

támi-tos = fainting; abl. gen. inf. √tam(i) 'faint'; on this, is based the i of támiṣīci and támisrā. 18.

támiṣīci = oppression; i is not in ablaut with a (= e, o) here. 18.

támisra = darkness; i (before s) is due to svarabhakti according to some; but it may be a part of √tam(i). 58.

támisrā = a dark night; i is not in ablaut with a; cp. támi-tos. 18.

tám ū akr̥ṇvan = (RV. X. 88. 10) cp. úd ū ayām. M. 65.

-tambh = to support = stambh; after ut, with the loss of s before t. 264.

tamrá = suffocating; cp. brū with b for m. 182.

táy ā = (MS. 1. 1. 2) = tá ā (= té-ā), the diphthong e, before any other vowel but ā becomes ay as being originally āi and having the form ay within a word; but ay regularly drops the y; táy ā is the survival of ay. 323; M. 66.

tár-ati = 3 sg. pr. √tar(i) 'cross': á-tāri-ma; the low grade vowel ï (= ə) disappears before vowel terminations. 81.

tarásanti = trembling, she-deer; *tēres, √tras 'tremble'; in a few instances the svarabhakti vowel is actually written. 58; M. 13; trās-ati: Iran. tr̥sati: Lat. terreo 'to frighten'. 101.

tári-tr-at = int. prs. pt. √tṛ 'cross' beside tí-tr-at: tir-ánt. 96.

-tári = loc. sg. of -tṛ stems; cp. tanvī. 311.

táruṇa = young; uṇ- for aṇ. 21.

taruṇa-ka = young, beside tarūṇa-ka. 47.

tarūṇaka- = cp. above, with ū lengthened for metrical reasons. 47.

-taros = cp. -tros. M. 13.

tárj-ati = threatens; it is uncertain whether j represents an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the insufficiency of evidence *térgeti, *tṛgu, cp. Gk. τάρβος 'cry.' 161.

tarp = cp. √tṛp. 213.

tarvāṇas = a false form for tad-vāṇas. 212.

ta ṛsayo = (PB.) = te ṛsayo; contraction irregular. 317.

tarsa = tarṣa 'thirst' (?); no change of s into ṣ may show that the word is not truly Aryan. cp. L. torreo. 233.

tārhi = then = IIr. *tazhi; r=z, cp. kārhi and irā. tá > tād, tár. 212.
 tala = plain, surface: Old Slav. tĭlo 'parimentum', Classical Sanskrit l may represent IE. l here. 219.
 talātala = a particular hell; its connection with Gk. *τάραπος* 'a dark abyss' is doubtful. 221.
 tavī = strong $\sqrt{tū}$ - 'grow strong', with the ablaut ū: āvi, cp. tū-tu -mā 'quick, active' with short u cp. táviṣi 'strength.' 96.
 -tavái = dat. inf. (cp. é-tavái) has double accent. 287; M. 81.
 -tavyā = gerundive = tavía; in Pāṇini it changes into -távya; cp. vírya: vírya. 289; M. 81.
 -távya = cp. -tavyā. 289; M. 81.
 táv-yas = stronger, cp. turá. 22.
 taṣ-tá = ppt. $\sqrt{takṣ}$ 'fashion': Lat. textus 'texture'; a (= e) does not disappear, even in low grade, cp. pad-ā, pad-í, pād-: Lat. ped- 77; ṣ = kṣ. 230; M. 47.
 taṣ-ti = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{takṣ}$ 'fashion'; cp. tās-ti. 230.
 tāṣ-tr = fashioner, $\sqrt{takṣ}$; ṣ = kṣ, cp. cās-te. 230; M. 47.
 tās-a-ra = shuttle; sonant ṃ reduced to a even when accented. 7; a = ṃ. cp. tās-a-rá. 8.
 tasiṇā = Pāli form for Ved. tṛṣ-ṇā; cp. taṇhā. 255.
 ta-sthi-má = 1 pl. pf. $\sqrt{sthā}$ 'stand', Gk. *ἐ-σταμεν*; i as low grade of ā. 17.
 ta-sthi-re = 3 pl. pf. $\sqrt{sthā}$, cp. ta-sthi-ma. 17.
 ta-sth-ús = pf. pt. (weak) $\sqrt{sthā}$; the low grade vowel ə disappears before a vowel; cp. ta-sthi-vāms. 83.
 tasmā akṣí = (RV. I. 116. 16) ai is regularly written as ā (with y of āy dropped) before vowels other than ā. M. 67.
 tasmā indrāya = (RV. I. 4. 9); cp. tasmā akṣí. M. 67.
 tasmāt = abl. sg. of tát 'he' (= tāsma-), cp. tásmai = tāsma+e. 102.
 tásmai = dat. sg. of tát 'he' = tāsma + e. 102; M. 12; the final element remains probably because the diphthong was here pronounced

with a slurred accent. M. 15;
 with -ai as final, against -ā in agnā in loc. sg. (106) and cp. sákḥā (= sákḥāi) where final element is dropped, cp. Umb. demu, demo 'to him'. M. 15.
 -tāsmi = 1 sg. fut. act. ending; cp. yaṣ-tāhe where h apparently stands for s. 255.
 tas-yate = 3 sg. ps. $\sqrt{taṃs}$ 'shake'; a = ṃ. 8.
 tahā = cp. táthā. 123.
 tāmś (cā) = acc. pl. masc. of tát; according to metre ā : aa. 49.
 tājāk = precipitously: Gk. *τέρεγος* 'shallow', $\sqrt{tan(i)}$; ā goes to a syllable with nasal. 15.
 tāñ juṣethām = (RV. V. 51. 6) for tán j-; cp. vajriṇ chnathihi. M. 69.
 tāḍa = blow = Germ. stolz 'proud'; cp. taḍit. 170; M. 33.
 tāḍhi = 2 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{takṣ}$ 'hew'; ā = az, before IIr. z and ṣ, when followed by one or more consonants, vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of z or ṣ. 44; M. 10 = *taṣ-dhi for takṣ-dh-; ṣ represents IE. *k̑s*+dh; (when preceded *k̑* the sibilant is dropped); 274; M. 57; for *teḡzdhi; the cerebral is phonetic in z (= ṣ) which after cerebralizing the following dh is dropped, leaving a compensatory lengthening. 175; M. 35; *taṣdhi: Av. tāṣti, tāṣta-. 230.
 tāṇ ḍhaukayati = caus. $\sqrt{ḍhauk}$ 'bring near'; final n becomes ṇ before a cerebral. 331.
 tāñ = acc. pl. of masc. tát = *tāns; only a single consonant can be final; cp. á-bhavan. M. 61.
 tāñū-ra = whirlpool, vortex: tālūr-a, $\sqrt{*tālu}$; n stands for l. 196.
 tāñt sám = tán 8-; before the dental sibilant final n remains, but a transitional t may be inserted; here the t is organic. 332; M. 69.
 tāmali = meaning (?): = tāmbali 'hempen'; seems to go back to *tāmbli: *tāmlī. 183.
 tāmra = darkness, red; of a coppery red colour: written in inscriptions as tāmra; cp. amblaḥ = amlāḥ 183.

tā-yāte = 3 sg. pr. ps. $\sqrt{\text{tan}}$ 'stretch'; of anit roots ā goes back to an only in passive. 15.

tāyāvo yāthā = (RV. I. 50. 2); cp. yāthā. M. 82.

tāy-ú = thief; cp. ste-ná. 90; M. 56; tāy-ú = Av. tāyu- tāya-, Gk. $\tau\eta\tau\acute{o}\mu\alpha\iota$ 'bereave, deprive', Old Slav. tatū 'thief': stená 'thief'; forms with or without sibilant are used indiscriminately, without any regard to the preceding vowel, cp. OIr. ta'd 'thief'. 265.

tāraka = star (in AV.) cp. tār-as. 67.

tār-as = nom. pl. from old nom. sg. *stār (beside stī-bhis), cp. AV. tāraka; later form tārā. 67; cp. pitā with the loss of r, the preceding vowel leaving compensatory IE. lengthening; in a few instances, the, vṛddhi of the nom. sg. spread to other cases, e.g. tār-as. M. 15.

tārā = star, cp. tār-as. 67.

tārksya = name of a mythical being, not trāksya (cp. tuvimrakṣā) with metathesis (rā from ā) before kṣ. 213; M. 43.

tār-s-at = 3 sg. iṣ aor. subj. $\sqrt{tṛ}$ 'cross' = tāri-s-at; -rṣ- = -riṣ- is a hypersanskritism, through the desire for avoiding -riṣ- (in cases where -rṣ- was correct) considered to be as vulgar 60.

tāla = palm-tree; $\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ 'to abound'; Old Slav. talā 'green twig, to be luxuriant' (specially of fruit-trees); Sanskrit t represents IE. tenuis aspirate. 130.

tālūra = cp. tānūra. 196.

tāv ā = (RV. I. 2. 5) au is regularly written as āv before a vowel other than ū before which it appears as ā. M. 67.

tāv indrāgnī = (RV. I. 108. 3); cp. tāv ā. M. 67.

tāṣ-ti = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{takṣ}}$ 'fashion'; on this may be based the ā of tādhi. 44; the vṛddhi corresponding to a which represents the guṇa stage, is ā; it appears in the present sg. of the II class. 80;

ṣ = kṣ. tāṣ-ti: takṣati: *ē. *ē. 230.

ti = in this manner = iti, initial i has disappeared. 60; = ti in Pāli; cp. sādhi ti, amhā ti. 315.

tigi-tā = sharp, $\sqrt{\text{tij}}$; ē is represented both in Avestan and Vedic by i, yet ē had not yet fully received the i sound when the change of guttural into palatal took place; hence g before i. 142; M. 26.

tig-mā = sharp, cp. tikṣ-nā where long ī is on the analogy of desiderative, where ī occurs before kṣ; cp. téj-iyas; Pāli tiggo. 43.

tij = sharpen, j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29; a by-form with an initial sibilant has survived in Greek $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ 'to prick', Lat. instigare 'to instigate', Germ. stechen 'to prick'. 266; M. 56.

tij = leave = tyaj, ya: i samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

ti-ta-u = sieve, $\sqrt{\text{tan}}$, a = ṇ 8; for *ti-tas-u from $\sqrt{\text{tams}}$ 'shake'?; hiatus appears by the loss of s, due to borrowing from an Iranian dialect (where medial s would have become h, which would, then, disappear). 41; M. 13; Bradke derives the word from $\sqrt{\text{tak}}$ 'rush' from an older form *tītaku; Bartholomae, on the other hand, explains au from azu or avu; Fick *tītavu from tva 'to sieve' (Gk. $\tau\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$). 42; Bartholomae assumes u from vu with the loss of v before u, cp. u-vāc-a, u-vās-a, u-vāh-a, u-vāp-a, cp. Gk. $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$ 'I clean'. 262.

ti-tir-vāms = pf. pt. $\sqrt{tṛ}$ 'cross'; ir before v = u in ti-tir-uṣ- from which comes short ir in ti-tir-vāms. 26; the following y or v are no deciding factor for ir and ur, cp. ti-tir-vāms: ju-jūr-vāms. 29.

tittiri = quail; cp. tittiri. 112; doubling of t in onomatopoeic, cp. kukkuṭāḥ, Gk. $\chi\alpha\chi\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\iota$ M. 21.

ti-tr-at = int. pr. pt. $\sqrt{tṛ}$ 'cross': tir-ánt; r in place of ir (in-tr-) is due to the fact that in reduplication the accent falls on the re-

duplicative vowel, leading to the reduction of the second vowel. 96.

tintiḍi = cp. tintilikā with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222.

tintiḍikā = cp. tintilika. 222.

tintilikā = tamarind : tintiḍi. 222.

timira = darkness √tam(i); -im- on the analogy of Classical stimita √styā. 18.

timita = immovable, √tam(i); cp. timira. 18. Kuhn connects it with stimita through the loss of initial sibilant. 265.

timita = wet : stimita 'wet', both with and without sibilant. 265.

tiyā = cp. tyā. 204.

tir-āte = crosses, √tṛ; gradation ṛ = ir. M. 15.

tir-ánt = pr. pt. √tṛ 'cross'; cp. tí-tr-at and tári-tr-at with r in place of ir. 96.

tiraścā = transverse, through; Zubaty holds (following Kuhn and Brugmann) that Vedic ch (and initial Avestan s) represent IE. velar and labio-velar sk, sq, skh, sgh before IE. e- and i- sounds, and Vedic śc is a later innovation; but how to explain Vedic tiraścā and paścā. 156.

tiraśc-é = cp. tiraścy-è with y added after the palatal. 208.

tiraścy-è = transverse; dative sg. : tiraśc-é, occasionally y is added after a palatal. 208; M. 41.

tir-ās = through; ir in ablaut with āri. 22.

tir-yā = prepared from seeds of sesamum (in AV.) beside tilā with an interchange of r and l in the same period. 216; M. 44.

tirvirika = (fertile ?) beside tilvilika. 215.

tilā = sesamum : cp. tiryā. 216; M. 44; il without ir or ur. 30; with accent on the last syllable in the Brāhmanas but tilā ādyudātta in P., this shift of accent is due to analogy. 288; M. 80.

tila = cp. tilā. 288.

tila-piñjī = cp. til-piñja. 60.

tilodana = pulp of mashed tilās = tila + od-; cp. pañcaudana with au. 320.

tilaudana = in KS. for tilod- of Rāmāyaṇa. 320.

til-piñja = a kind of plant; barren sesamum, beside tila-piñjī; the vowel a is elided at the end of the first member in a compound (only in this case). 60; M. 11.

tilvala = a particular vegetable; il without ir or ur beside it. 30.

tilvi-la = fertile, rich; il without ir or ur beside it; beside tilvilāyāte; in the oldest parts of the RV., there are a few nouns which contain l but have no IE. cognate; these may be of foreign origin. 217; M. 44.

tilvilā-yāte = becomes fertile or rich; cp. tilvila. 217; M. 44.

tilvilika = cp. tirvirika. 215.

ti-ṣṭha = 2 sg. ipv. √tiṣṭh √sthā 'stand' from *ti-stē-e- (-o-); Saussure holds that the aspiration of th is due to the low grade vowel e which has disappeared. 81.

tī-ṣṭha-ti = Av. hišta'ti; so long as it was thought that the IE. mother language had no tenuis aspirates, it was customary to derive Indian tenuis aspirates from tenuis and the change was attributed to the neighbouring sounds; in tī-ṣṭha-ti the change of t into ṭh was attributed to the following e sound. 122; *thi-ṣṭha-ti, initial aspiration is lost, in reduplicative syllable. 124; on its analogy middle Indian sthā changes to ṣṭhā = ṭhā. 236; ṣ stands in place of s, cp. Lat. sistit 231; M. 47; for *tī-stha-ti, the sandhi of initial t and th is alike; *stī-ste-ti, L. sistit. M. 70.

tī-ṣṭhā-mi = I stand, cp. Gk. ἵστημι. 17; according to Osthoff such reduplicated forms go back to older *sthī-ṣṭhā-mi through the loss of initial aspiration by dissimilation. 267; M. 55.

tiṣṭhēva = 3 sg. pf. √ṣṭhiv 'spit'; low grade ī alternates with strong grade e (from IE. eṃ eṃ oṃ). 91.

tisṛ-ṇām = of three : prosodical evidence shows that long ṛ is represented by the sign for ṛ. 31; M. 8; beside tisṛ-ṇām. 34.

tisf-ñām = gen. pl. of fem. *tisf*, cp. *tisf-ñām*. 34; s does not change into ś, cp. *tisr-ās*. 232; M. 48.

tisf-bhis = with three, s, though preceded by r, does not become ś on account of the following r. 232; M. 48.

ti-stighi-śan = pr. pt. of the desid. √*stigh* 'ascend'; the gh (for the new palatal h) before i (= e, before which palatalization should not take place) is due to other forms (with gh) of this root; cp. *bhej-iré*, *du-dóhi-tha*, *u-vóci-tha*, *ūciṣe*, etc. 142.

ti-stir-āṇá = pf. pt. √*stī* 'strew'; ir in ablaut with āri : *stári-tave*. 22.

ti-stir-é = 3 pl. pf. √*stī* 'strew'; ir in ablaut with āri : *stári-tave*. 22; s remains unchanged. 232; M. 48.

tisr-as = three. 18; s, preceded by i does not change into ś on account of the following r. 232; M. 48.

tik-śṇá = sharp, √*tij* 'to be sharp' beside *tig-má*; owes its ī to the influence of desideratives which, in several instances, have ī before kṣ, cp. *teksṣṣṭha* 43; M. 11.

tir-a = bank, √*tī* 'cross'; ir in place of short i before a vowel. 27.

tir-ṇá = ppt. √*tī*; ir in ablaut with āri : *tī*. M. 15.

tir-thá = a passage, ford, √*tī*, cp. *tir-a*. 27.

tivrá = sharp, with -vr- in place of -rv- by metathesis. 207.

tuhkhāra = name of a folk, with hkh (*jihvāmūliya*) beside -k(h)kh-. 261.

tu = praise = *stu*, after *dasmát*, through the loss of initial s. 264.

tú = but, cp. *tū*. 312; M. 62.

túgr-īya = a patronymic of Bhujyu with -īya beside -ya. 201.

tugriyāvfdh = delighting in the *Túgrīyas*; with -iy (in SV.) beside -ya. 201.

túgrya = cp. *túgr-īya*. 201.

tuṅga = high, cp. *tuñj-á*. 149.

túc = issue, offspring: *tok-á*, cp. *tujáye* with j for the older c. 117.

tuccha = empty: *tucchyá* (Ved.); the semi-vowel y seems to be lost at the end of the medial consonant group. 271.

tucchyá = empty (Classical Sanskrit *tuccha*): Av. *tusen* 'they were empty'; the representation, in cognate languages, of the Sanskrit ch by sounds corresponding to ś shows, that the ch is allied to ś and not to c. 155; cp. *tuccha*. 271.

túj = issue, *túc*: *tok-á*; *tujáye* 'for begetting children'; in a few instances media stands for the older tenuis. 117; M. 22.

tuj = to strike, beat; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29; a by-form with an initial sibilant has survived in Swed. *stuka* 'to overcome', OHG. *stoc*, Lith. *túzgiu* 266; M. 56.

tuj-áy-e = to procreate, dat. inf. from *tuj-i*: *tok-á*, cp. *túj*. 117; M. 30; nouns formed without suffix, including infinitives and gerunds have the palatal of the corresponding verb. 151.

tuñj-á = assault: Classical Skt. *tuṅga* 'high'; before the suffix -a, the final of the root is mostly guttural, because the -a, in nearly all the cases of the noun, represents IE. ō; but the rule in the RV. is that the guttural appears before both the accented á and unaccented -a, but the palatal before accented -á only; this is because some cases in oxytones had IE. ē, others ō; hence in some words the palatal was normalized throughout, in others the guttural. 149; action noun with a palatal (generally agent noun has a palatal and action noun a guttural) on account of it being oxytone. 150.

***tuṇha** = cp. *tuhina*, *tuṣāra*, **tuṣṇa*, cp. Pāli *suṇhā* = *snuṣā*. 255.

tud = to urge: *tód* with *guṇa*, which goes back to IE. au (cp. Goth. *stautan*, Old Germ. *stoz-an*, Mod. G. *stoss-end*) and not to IE. eu or ou. 63; *tud*, Lat. *tundo* 'to beat, pound', Goth. *thut-haurjan*, Germ. *stoss-en*; a by-form with

initial sibilant has survived in Germ. stoss-en. 266; the initial s is original and has been dropped in Vedic L. studeō, Goth. stautan. M. 56.

tudán = pr. pt. √tud; for *tudánts; cp. tán; L. tundō. M. 61.

túna = stem for tána; a: u. 21.

tup = cp. √tuph. 122.

tuph = to injure, beside √tup with tenuis. 122.

tú-bhyam = dat. sg. of yuśmad (tú) cp. tv-ám where u (of tú) changes to v (and not to uv). 199; cp. túbhya where the final m has disappeared. 333; M. 68.

túbhya = cp. túbhya; on its analogy, the final m is dropped in some cases, and the vowels then contract; cp. rāṣṭréhá. 333; cp. durgáhaitát. M. 68.

tu-rá = strong, beside táv-yas; ur: u; cp. tím-ra 'stout'. 22.

tur-āṇa = quick; cp. tur-āṇā 'speeding', √tvar(i) or √tī? 70.

turaṇ-yāti = is quick; cp. tur-āṇā 70.

turā-śāt = overcoming quickly, √sah; cerebral ś by assimilation with the final cerebral ṭ. 224; M. 45.

turāśāt chuśmí = (RV. V. 40. 4) for -ṭ ś-; quelling the strong, vehement; initial ś changes to ch after the final ṭ. 329; M. 73.

turāśāl áyuktasya; in the later Saṃhitās l is also found for ḍ between vowels, when it is the final of a word. 222; M. 45.

turāśāl abhíbhūty-ojāḥ = quickly conquering, of surpassing vigour; in the Śākala and Bāskala recension of the RV. ḷ appears as a substitute for ḍ, also in saṃdhi when final before an initial vowel. 255; M. 53.

turípa = seminal fluid; with ur. 24.

tur-í = shuttle: ī changed into ur even when followed by i; before -i we should expect ir, cp. gir-í. 29.

tur-í-ya = fourth, (beside the later tur-ya: Av. tūryo- from *ktur-í-yo): catvār: catur with the loss of ā as in s-ánti: ás-ti which correspond, in ablaut, to dviṣ-

dvēṣ. 76; M. 17; cp. tur-ya. 199; from *ktur- the low grade form of catúr; when a group of consonants is initial, the first element is frequently lost, because the Vedic language did not tolerate initial conjunct consonants. 263; M. 55.

turuṣka = name of a folk: Gk. τοῦρχοι; according to Weber s is a substitute for the original kh. 136.

turphári = striking quickly; not from √trph 'injure'. 23; with ur: ṛ. 24; short ur before ph is unexplained. 26.

turpháritu = striking; cp. turphári and turípa. 24; cp. turphári. 26.

turya = fourth, beside tur-í-ya, with an interchange between -ya and íya. 199; cp. tur-í-ya. 263.

turya-vāt = four-year old bull; cp. paṣṭhavāt with a dental t in place of the cerebral ṭ. 180.

turv = to overcome, beside √tūrv, obscure is the cause of the short ur before v which is not = u. 26.

tul-ayati = weighs: Gk. τάλαντον 'weighing machine', Lat. tollo 'to lift, raise'; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30.

tul-ā = balance, weighing machine; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; Gk. τάλαντον 'a balance'; in later Saṃhitās the l represents IE. l. cp. OHG. dolen 'carry' 218; M. 44.

tuli = pencil, tūla 'fly-brush'; ū: u. 98.

tulya = similar; cp. τάλās, tul-ā. 30.

tuvá = cp. tvá. 204.

tuvák = nom. sg. of tuvác = tvác. 202.

tuvám = nom. sg. of tu-, = tvám; cp. payirupāsati *pariyup-. 204.

tuvi-kūr-mí = powerful in working (moving); beside cūr-ti in Classical Sanskrit, √car(i), ūr in ablaut with āri; cp. cāri-tave. 24; not from √kr 'make'. 25; this is the only form with a guttural (instead of the prevailing palatal), cp. cīr-ṇa, cīr-tvā, etc. 141; with the original guttural retained only here. 152.

tūvi-gr-á = much-devouring; $\sqrt{g\tilde{r}}$ with its \tilde{r} shortened, because r goes back to \tilde{r} and not to \tilde{r} . 94; secondary shortening of \tilde{r} into M . 20; r for ir from r . 95.

tūvi-gr-í = much-devouring; cp. **tūvi-gr-á**. 94; M . 20.

tūvi-bādhá = killing many. cp. **tūvi-maghá**. M . 75.

tūvi-mrakṣá = injuring greatly; either from \sqrt{mrj} 'wipe' or $\sqrt{mrś}$ 'touch'; through metathesis of \tilde{ar} before $kṣ$. 213; M . 43.

tūvi-maghá = very rich, for interchange of lengthening cp. **sanā-jūr**. M . 75.

tūvi-ráva = roaring mightily; cp. **tūvi-rá-vān**. 279; M . 58.

***tūvi-ráva-vān** = cp. **tūvi-rá-vān**. 279; M . 58.

tūvi-rá-vān = roaring mightily, with medial va dropped by haplology. 279.

tuś = to drop; Hopkins connects it with $\sqrt{stū}$ in **stoká** 'drop'; the etymology is uncertain. 265.

tūṣa = husk : **tūṣa** 'tip', \tilde{u} : u . 97.

tuṣāra = cold, mist; cp. **tuhina** with which it seems connected. 255.

***tusiṇa** = cp. **tuhina** and **tuṣāra**. 255.

tu-ṣṭuv-ūr = 3 pl. pf. \sqrt{stu} 'praise'; as a rule v is lost before \tilde{ur} (derived from r); **tu-ṣṭuv-ūr** is one of the exceptions. 262; M . 55.

tu-ṣṭū-ṣati = desid. \sqrt{stu} 'praise'; the first s changes into $ṣ$ because the first syllable (**tu**) contains no sibilant; for the reverse, cp. **si-sik-ṣati**. 233.

***tuṣṇa** = cp. **tuhina** and **tuṣāra**. 255.

tū-stūri-ṣati = desid. of $\sqrt{stṛ}$ 'to strew'; $riṣ$ is a Prakritism. 57.

tū-stūri-ṣati = desid. of $\sqrt{stṛ}$ 'spread'; reading with i is due to svarabhakti (Prakritic). 56.

tuhina = cold, snow; connected with Classical **tuṣāra** 'cold, mist' and stands also for ***tuṣṇa** and is, to a certain extent, contaminated by **Mid. Ind. *tuṣiṇa** and ***tuṇha**; cp. **Pāli tanhā** and **tasinā** : **Ved. tīṣṇā** 'thirst'. 255.

tū = emphasizing particle, metrically lengthened when followed by a short syllable; otherwise **tú**. 312; M . 62.

tūṇa = quiver; cerebral η points to \tilde{r} or r in place of the \tilde{u} . 22; for η cp. **tūṇī**. 193.

tūṇava = flute : **Gk. τοπέιν** 'to perforate'; cerebral η is due to the originally preceding r . 193.

tūṇī = quiver : **Gk. τελαμών** 'sword-belt', Old Slav. **túlū** 'quiver'; origin of the cerebral η is obscure, because the parallel Old Slavic has the original u in the first syllable (hence $ur = \tilde{r}$). 193; Bartholomae explains η like that of **amṇáh**. 195.

tū-tu-má = strong : **tū-yam**, $\sqrt{tū}$ 'to be strong'; u short because of the accent generally lying on the reduplicative syllable, thus causing (secondary) shortening of the vowel of the second syllable. 96; M . 21.

tū-to-t = 3 sg. ppf. $\sqrt{tav(i)}$: **tū** with the disappearance of the neutral vowel $\emptyset = i\tilde{t}$. 83.

tū-to-s = cp. **tū-to-t**. 83.

tū-yam = strong : **tū-tu-má** with its \tilde{u} shortened, due to the shift of accent. 96; M . 21.

tūrṇāsa = a waterfall; \tilde{ur} without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; only \tilde{ur} appears ($= \tilde{r}$) and not ir . 28.

tūrṇi = quick; later **tūrṇa**; cp. **tūrtá**, **tvárate**. 25.

tūrtá = quick, $\sqrt{tvar(i)}$ for ***tvūr-tá** : **Av. thwāša** from ***thvarta**; \tilde{ur} in ablaut with \tilde{ari} . 25; $\tilde{ur} (= \tilde{r})$ in Vedic but ar in Avestan 28; cp. **Av. thwāšem** from ***thwartám** **IIr. *thvītám**; loss of v before \tilde{ur} also occurs after an initial consonant. 262; M . 55.

tūrpḥarītu = striker, not from \sqrt{trph} . 23.

tūrv = overcome, cp. \sqrt{turv} . 26; **tūrv** : **Av. taurv**. 28.

tūla = fly-brush : **tulī** 'pencil'; \tilde{u} : u . 98.

tūlikā = pencil : **tulī**; \tilde{u} : u . 98.

tūlī = pencil : **tulī**. 98.

tūṣa = tip, point : túṣa 'husk'; ū : u. 97.

tūṣṇīm = silent, √tuṣ 'be quiet'; reason for long ū is obscure. 44; M. 11.

tūha = passage, ford, Pkt. tūha = tīrtha; from Sanskrit tīrtha we should expect tittha; Pkt. tūha presumes *tīrtha (ṛ changing into long ū). 27.

-tr = for the confusion of -tar (from -tr in voc.) and -tar from -tas, cp. pracetā rājan. 338; M. 70.

tr̥ = star, later tārā : str̥ Av. star; Gk. ἀστὴρ; Germ. Stern; forms with or without the initial sibilant are used without regard to the preceding vowel. 265; M. 56.

tr̥cā = a strophe of three verses, from *tr̥cā : Classical try-ṛcā, ŚB. trica; y as the last element of an initial consonant group disappears. 268; for *tri-ṛcā; according to Bloomfield with ri, the final syllable of the first member being dropped by haplology. 279.

tr̥dhā = ppt. of √tr̥h 'crush' = *tr̥zdhā; in RV. short r̥ represents long ṛ. 31; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= ṣh) when before t it is replaced by a cerebral. 247; M. 51; = tr̥zdhā; z etymologically representing Ilr. ž (Ved. h) disappears after cerebralizing the following dental and lengthening the preceding vowel. 275; M. 58.

tr̥dhvā = gd. of √tr̥h 'crush', cp. tr̥dhā. 247; 275; M. 58.

tr̥ṇa = grass, cp. bhū-str̥ṇa, where the sibilant is preserved after a final vowel in a compound. 264.

tr̥ṇēdhi = 3 sg. pr. √tr̥h 'crush'; e = z before ḡh. 37; according to Bartholomae is formed on the analogy of *runēdhi older form for runad-dhi (√rudh obstruct). 39.

tr̥ṇēdhu = 2 sg. ipv. of √tr̥h, cp. tr̥ṇēdhi. 37; h represents the old palatal aspirate ṣh; ḡh = h + t-. 247; eḡh = azḡh. 275; M. 58.

tr̥ṇeh-mi = 1 sg. pr. √tr̥h from tr̥ṇah-mi; e on the analogy of tr̥ṇēdhi. 38.

-tr̥ṇ-ṇa = ppt. √tr̥d 'split'; ṇ due to the preceding r̥; cp. however yājuḥ ṣkannām. 188; M. 38.

tr̥-tī-ya = third; r̥ = ri (tri); Germ. drei, but cp. Lat. ter-tius with er in the stem-syllable. 33.

tr̥d = split, cp. tadīt with ḡ due to the originally preceding r̥. 168.

tr̥p = cp. √tr̥ph with tenuis aspirate for the tenuis. 122; cp. a-trap-syat beside a-tarp-syat through metathesis. 213.

tr̥p-nó-ti = 3 sg. pr. of √tr̥p 'be satisfied', beside tr̥p-nó-ti. 188; M. 38.

tr̥p-nó-ti = the n is not cerebralized, though it is preceded by r̥, owing to the immediately preceding p. 188.

tr̥p-rá = (L. trepidus) uneasy, tr̥p-á-la 'joyous': trapā; ra : r̥ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71.

tr̥ph = to satisfy; beside √tr̥p. cp. tál-pa 'couch' √tr̥p- 122.

tr̥l̥há = tr̥ḡhá 'crushed'; r̥ = ṛ in the RV. M. 8.

tr̥ṣṇā = thirst, cp. tanhā, tasiṇā and tuhina : tuṣāra. 255.

tr̥h = crush; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= ṣh) when either as a final or before t, it is replaced by a cerebral, cp. tr̥ḡhá. 247; BR. connect it with Āpas-tamba str̥h-ant 'injuring', the connection is not certain. 265; cp. tr̥ḡhá tr̥ḡdhvā with r̥ḡh = r̥zḡh; cp. tr̥mhatī 'piercing.' 275.

tr̥h-átī = crushes, cp. tr̥ḡhá. M. 51.

tr̥ = cross, ir in ablaut with āri. 22; both ir and ur appear : tir-átī : tar-tūr-yānte. 28, 29.

tr̥ṇ imān = (tr̥ṇ?) a final n is treated as medial and cerebralized after r̥ in the same word. 39.

té = nom. pl. of tá 'he': Gk. τοί; e : oi. 37.

te = to you, dat. gen. sg. of ta 'of or to thee': Av. te, Gk. τοι, IE. ai, oi, ei = Av. ae but when final = e 37; invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.

te aham = cp. Pāli ty ā ham. 293.

té āyáve = cp. té vāyáve with -ev ā- for -e ā-. 323.

tvañ-maya = made of skin; from tvac; ñ for k before m by saṁdhi. 186.

tvác = skin: Gk. *σάχος* 'shield'; in the a ablaut series here a = a (and not = IE. e, o). 78; cp. tvañ-maya. 186.

tvác-am (+ásiknīm) = darkness; cp. ā-túc. 70.

-tvacas = skin; cp. tvác. 78.

tvacas-yà = pertaining to tvác; cp. tvác. 78.

tvát-pitāras = having thee as father, beside pitār-as; long vowel may be due to vowel-gradation. 13; M. 10; 75.

tv-ám = thou: tú-bhyam; u changes into v (not uv). 199; in the first maṇḍala of the RV., at the beginning of a verse 93 times tuvám, 8 times tvám; after short vowels only tvám (13 times), after a long vowel 13 times tuvám, 3 times tvám. 204; M. 41.

***tvartám** = cp. Av. thwāšəm (cp. Ved. tūrtá- Īr. tvīrtám). 262.

***tvarṣṭr** = cp. tváṣṭr. 230.

tvaṣṭi = tvaṣṭri, cp. rāṣṭrānām and úṣṭrānām where r was not pronounced. 167.

tváṣṭimatī = accompanied by tvaṣṭri; r was dropped after -ṣṭ-, cp. tvaṣṭi. 167; M. 33.

tváṣṭumantah = having a carpenter; (nom. pl.) = tváṣṭmantaḥ; u for ṛ a vulgarism. 21; cp. tváṣṭumatī. 167.

tváṣṭr = fashioner, creator; r is consonantal and not syllabic. 202; M. 40; ṣṭ stands for -kt- = IE. g(s)t, if the word be connected with tvákṣ-as, tvakṣ-ānā, tvákṣ-iyas: Av. thwakhšaphā, thwakhšīšta-; but tváṣṭr = *tvarṣṭr: Av. thwares- 'to cut'. 230; M. 47; cp. Av. thwares- 'cut' thwaršta- 'created', the semi-vowel r seems to have been lost before ṣ which is followed by another r. 270; M. 56.

tváṣṭrmantah = cp. tváṣṭumantah. 21; in the conjunct -ṣṭr- the r sound seems not to have been pronounced, cp. úṣṭra. 166; M. 33.

tváṣṭrā = instr. sg. of tváṣṭr 'creator'; cp. tváṣṭr. M. 56.

tvā = acc. sg. 'thee', invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.

tvāgne = tvā ag-; contraction. M. 63.

t-vāvā = now, indeed, = tu vāvā, u disappears before v. 59.

-tvī = gd.; ablaut of ī = ā; cp. -tvā. 20.

tvīz iti = the protracted vowel remains unchanged before the following vowel. 299.

-tvīnam = cp. -tvī. 20.

tvīrtám = cp. tūrtá and Av. thwāšəm. 262.

tvé = in thee, loc. sg. of tvá; before vowels tvé(y), ur- IE. tváiy. 199; locative -e remains unchanged. 325; under its influence the other pronominal forms asmé 'us' and yusmé 'you' are also always treated as prapñya by the Saṁhitā as well as the Pada. 326; M. 66.

tvé(y) = cp. tvé and máy-i. 325.

tveṣá-nṛmṇa = of brilliant power; tvois-ós Gk. *σεῖω* initial n is not cerebralized. M. 75.

t-vai = now, indeed, = tu vai, u disappears before v. 59.

tsaru = cp. saru, where the first element of the initial consonant group has been lost. 263.

thaithai = imitation of a musical sound; initial aspiration is lost in a syllable, when the immediately following syllable begins with an aspirate; this does not apply to onomatopoetic words. 124.

thak-ana = covering, (Pāli) = sthag 'to cover' (Sanskrit); in Pāli the medial g is assimilated to the foregoing th. 276.

thaketi = covers (Pāli) = Skt. √sthag 'cover', cp. thakana. 276.

***thagai** = cp. dhakai and √sthag 'to cover', Gk. *στέγω*, 'I cover', L. tego O Ir. teg 'house.' 277.

thā = stand = sthā, after ud, the initial s of √sthā is lost. 264.

thira = fixed (Pāli) = sthira, unlike Pāli thāti, atthā, thānam. 236.

thūthū = the sound produced in repeatedly spitting; for the pre-

servation of the initial th, cp. thai-thai. 124.

damś = bite: *daś-āti* a = m 8; cp. *damṣṭrikā*, *dāḍhikā*. 166.

damś-ati = bites: Pāli *ḍasati* (with cerebralization of d). cp. *sám* *pinák*, which may be a like formation. [Gk. *δάκνω* 'I bite']. 187.

dāmṣṭra = tooth, jaw; in the conjunct *-ṣṭr-* the r seems not to have been pronounced, cp. *uṣṭra*. 166; M. 33.

damṣṭrikā = cp. *dāḍhikā* with a simple *ḍh* for *ṣṭr* due to Prakritic influence. 166.

***dám-s** = cp. *dán*. M. 60.

daka = water, for *udaká*; u *wed-, *ud- (cp. hitt. *wetēnaš*, *wetnaš* = *vanáh*) disappears, as in Prakrit, where the final u melts into the following vowel and thus disappears. 60.

***dakru** = cp. *ásru*. 263; M. 55.

dák-ṣ-at = burning, aor. pt. $\sqrt{\text{dah}}$ 'burn'; the final aspiration is lost, also the initial. 126; M. 23.

dak-ṣi = 2 sg. pres. indic. $\sqrt{\text{dah}}$ 'burn'; cp. *dák-ṣ-at*. 126; M. 23; expected **dhakṣi* **dagzhi* from **dhagzhi*. 239.

dakṣáyya = to be satisfied or pleased; yy is not to be read as yiy. M. 40.

dákṣiṇa = right, *kṣ* = *ś* + *s* and not *k* + *s*, cp. Av. *dašina*. 134; M. 25; *dákṣiṇa*: Gk. *δεξιός* 'on the right'; Ved. *kṣ* = Gk. *ξ*. 240.

Dakṣiṇāpatha = Deccan: Gk. *Δαξιναπάθος*; Vedic a = Gk. *a*. 3.

dakṣiṇāhi = southerly: cp. Gk. *-οθι*, with regular h for dh; cp. *uttaráhi*. 253.

dák-ṣu = flaming; cp. *dákṣat*. 126; M. 23.

dakṣús = flaming, cp. *dákṣu*. 126; M. 23.

dagārgala = tracing wells; for *udakārgala*, cp. *daka* = *udaka*. *60.

***dagzhi** = cp. *dakṣi*. 239.

dag-dhá = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{dah}}$ 'burn' = *dah* + *tá*; $\sqrt{\text{dah}}$ = **dhagh*; final aspiration is not lost before the following aspirate if that belongs to a suffix or a member in a compound; loss of the final aspiration does

take place (though not strictly speaking so, because here it is transferred to the following t) in *dag-dhá* where the following dh belongs to the suffix. 128; cp. *dāgh-a* where h, the new palatal, interchanges with the guttural. 139; cp. Pāli *daḍḍha*, cp. *pinák* where ṇ may be of like development. 187; gh is palatalized into h; cp. *dáh-ati*. 245; M. 50; cp. *liḍhá*; in $\sqrt{\text{dah}}$ h represents Iir. *zh*, i.e. the palatalization of gh, while h of $\sqrt{\text{lih}}$ is = Iir. *zh*, the old palatal. 272.

dag-dhṛ = burner; gh is palatalized into h, cp. $\sqrt{\text{dah}}$. 245; cp. *dag-dhá*. 128; in this consonant group the second (-ta) was originally tenuis and the first aspirate media (gh). 131; M. 24.

dagh = reach; probably d = older dh. 126; M. 23.

dágh-at = 3 sg. root aor. subj. $\sqrt{\text{dagh}}$; cp. *sagh-at*, *śak-as*. 148; guttural, which is rare at the end of a root, appears here. M. 29.

-dāgh-as = reaching; abl. gen. inf. $\sqrt{\text{dagh}}$; nouns formed without suffix, including infinitives and gerunds have the palatal of the corresponding verb, the guttural, however, is phonetic, where the verb shows a guttural only. 151.

daghi-ṣyante = 3. pl. fut. $\sqrt{\text{dagh}}$ 'reach'; the gh before i (= e which does not cause palatalization) is due to other forms having gh; cp. *ti-stigh-i-ṣ-an*. 142.

-dāghos = reaching; abl. gen. inf. $\sqrt{\text{dagh}}$, cp. *dāgh-as*. 151.

dagh-nu = pres. of $\sqrt{\text{dagh}}$; on its analogy is formed *dāgh-at*. 148; with a phonetic guttural before n. 153; M. 30.

dagh-yās = 2 sg. root aor. prec. $\sqrt{\text{dagh}}$; gh (instead of the new palatal h) before y is due to the frequency of guttural forms from $\sqrt{\text{dagh}}$. 142; M. 27.

dañkṣṇú = biting; *Sarvasammata-sikṣā* prescribes *anusvāra* for ñ before *kṣṇ*. 259.

daṇḍá = staff, stick: Gk. *δένδρον* 'tree'; cerebral = dental + r. 171;

cerebral for a dental + r, but such a change seems not to be in accordance with the phonetic laws of either Vedic (cp. dṛdh-rá) or Prakrit. M. 33; ṇ appears before ḍ. M. 38.

dat = cp. ádat. 277.

dad = give, reduplicated √dā = dadā; the low grade vowel ə disappears in weak forms. 83.

dad-á = 2 pl. pf. √dā 'give'; in roots in -ā, the low grade vowel ə disappears before personal endings beginning with a vowel. 81; M. 18.

dad-átur = 3 du. pf. √dā 'give'; cp. dad-á. 81; M. 18.

dad-áthur = 2 du. pf. √dā; cp. dad-á. 81; M. 18.

da-dárs-a = 1, 3 sg. pf. √dṛś 'see'; a : ā, a before conjunct consonants, ā before simple consonants, cp. ja-jān-a. 13; ar original ṛ secondary, cp. pa-práčch-a : pṛṣ-tá. 62; da-dárs-a : da-dṛśi-vá; the interchange of guṇa and simple vowel is generally accompanied by a shift of accent; guṇa appears in the syllable bearing accent, but is replaced by the simple vowel when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 64.

da-dárs-i-tha = 2 sg. pf. √dṛś, cp. da-dárs-a. 64.

da-das-vān = having destroyed, pf. pt. √dam; a = ṛ. 8.

dā-dā-ti = 3 sg. pr. √dā 'give' (: Gk. δίδωσι) : a-di-thās (= Gk. ἐδόθη); the vowel ā is not always the long grade vowel; in a number of roots it represents the guṇa grade, the low grade of this ā is i through IE. ə. 81; cp. da-d- with the loss of the low grade vowel ə. 83.

da-dā-tha = 2 sg. pf. √dā 'give': Av. dadā-thā; Gk. -θα in *φοῖσα* ἦσα; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; cp. vét-tha: Av. voistā, where Vedic tenuis aspirate is represented by tenuis after s; in other situations Vedic th corresponds to Avestan th. 121.

dā-dā-mi = I give, accent on the reduplicative. 96.

dad-úr = 3 pl. pf. √dā 'give'; low grade vowel ə has disappeared before u. 81; M. 18.

da-dṛś-á = 2 pl. pf. √dṛś 'see'; cp. da-dárs-a. 64.

da-dṛś-átur = 3 du. pf. √dṛś, cp. da-dárs-a. 64.

da-dṛś-i-má = 1 pl. pf. √dṛś: da-dárs-a. 64.

da-dṛś-i-vá = 1 du. pf. √dṛś. 64.

da-dṛś-úr = 3 pl. pf. √dṛś. 64.

da-d-é = 1 sg. pf. √dā; cp. da-d-úr. 81; M. 18.

da-d-áu = 1, 3 sg. pf. √dā; au remains constant, cp. aktáu. 107.

da-d-dhí = 2 sg. ipv. √dā; beside de-hí formed on the analogy of dadh-. 177.

dadvān vā = (RV. X. 132. 3) dadvān vā; before y, r, v, h final n remains unchanged, but -ān, -in, -ūn sometimes become -ām, -imr, -ūmr. 332; M. 69.

da-dh = place, reduplicated √dhā; for the loss of the low grade vowel ə, cp. dad-úr. 83; cp. dhe-hí where e = az (with the loss of the sibilant). 274.

dadhanvān yāḥ = cp. dadhanvā y-. 332; M. 69.

dadhanvā yāḥ = (VS. XIX. 2) for dadhanvān y- in RV., IX. 107. 1 is irregular. 332; M. 69.

dā-dhā-ti = places (: Gk. τίσσει) : dhi-tá (= Gk. Σερός) cp. dá-dā-ti. 81; M. 18; cp. da-dh with the loss of the low grade vowel ə. 83; *dhā-dhā-ti, with the loss of the initial aspiration. 124; M. 23.

dádhdhāne 3 = nom. du. fem. neut. of dádhdhānā; the protraction of e. o is (1) āji, āzu; (2) e3, o3; cp. āgnāji. 298.

dadhikrá = horse, √kram(i); ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. 15.

dadhikrávan = horse, cp. dadhikrá. 15.

da-dhi-ré = 3 pl. pf. √dhā; i = ə. 22; for da-dh-ré. 23; i, low grade of ā. 29.

dadhfk = firmly, the relation of k to dadhṛśá- 'brave', dadhṛś-vāni 'bold' is uncertain; dadhfk is the

nom. sg. of dadhrṣ-, cp. also dhṛṣ-
nú; dadhrṣ is from √dhṛ according
to some. 137; M. 25.
dadhrṣá = brave, gallant, cp.
dadhrṣ. 137; M. 25.
dadhrṣ-vāṇi = brave, bold; cp.
dadhrṣ. 137; M. 25.
da-dh-e = 3 sg. pf. √dhā 'place';
cp. á dadhā iti where a (= e) is
lengthened. 323.
da-dh-ré = 3 pl. pf. √dhṛ 'hold',
cp. da-dh-i-ré. 23.
da-dh-mási = 1 pl. pr. √dhā; the
low grade vowel ə has dis-
appeared. M. 18.
dán = tooth, IE. *dántis; according
to some from ur- IE. *adantasa;
every consonant with a = e, o,
unaccented, has disappeared. 77.
dán = of the house = *dám-s
(denied by Pischel M. 37); cp.
pátir dán. 196; M. 37; from
*dán-s, IE. *dém-s; the reduction
of the old nasals to anusvāra is
not thoroughly Indo-Iranian; it
took place later (in India) after
short vowels (IE. ns became ṃs
after a in India, and not in the
Indo-Iranian period) for it does
not appear in dán, á-han (= á-han-
s) though s was not dropped after
an in the Indo-Iranian period, but
was dropped early in India before
ns became -ṃs. 258; radical m,
when final, appears as n owing to
the influence of the dental. M. 60.
d-ánt (a) = tooth, pr. pf. √ad 'eat',
with the loss of a like s-ánti: ás-
ti. 76; M. 17. d-ánt : οδοός 'a
tooth', but Lat. dens 'a tooth';
Goth. tunthus, Germ. Zahn; cp.
chid : Goth. skaidan (i = ai). 79.
***dáns** = cp. dán, where -ns does not
become -ṃs. 258.
dabh = injure : Arm. davel; d stands
for dh, the aspiration is lost
because it is followed by another
aspiration. 125; M. 23.
dabh-nó-ti = injures; IE. *dhebh-
néu-ti; a is not = ṃ. 7.
dabh-rá = small; cp. dah-rá, where
h is due to the analogy of dahara.
253.
dám = house, cp. dán and pátir
dán. 196. cp. amá 'at house';

according to Zubaty d is a prefix
in dám and the word is connected
with amá; cp. áśru : Gk. δάκρυ.
263; cp. ádam. 277.
dámām = gen. pl. of dám 'house';
cp. pátir dán. 196.
dám (i) = restrain; in forms with
ā, which goes back to a syllable
with nasal, a nasal is added in
post-Vedic Sanskrit. 15.
dám-pati = master of the house;
cp. jam-pati and jás-pati. 163;
Gk. δεσπότης 'a master' from
*dams-p-; s has disappeared
between m and p. 269.
dámpatīva = dámpatī + iva; an
exception to the rule which pre-
scribes unchangeability of the
dual -i. 321; M. 65.
***dams-p-** = cp. dámpatī. 269.
dámabh-ana = injuring; based on
skámbh-ana and not a = ṃ (of
dabh-nó-ti). 7.
dambholi = Indra's thunderbolt;
cp. jambhāri with j in place of d.
163.
dáy-ati = 3 sg. pr. √dā 'divide',
cp. avadigye. 135.
day = √dī, fly. 172.
dár-īman = piercing, √dṛ, cp. a-dar-
dṛ-tam. 23.
dárt = for *dár-s 2 sg. root aor.
√dṛ. 180; suffixal -t, when it
follows r belonging to the root, is
allowed to remain at the pause
(only in this case) used also for
á-daḥ = *á-dar = *á-dar-s. 304;
M. 61.
-dar-tavya = worthy of respect;
with ar for ur, cp. ā-dur-i; for ṛ
-dṛ-tya; ablaut ar : ur : ṛ. 23.
dar-dar = 2, 3 sg. imp. of int. √dṛ
'pierce' for *dar-dar-t and *dar-
dar-s with final t and s dropped;
cp. however, dar-t an isolated
case. 304. \

dar-dir-a = piercer, cp. dar-dir-at.
23.
dar-dir-at = 3 sg. pr. subj. of int.
dṛ 'pierce'; with ar and ir; cp.
a-dar-dṛ-tam (ṛ) and dár-īman
(ar). 23.
(á) dar-dir-ur = 3 pl. ipf. of int.
√dṛ 'pierce', cp. dar-dir-at. 23.

dar-dur-a = frog, onomatopoeic. 24.

dār-dhar-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. int. $\sqrt{dhṛ}$ 'support'; *dhār-dh-, initial aspiration is lost, in the reduplicative syllable. 124.

dārś-atā = worthy to be seen = quadri-syllabic, the metre of the RV. shows that an additional syllable is required in words in which r either precedes or follows another consonant. 55; M. 13.

dār-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. $\sqrt{dṛ}$ 'pierce': cp. adar-dṛ-tam. 23.

dar-siṣṭa = 3 sg. root aor. opt. $\sqrt{dṛ}$: a-dar-dṛ-tam. 23.

darh = cp. $\sqrt{dṛh}$ 'be firm': drah-yānt. 213.

dala = part, $\sqrt{dṛ}$ 'pierce': Lith. dalis 'part'; Classical Sanskrit l represents here IE. l. 219.

dal-ati = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{dṛ}$, 'split', cp. dal-a. 219.

dali-ta = ppt. \sqrt{dal} = dar $\sqrt{dṛ}$, cp. dal-a. 219.

davi-dhv-át = int. pr. pt. of $\sqrt{dhū}$ 'shake'; v is pronounced as a monosyllable after a short vowel. 201; M. 41; with v for uv in Classical Sanskrit. 204.

davi-śāṇi = 1 sg. iṣ aor. subj. $\sqrt{dīv}$ 'play'; before consonants we should have ayū- (dayū $\sqrt{dīv}$) from IE. eṃ from older eṃ; but instead we have here the ablaut iv: avi; \sqrt{du} ? 91.

dav-iṣṭhá = farthest, super. of dūrā. 86; from dvā; the guṇa ablaut in dūrā: dāv-iyas + dav-iṣṭhá is not original. 84.

dāv-iyas = farther; comp. of dūrā; cp. dav-iṣṭhá. 84; cp. dūrā. 86.

dāśa = ten, *dékm, a = m. 9; = dékm according to Fick; ṇ = á, cp. Goth. tai-hun. 12; m reduced to a when final. 12; a = a + nasal, cp. Lat. decem. M. 7.

daśāṅgulā = length of ten fingers; in RV. aṅguli (with l) occurs only in the tenth book. 215; beside sv-aṅguri with r. M. 43.

dāśoṇi = having ten aids; name of a person; cp. oṇi, ūṇi and kṣoṇi

with n. 191; = dāśa + oṇi with elision of a before o. 320; M. 64. **dāśoṇya** = name of a person; with n, cp. dāśoṇi. 191.

daṣ-ṭa = ppt. $\sqrt{damś}$ 'bite'; Pkt. ḍakka 'bitten'. 187; similarly nakka(yati) is formed from *naṣṭa. 189.

das = cp. ādas. 277.

das-mā = wondrous; $\sqrt{damś}$ 'to be wonderful', a = m. 8; M. 7.

das-mánt = wonderful, cp. das-mā, das-rā 'wonderful'. 8.

dasmāt = abl. sg. of das-mā; preceded by the final t of the word \sqrt{stu} loses its initial s, cp. -tu = stu. 264.

dās-mya = wonderful, cp. das-mā, das-rā. 8.

dasyu-sāt = in possession of the dasyus; suffixal s does not become ś although it is preceded by u. 232.

dāsyūrñr yónau = (RV. I. 63. 4) dāsyūn y-; cp. dadvām vā. 332; M. 69.

das-rā = handsome, $\sqrt{damś}$, cp. das-mā. 8.

dah = burn; Goth. dags, 'day', Gk. τέχρα 'ash'; d = dh, initial aspiration is lost because it is followed by h. 125; M. 23; cp. dak-ṣi, dākṣat-, dākṣu- and daksús which appear in the Pada text with dh, doubtless because from the time of the Brāhmaṇas this initial aspiration had become the rule M. 23; ḥ represents the palatalization (= zh) of gh when, in cognate forms, gh is found before sounds other than s; cp. dag-dhṛ, dag-dhá, cp. Av. dažaiti 'burns', Gk. τέφρα 'ashes'. 245; M. 50; with h representing original guttural (= zh); on its analogy \sqrt{dih} 'besmear' shows some forms which presume h to be representing the original guttural (while in fact, it stands for an old palatal). 254; just as dagdhá and ak-tá are connected (h = zh = gh) similarly liḍhá (\sqrt{lih} , h = zh old palatal) and iṣ-tá (\sqrt{yaj} , j an old palatal) are related. 272; cp. Pāli daḍḍha (= dag-dhá) as if the

- h (√dah) were an old palatal (= ṣh) giving rise to ḍ. 272.
- dah-ati** = burns; the new palatal h stands for the guttural gh before the thematic a of the present; this change does not take place in rikhati 'scratches'. 140; Pāli dah-ati with a cerebral ḍ; cp. piṇak, where ṇ may be of similar origin. 187.
- dahara** = small, beside dah-rá; here the unoriginal vowel is actually written. 58; on its analogy is formed dah-rá beside the more regular dabh-rá (with bh before r, h replacing it between vowels only). 253.
- dahāti** = 3 sg. pr. subj. √dah 'burn'; before the ā of the thematic verbal endings the final of roots (in guttural) regularly appears as a palatal, which, though phonetic in about the same degree as a guttural, has prevailed. 147.
- dah-rá** = small; cp. dahara. 58; for dabh-rá formed on the analogy of dahara. 253.
- dā** = to cut, with low grade i in earlier Vedic but in VS. also with ī (a-dī-mahi; dī-ṣva). 20.
- dā** = bind, cp. √dā 'cut'. 20.
- dā** = give, cp. √dā 'cut' 20.
- dā** = temporal adverbial suffix beside -dānim. 108.
- dāgh-a-** = burning, √dah; like c and j, h also is twofold (1) new palatal h (2) old palatal ḥ; the first interchanges with the guttural gh and is represented in Av. by j, while the second is represented by z. 139.
- dāḍhikā** = whisker: dāṃṣṭrikā, √dāṃś 'bite'; a simple ḍh for ṣṭr is due to Prakritic influence. 166.
- dā-t** = 3 sg. root aor. √dā 'give'; cp. dā-m. 277.
- dā-ta** = given, ppt. of dā 'give', cp. dān-tā. 16; in Avestan dāitiya with the suffix -iya (not -ya) after a long vowel; after a short vowel y is consonantal in haithya = satyā. 206.
- dā-tā** = giver = dā-tṛ; ā appears in nom. sg. (with the loss of r, the preceding vowel having compensatory lengthening). 67.
- dātār-am** = acc. sg. of dātār with ār, 13.
- dā-ti** = root aor. subj. √dā 'give' = dā+ati; contraction of ā+a = ā. 102; M. 11.
- dā-tum** = acc. inf. of √dā 'to be miserable': dī-nā; ī, as final of roots (in -ī) alternates with ai, which gives āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88.
- dā-tra** = gift: Av. dathra from √dā 'give', a in gradation with ā. 5.
- dā-nā** = instr. sg. of dā-mán, = dāmnā; the loss of m in the instr. sg. -nā of nouns in mán is only a seeming one; for dānā etc. appear beside dāmnā etc.; because some of them had a stem in -n without m, -nā seemed an alternative form of -mnā. 270; M. 57.
- dānim** = temporal adverbial ending beside -dā. 108.
- dān-tā** = restrained; ppt. √dam (i); ān (instead of the regular ā) in order to distinguish it from -dā-tā 'given'. 16.
- dām** = 1 sg. root aor. √dā 'give', cp. ādam and āstham. 277.
- dā-man** = rope: bond √dā 'bind', dāmán 'giver, gift'. 270.
- dāy-aka** = giver, √dā 'give'; the suffix -aka with an unetymological y based on the analogy of forms (like á-pāy-i) where y before a vowel is phonetic. 208.
- dā-y-i** = 3 sg. ps. aor. √dā; for the unetymological y cp. dāy-aka. 208; M. 41.
- dāra** = wife, √dam (i); ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, remains without nasal here. 15; in post-Vedic it is expected with nasal, dā-ra is Vedic. 16; ā represents a syllable with nasal, and not ān. 16.
- dār-u** = wood: δόρυ 'a stem, a tree'; ā corresponds to o. 13; cp. dārvīyā, where we should expect -uy- before a vowel. 74; cp. dr-ú with r (for ṛ) before a vowel. 209; M. 42.
- dāruṇa** = hard, harsh. 166.

dārv-āghātā = wood-pecker beside -ghāta, ṭ is due to the preceding r though there is intervention of -vāghā- between r and t. 168; cerebralization is due to the IE. r sound (and not l) here. 169.

dārvīyā = dāru, we should have dāruyā. 74.

dāv-á = fire : dū-ná : do-man (from du-nó-ti) from IE. *dāu on account of Greek δαῖω, δαυ. 91.

dās = to do homage, in derivatives of √dās, ā = āa. 49.

dās = 2 sg. root aor. √dā 'give', cp. dām. 277.

dās-á = slave, √dam (i); dās-a 'non-Aryan', ā = a syllabic nasal. 14; ā represents a syllabic nasal. 15, 16; according to metre ā = aa. 49.

dā-svant = rich in giving; according to metre ā = aa. 49.

dīáus = heaven (in ŚB.) for dyáus (with iy for y). 202; cp. dyàus and dyáus. 288; M. 80.

dīk = nom. sg. of dīs 'quarter'; (old palatal), with a phonetic guttural preserved (before the s). √dīs 'point'. 173; 227; M. 34.

dig-dhā = ppt. √dih 'besmear' for *dīdhā (which does not occur); the form presupposes h to be representing here original guttural (= zh), while, in reality, the h of the root stands for an old palatal; the confusion is due to the manifold origin of h. 254; owing to the influence of √dah 'burn' and √duh 'milk'. M. 53.

dig-bhyás = dat. abl. pl. of dīs; with a guttural in place of the expected d (due to the nom. sg. in -k). 175; M. 35.

***dīdhā** = cp. dig-dhā. 254.

dityavāt = a two-year old steer or cow; cp. paṣṭhavāt with t. 180.

di-dīd-ḡhī = 2 sg. pf. ipv. √dīs 'point out' = di-diz-dhi; z = ś, the preceding voiced sibilant *z, has, instead of disappearing itself become ḡ. 166; M. 33; the cerebral ḡ, in place of the old palatal ś, is phonetic before dhi. 175; M. 35.

dī-di-vāms = gambling, playing; pf. pt. √div 'play'. 91.

dī-dī-hī = ipv. 2 sg. √dī, dīdī 'shine' beside dī-di-hī, for metrical reasons the length of the first i is shifted to the second. 47; M. 10; 96; in the verb the influence of sentence sandhi is seen in reduplicated forms; this is parallel with the lengthening of final syllables in the sentence, the final radical vowel is made long before the ending -hi. M. 76.

didṛkṣur ūpo = cp. didṛkṣūpo. 317.

didṛkṣūpo = RV. VII. 86. 3 Pp. didṛkṣu ūpo; more probable is didṛkṣur ū- with irregular contraction. 317.

dī-dév-a = 3 sg. pf. √div 'play'; cp. dív-yati. M. 16.

dī-dés-a = 3 sg. pf. √dis 'point out', normal grade e : cp. diś-āmi. M. 14.

dī-dviṣ-á = 2 pl. pf. √dviṣ 'hate': dvēs-ṭi; guṇa is replaced by a simple vowel, when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 65.

dī-dvēṣ-a = 3 sg. pf. √dviṣ; cp. di-dviṣ-á : dvēs-ṭi. 65.

dī-dhiṣ = desire to place, desid. of √dhā = IE. *dī-dhə-s-; cp. íp-sa-ti. 103.

dī-na = day, √dī 'shine', with short i, instead of the long (√div Grassmann). 94; at first shortening of ī, ū, ṛ took place in words which formed second member in a compound (on account of the accent being shifted to the first member), then such words came to be used independently as well. 95.

dīpi = cp. lipi with l for d, √dip. 222.

dīps = desid. √dabh 'harm', expected *dhips; ps represents bhs which becomes z in Iranian and wṣ in Av., cp. Av. diwṣ = dips; Vedic s = IE. zh *dibzh. 242; in the combination ps (when it is etymologically ps) the s represents IE. zh. M. 47.

dīp-sa-ti = desires to harm; in some cases Vedic shows media (instead of the expected media

- aspirate) even though the final aspiration has disappeared before the suffix *-so. 126; M. 23.
- dip-sú** = intending to harm, √dabh, cp. dip-sati. 126; M. 23.
- dilha** = firm; Ascoli explains this Prakrit word from Sanskrit dṛḍhá deriving lh from ḍh. 255.
- dilhā** = a Kāśmīrian name, cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.
- div** = play, i is lengthened before v according to J. Schmidt; but because √div nowhere is found with short i, its long ī may well be original. 43.
- dív** = cp. dyú-, 'heaven'. M. 74.
- divá-kṣa** = heavenly, ruling over heaven; for div-ás (gen. sg.); a final sibilant disappears before a mute followed by a sibilant. M. 74.
- div-ás** = gen. sg. of dív 'sky': Gk. Δίος, the place of accent is the same in both. 286; M. 77; cp. divá-kṣa. M. 74.
- divás pári** = diváh p-; often in external saṃdhi ās remains before k(h), p(h). 340.
- div-ā** = instr. sg. of div 'heaven', dyav, div before vowels but dyu before consonants, cp. dyu-bhís; cp. div-ā 'by day'. 74.
- divātana** = of the day, an = ṇ before a vowel. 11.
- div-í** = in heaven; i is an original IE. vowel. M. 7.
- div-it** = going to heaven, cp. dyu-. M. 74.
- diviyá** = heavenly, beside divyá; -iyá = -ya shows the syllabic value of y. 203.
- diví śán** = pr. pt. √as 'be'; change of s into ś is due to the preceding i. 237; M. 50.
- diví śanta** = cp. diví śán. 237; M. 50.
- diví śida** = ipv. 2 sg. √sad 'sit'; cp. above. 238.
- div-iṣṭi** = eagerness for heaven, striving for heaven; cp. div-ā. 74; cp. dyu-, abhiṣṭi 'help'. M. 74.
- div-yá** = heavenly from div-i-(y)á; cp. div-ā. 74; cp. Pāli dibba through assimilation beside sūriya (with -iya) for sūrya. 201; cp. diviyá. 203.
- diś** = point out, cp. di-diḍ-dhi. 166.
- diś** = quarter, cp. dik. 173; ś becomes k when final. 227.
- diṣ-tá** = pointed, ppt. √diś 'point', cp. iṣ-tá 'sacrificed'; just as e: i (diṣ-tá: di-dés-a) similarly ya: i (i-yaj-a: iṣ-tá) and just as in the case of √yaj, ya is the original base similarly in di-dés-a: diṣ-tá e form is the normal. 62; M. 14.
- dih** = besmear; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= ḥh) because Avestan has the corresponding spirant, cp. Av. daēz-dišta; Old Pers. did-. 248; d = dh, cp. Goth. deigan 'to knead' Lat. fingo 'to touch, handle', Gk. τεῖχος 'a wall', Συγγάνω 'to touch, handle'; lengthened form of Συγ 'to touch lightly'; initial aspirate is lost, because it is followed by h. 126; M. 23; cp. dig-dhá (for *diḍhá) ava-deg-dhi (= -dedhi) formed on the analogy of √dah and √duh whose h represents original guttural. 254; M. 51.
- dī** = shine, cp. Gk. δια-ρο 'he seemed, methought', Αφροδι-τη 'the goddess of love and beauty'. 84; cp. madhyán-di-na, su-dī-na with low grade i (for ī). M. 20; cp. di-dī-hí. 96; M. 76.
- dī** = fly; cp. dī: Gk. δίω 'to run away, flee', díy-ant 'flying'. 172.
- dī-di-vāms** = pf. pt. of dī 'shine', cp. dī-dī-hí. 96; M. 20.
- dī-di-vi** = shining, √dī: dī-payati, for short i cp. dī-dī-hí. 96; M. 20.
- dī-di-hí** = 2 sg. ipv. √dī 'shine' beside di-dī-hí. M. 47; short i is due to the fact that in reduplication the reduplicative syllable bore the accent, leading thus to the shortening of the second. 96; M. 20; cp. di-dī-hí. M. 76.
- dī-dhi-ti** = devotion, brightness: dhi-tí; cp. dī-dhi-má with its i shortened due to the shift of accent. 96; M. 21.
- dī-dhi-má** = 1 pl. pf. √dhi 'think': dhi-tí; for short i, cp. di-dī-hí. 96; M. 21.

dī-dhī-thām = 2 du. pr. √dhī 'think' beside dī-dhy-āthām; the difference between dīdhī- and didhyā- is not due to the ablaut yā: i. 86.

dī-dhy-āthām = cp. dī-dhī-thām. 86.

dī-ná = afflicted; √dī; 'to be miserable'; cp. dā-tum. 88.

dī-payati = causes to shine, cp. dī-di-hī with short i. 96; M. 20.

dīrgh-á = long, beside drāgh-iyas, īr in ablaut with rā. 25; M. 8, 17; īr = ī which goes back to IE. *i*. 27; dīrgh-á: Av. darega-, ī = īr in Vedic but ar in Avestan. 28; the long grade rā alternates with ī (īr) the low grade vowel 86; cp. drāgh-iyas, drāgh-iṣṭha with a guttural, instead of a new palatal before *i*. 143; M. 27; according to Osthoff and Collitz in the nom. of stems in -a only a guttural is phonetic, and the palatal there is a transfer from the palatal verbal forms, cp. agh-á. 150; for gh being palatalized into h cp. √dr̥h, cp. Gk. δολχό-ς. 246.

dīrghá-nītha = name of a person; n does not replace n owing to the intervening gh 188, 190; M. 39, 75.

dīrgha-vacchikā = crocodile; ch = ts under Prakritic influence. 158.

dīrghādhī = having a far-seeing mind; i changes into iy before the initial vowels of the case-terminations (cp. dīrghādhīy-as RV. II. 27. 4). 200.

dīrghāhnī = having long days, with n, beside pūrvāhṇā with n. 190.

dīr-yáte = 3 sg. ps. pr. √dī 'pierce'; īr in ablaut with ar, cp. dār-ṣi. 25.

dīv-í = in a game of dice, i represents the low grade of e. 91; M. 16.

dīv-é = for a game of dice: a-dyū-tyā 'unlucky gambling'; roots in -iv have -iv before vowels, but yū before consonants; Kretschmer explains this from an ur-Ig. weak root in -iəu- which gave iū with ī from iə before vowels but iū with ū from əu before consonants. 91;

i represents the low grade of e; cp. divé-dive 'everyday'. M. 16.

dīv-yati = plays, √dīv; originally √dīv (according to Schmidt) with lengthening before v; but as the root nowhere occurs with short i, its i may well be original. 43; cp. div-é. 91; according to Brugmann iv (instead of yū) before y is on the analogy of forms (with iv) before vowels. 92; i represents the low grade of e, cp. div-ā 'by day'. M. 16.

dī-ṣvā = 2 sg. root aor. ipv. √dā 'give', i = ə is the low grade of ā. 20; M. 7.

duḥ-kha = pain; P. 8. 3. 41 requires duṣ-kha; but -uḥ prevailed ousting altogether the -uṣ forms. 341.

duk-ṣa-s = 2 sg. sa aor. inj. √duh 'milk'; final aspiration is lost, also the initial. M. 23.

duḡ-dhá = ppt. √duh 'milk'; for gh being palatalized into h, cp. duh-áte. 246; M. 50.

duḡ-dhām = 3 sg. ipv. √duh 'milk', cp. dug-dhá. 246.

dúgh-āna = milking, beside dúh-āna and du-duh-āná; a guttural before the ā of -āna (= IE. *mna* or -ono-?) is regular; a palatal, in the same situation, is due to the analogy of the finite verbal forms with a phonetic palatal. 151; M. 30; cp. dōh-ate. M. 50; for gh being palatalized into h, cp. duh-áte. 246.

duchúnā = (= ducchúnā) mischief, misfortune, from IE. *dhukh- with the loss of the initial aspiration. 125; = *dus+śúnā, ch = śk, cp. rapś-áte. 157; M. 31; cch = IE. sk(h) from which arose IIr. śś(h) which developed into s in Avestan but cch in Vedic. 156; cp. párucchepa. 157.

***duḡ-ítá** = cp. dur-i-tá. 336.

***duḡ-dás** = cp. dūdás. 172.

dudī = a small tortoise: Mod. H. Germ. Zelter 'palfrey'; etymology doubtful. 170.

dú-duk-ṣan = desid. pr. pt. √duh 'milk', the final aspiration is lost, also the initial. 126; M. 23.

du-duh-āná = pf. pt. √duh 'milk',
cp. dúh-āna and dúgh-āna. 151;
M. 30.

du-duh-re = 3 pl. pf. mid. √duh
'milk', for the irregular (analogi-
cal) palatal h (in place of gh), cp.
ri-ric-ré. 153; M. 30.

u-dóh-i-tha = 2 sg. pf. √duh, the
new palatal h (in place of the
guttural gh) before i (= e) is due
to transfer, cp. ok-i-vāms. 142;
M. 26.

du-dráv-a = 1 sg. pf. √dru 'run'
beside du-drāv-a, cp. du-dháv-a:
du-dháv-a. 83.

du-dróh-a = 3 sg. pf. √druh
'injure, be hostile', = *dhrugh;
initial aspiration is lost. 128;
h is derived from the guttural gh.
M. 26, 50.

du-dháv-a = 1 sg. pf. √dhū
'shake', beside du-dháv-a; the
guṇa of long ī, ū, ȳ and short i, u, ȳ
is the same ay, āy, av, āv, ar, ār
before vowels, but before conso-
nants u gives o and ū āvi. 83.

du-dhuk-ṣ = desid. √duh 'milk',
in Classical Sanskrit the initial
aspiration is regularly restored,
when the final aspiration has dis-
appeared; cp. Vedic dú-duk-ṣan.
127.

du-dhruk-ṣu = intending to be
hostile, desid. √druh 'injure', cp.
du-dhuk-ṣ. 127.

du-nó-ti = 3 sg. pr. √dū 'burn':
dū-ná 'burnt'; ū is shortened
before the present element. 97.
M. 20.

dúr = door: dvār; va: u sampra-
sāraṇa ablaut. 70; M. 16; cp.
dvār. 129; the media in place of
the IE. aspirate may be due to
the influence of the numeral dva-
'two'. M. 24.

dur-ā-dhī = having evil thought;
has y before case-terminations
beginning with a vowel, cp. dur-ā-
dhy-ām (RV. VI. 51. 13 = -dhīam).
200.

dur-i-tá = faring ill = duṣ-i-tá (=
dus-i-tá), the s becomes r through
an older transitional voiced cere-
bral ṣ as is shown by the Avestan.
336; this ṣ would be the voiced

cerebral corresponding to the
voiceless ṣ which appears before
voiceless consonants; this ṣ would
account for the samdhi in dūdā-
bha, dū-nāśa, dū-dhī, beside dur-
niyāntu. It may also account for
the forms svādhitva for -tiṣ va,
and urv iṣa where the metre re-
quires urū va. M. 70.

duroṇa-sád = (sitting) in the house,
cp. barhi-śád for barhiṣ-śád with
elision of visarjaniya. 342.

dur-gá = difficult of access, hard to
traverse, √gam; dur from duṣ, ur
is not lengthened because it does
not come from ṣ (from which
come īr (gīr-bhīs) and ūr (pūr-śū)).
42. M. 10.

durgáha = impassable place; gaha
is the normal grade of gāh-ate.
5; h represents dh; cp. gādh-á.
250; M. 51.

durgáhaitát = (RV. IV. 18. 2 Pp-
hā e-); correct -ham e-; the final
m is dropped (on the analogy of tú-
bhya) and the vowels contract.
333; M. 65, 67, 68.

dur-gāṇi = dangers, neut. pl. of
dur-gá, for ṇ cp. grāma-ṇi. M.
74.

dur-nāśa = (AV.) hard to attain,
√naś 'reach', in the Veda the n
is cerebralized, while P. negatives
it after dur. 190; M. 38; not
dūnāśa, cp. dur-dṛśika. M. 73.

dur-nāman = having a bad name,
with ṇ; in compounds, the initial
n of the second member is less
regularly cerebralized; cp. dur-
niyāntu. 190; M. 38; in Sam-
hitā n is cerebralized, while in
Classical Sanskrit it is not. 190.
not dūnā- like dūnāśa, cp. dur-
dṛśika. M. 73; dus assumes the
later samdhi form of dur-. M.
75.

dur-ñihita = badly kept; (in the
RV.) an initial n is nearly always
cerebralized (preceded by dur)
but not in Classical Sanskrit. 190;
M. 39, 75.

dur-dṛśika = looking bad; already
in the RV. the old phonetic com-
bination dūd- (for dus-d through
duṣ-d) is replaced by the form

(dur-d) required by external sam-dhi. M. 73.

dur-dhár-i-tu = hard to restrain, √dhṛ 'support'; not dūḍh-, cp. dur-dṛśika. M. 73.

dur-niyántu = hard to restrain, in a nominal compound, the initial n of the second member is less regularly cerebralized. 190; cerebralization absent without any preventing cause. M. 39; = dus + ni-, with r (for s) preserved beside forms like dū-nāśa where s becomes ṣ and disappears leaving cerebralization of the following n and compensatory lengthening of the preceding u. 337; M. 75.

dur-bhyám = instr. du. of dūr 'door'; according to Kluge dūr 'door' is identical with dhúr- 'axle' (with its original aspiration preserved); according to Saussure the media of dūr is due to the desire to distinguish it from dhúr- 'axle'; according to Fierlinger d (of dūr *dhúr) is due to the analogy of forms like dur-bhyám where d (followed by bh) is phonetic (instead of dh). 129.

dur-hánu = having ugly jaws, duh-ánu; dus assumes the later sam-dhi form of dur. M. 75.

dur-hárd = evil-hearted, beside hṛd; vṛddhi appears, nearly always, where guṇa is expected; hence it may be regarded as a lengthened variety of it, dating back to the IE. period; it is found in strong forms of a few monosyllabic substantives. 66.

dur-hṛd = having an evil heart, cp. dur-hárd. 66.

duḷá = shaking, ul without ir or ur beside it. 30.

duḷi = a female tortoise : duḍi, occasionally l appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

duvas-yú = worshipping, wishing to give (dúvas 'gift') beside duvo-yú, where o = az in bases in -as before a suffix beginning with y-. 38; cp. duvo-yú. 343; M. 76.

duvé = two (in ŚB.) for dvé. 202.

duvo-yú = cp. duvas-yú. 38; M. 9; before some of the derivative suffixes the final of a stem is sometimes treated in the same manner as that of a first member in a compound; hence duvo-yú beside duvas-yú. 343; M. 76.

duṣ-kṛt = evil-doing; ṣ becomes ṣ before k regularly in compounds (and not iḥ). M. 71.

duṣ-kha = cp. duḥ-kha. 341; cp. duritá *duzitá, where z is the voiced cerebral corresponding to the voiceless ṣ. M. 70.

duṣ-ṭanu = having a bad body = dus + ta-. 340.

duṣ-ṭara = invincible, insuperable; the voiceless cerebral ṭ takes the place of t after ṣ (= s). 166; M. 33; preceded by u, s becomes ṣ, which cerebralizes the following t to ṭ. 339; M. 70, 74.

duṣ-ṭi = destruction, shortened form of doṣ-. M. 15.

du-ṣṭuti = ill praise; for duṣ-ṣ-; before a sibilant, immediately followed by a voiceless mute, a final sibilant is dropped. 342; M. 71.

duṣ-pád = evil-footed; ṣ becomes ṣ before p regularly in compounds (and not iḥ). M. 71.

duṣ-ṣvápnya = evil dream, cp. duṣ-ṭara, niṣ-ṭákvarī. M. 74.

duṣ-tāra = insuperable; owing to the far more numerous occurrences of -āś before t-, combined with the disinclination to change the following initial, the retention of s after ṭ ū gradually gained ground and ultimately prevailed in the post-Vedic language even in compounds. 340.

***duzitá** = cp. dur-itá. M. 70.

duh = to milk : Eng. dug 'udder', d = dh. aspiration is lost because it is followed by h. 126; M. 23; cp. a-duksat, dukśás, dú-duksan which appear in the Pada text with dh; for the reason cp. √dah. M. 23; h represents the palatalization (Ilr. žh) of gh, when, in cognate forms gh appears before sounds other than s, cp. dúgh-āna. 246; with h representing

original guttural (= zh); on its analogy \sqrt{dih} (with old palatal) offers some forms which presuppose its h to be representing original guttural. 254; cp. á-dhok. M. 61.

dúh = one who milks, root stem; Streitberg explains the low-gradedness of such root-nominals (bearing accent and yet not gunated) on the ground that these were originally used as second member in a compound, and in that situation were unaccented and therefore not gunated. 66.

dúh-āna = cp. dúgh-āna. 151; M. 30.

duh-i-tā = daughter : in Pāli dhītā with dh in place of duh, cp. ujhati for jahāti with jh in place of jah. 115; duh-i-tī : Gk. *Συγάτηρ*, Germ. Tochter; u represents IE. u 21; M. 8; Vedic i corresponds to a. 18; cp. Pāli dhītā (= duhitā according to Pischel). 118; duh-i-tī : *Συγάτηρ*, Goth. dauhtar. d = dh, aspiration is lost because it is followed by h. 126; M. 23; the new palatal h (for gh) before i (= e) is to be explained like that of ok-i-vāms. 142; M. 51; cp. Pāli dhītā with dhī for duh. 163; h represents the palatalization of gh, cp. Av. dugdār, Lith. duktā. 246; the palatal h is represented, in cognate languages, by other palatals, e.g. in Greek by ġ (= Ved. j), cp. *Συγάτηρ*. 249.

duh-ratām = 3 pl. mid. ipv. \sqrt{duh} , cp. duh-rām. 153; M. 30.

duh-e = 1 sg. pr. \sqrt{duh} ; for h before e cp. ri-ric-ré. M. 30.

duh-rate = 3 pl. pr. mid. \sqrt{duh} 'milk'; cp. duh-ré. 153; M. 30.

duh-rām = 3 pl. ipv. mid. \sqrt{duh} , cp. ri-ric-ré. 153; M. 30.

duh-ré = 3 pl. pr. mid. \sqrt{duh} , irregular (analogical) palatal h (= gh), cp. ri-ric-ré. 153; M. 30.

dū-dābha = hard to deceive, \sqrt{dabh} , = dus+ -d-; s = z when preceded by (i), u was dropped, leaving the cerebralization of the following d(h) and lengthening the preceding vowel; this z was the voiced cere-

bral corresponding to the voiceless s which appears before voiceless consonants. 337; M. 70; dūd = duz-d (not dur-d-) old phonetic combination appears in a single word. M. 73.

dūdās = impious, not worshipping = *duz-dās; to its analogy is due the cerebral of puro-dās from $\sqrt{dās}$. 172; M. 34; for -ūd- for -uz-d- cp. dū-dābha. 337; M. 70, 73.

dū-dhī = ill-disposed, malevolent = dus+ dhī, cp. dū-dābha. 166; M. 33; for y (instead of iy) before the initial vowel of the case-terminations cp. ā-dhī. 200; -ūdh- = -uz-dh-, cp. dū-dābha. 337; M. 70; old phonetic combination (not dur-d-). M. 73.

dū-nāsa = hard to attain, \sqrt{nas} 'attain' = dus+ n-, for cerebralization and lengthening of the vowel, cp. dū-dābha. 337; M. 70; us-n = uz-n (not ur-n-); old phonetic combination retained. M. 73.

dū-nās-a = hard to attain or destroy = dus -n-; cp. dū-nāsa. 337; M. 70, 73.

dū-tā = messenger, cp. dautya with vṛddhi. 84; if it be derived from *dṛā- (from which comes Gk. *δῆν* 'long') then dāv-iyas and daviṣṭhā (connected with dū-rá) are formed on the analogy of roots with the ablaut āvi : ū. 86.

dū-tī = female messenger, beside the regular dū-tī : shortening of i due to metrical or other requirements. 47.

dū-tī = female messenger, cp. dū-tī. 47.

dū-ná = burnt, inflamed ($\sqrt{dū}$ 'burn') : -do-man- : dāv-á, from du-no-ti IE. *dāu- on account of Gk. *δαῖω* 'to light up, kindle', *δau.* 91; cp. du-no-ti with its ū shortened before the present element. 97; M. 20.

dū-rá = far (dvā-?), with guṇa ablaut in dū-rá : dāv-iyas+ daviṣṭhā is not original. 84; if it be derived from *dṛā- (wherefrom Gk. *δῆν* 'long') then dāv-iyas,

dav-iṣṭhá are formed on the analogy of roots in āvi = ū. 86.

dūrāt = from afar, final mutes, whether tenuis, media or aspirates, are represented by the corresponding tenuis. M. 60.

dūrvā = grass: Lith. dirvā; ūr without any characteristic ablaut beside it. 26; only ūr (ṛ) appears and not īr. 28.

dūṣ-ayati = spoils, defiles: doṣ-ā 'evening', in √dūṣ is found ū in forms where other (similar) roots have guṇa. 92; ū is the old weak grade vowel of o, the length of which has been preserved by the accent shifting to it. M. 15; Benfey wrongly compares with it kr̥d-ayati (where ūd = uzd-). 92.

dr̥mh = to be firm, cp. prānadh̥g asi prānām me dr̥mha. 303.

dr̥mh-ati = makes firm: draḥ-yāt 'firm'; ra: ṛ saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= žh) when as final or before t, it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatal ś and j = IIr. ž), cp. dṛdhá: Av. dərəz-. 247; M. 51.

dr̥ = pierce, cp. dar-t. 304.

-dṛk = seeing, nom. sg. of dṛś (with old palatal), with phonetic k before s the nom. sg.; (M. 34) a ṭ, as final is expected as in rāt, bhrāt, spāt, but on account of a dislike for having a ṭ after ṛ, the phonetic k has been retained. 173; M. 46, 61.

dr̥k-(k)āṇa = one-eyed in aspect; Gk. δέχωνος dre(s)kāna or -āṇa; confusion of ṛ and re. 31; beside drekhāna, dreskāna: Gk. δέχωνος. 34.

dr̥k-ṣase = 2 sg. s aor. subj. mid. √dṛś 'see' (weak radical vowel instead of guṇa); before s the palatal sibilant, when medial, is regularly replaced by k. M. 46.

-dṛñ = nom. sg. found in later Saṃhitās for -dṛk. M. 34.

dr̥dhá = firm, ppt. √dṛh *dr̥zdhá (for *dṛdhá); in RV. short ṛ represents long ṛ. 31; = dṛh + tá: draḥ-ayati, formed on the analogy of prāth-ati. 71; *dr̥z-

dhá, the voiced cerebral dh takes the place of the dental dh after ṛ (= old palatal h). 166; M. 33; cp. dṛdhra where cerebralization has not taken place. 166; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= žh); dh = h + t. 247; M. 51, 58; cp. Pkt. dilha which Ascoli derives from dṛdhá. 255; for -ṛdh- = -ṛh + t- cp. tṛdhá. 275.

-dṛ-tya = respecting, gd. √dṛ with ṛ: Classical -dar-tavya with ar and ā-dur-i with ur; ṛ: ar: ur ablaut. 23.

dr̥dh-rá = firm = dṛh + trá; when the dental dh was immediately followed by an r sound, the cerebralization seems originally to have been stopped. 166; M. 33; beside dṛdhá, the dental dh in place of the expected cerebral dh before r probably by dissimilation. 180; M. 36.

dr̥nbhv-as = nom. pl. of dṛn-bhū 'thunderbolt', ū changes into v and not into uv as in pari-bhuv-as from pari-bhū. 198.

dr̥p = to be arrogant, cp. √dṛph with tenuis aspirate instead of the tenuis. 122; cp. drap-syati. 213.

dr̥ph = to be mad or foolish beside √dṛp. 122.

dṛś = seeing; root-stem; for the low-gradedness of such root-stems cp. dúh, kṛt, chid, etc. 66; cp. -dṛk. 173; M. 61.

dr̥ś = see, cp. drás-tum with metathesis of ar to ra. 212; ś becomes k before s, cp. drak-syāti. 227.

dr̥ś-yáte = ps. pr. √dṛś 'see', cp. vṛśc-yáte √vraśc; both √dṛś and √vraśc are treated alike before t and when final, giving drás-tum and vras-tum; this shows that the pronunciation of c was like a close combination of t + ś. 138; cp. drás-tum with metathesis; Zubaty holds that this metathesis is based on the analogy of the regular ablaut ṛ: ra seen in pṛch-yate: prak-syati. 214.

dr̥ṣ-tā = ppt. √dṛś 'see', cp. pṛṣ-tá: pa-prácch-a; just as in pṛṣ-tá:

pa-práčch-a the ra form is original similarly in dr̥s-tá: da-dárs-a, ar form is the basis. 62.

dr̥h = to be firm, cp. da-dh̥k. 137; cp. dr̥dh-rá and dr̥dhá. 166; cp. dh̥k. 173; h represents the palatalization (zh) of gh, when in cognate forms, gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s, cp. dirghá. 246; according to F. Müller IE. *dr̥gh. (= Av. dərəz-) with old palatal ḡh and IE.* dr̥gh- (= Av. draj) have fallen together, cp. dr̥dhá and dirgh-á. 247; cp. darh, drah-yánt. 213; cp. dr̥dhá. 275.

dr̥h-ya = be firm; ṛ is the low grade vowel of ra. M. 16.

dr̥h-yati = becomes firm: drah-yát 'firm'; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; cp. dr̥dhá. M. 51.

dr̥lhá = firm, here the long ṛ is represented by the sign for short r. M. 8.

dr̥ = pierce, ṛ changes with īr and not with ūr here, cp. dirgh-á. 28.

***dékm** = cp. dása and *tk̥tóm. 263.

***dedhi** = cp. ava-degdhi and √dih, sandeghá-dehá. 254.

***dems** = cp. dán. 258.

déya = to be given, e = ā (the low grade vowel ə) + i, déya = *dā + iya or *dē-ya. 36.

déyā(sa)m = 1 sg. prec. √dā 'give', e results from the combination of the low grade vowel of ā (=ə) and i; originally there were, in the precative one strong stem *dayā and another weak de (from dei-) side by side; deyā- is due to contamination. 36.

deyām = root aor. opt. √dā 'give' = *dā + iyām; e based on contraction is distracted into two syllables. 51.

devam̐ tatra = the Marāṭha Brahmins pronounce m instead of anusvāra, when final. 256.

devatānūka = spine of the god, cp. anūka and ṣṣy-anūka. 191.

devā-tāti = divinity, cp. vṛká-ti for vṛká-tāti 280; M. 59.

devā-t-ta = a name given by the gods = devā + dā + ta; the low

grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with the past pass. participle of √dā 'give'. 82; M. 18.

deva-datta = cp. devīya its diminutive. 199.

devadattā 3 ā = according to Manu, when a Brahmin is paid homage to, to the vocative of his name a final a is added. 299.

dév-ana = game of dice, √dīv 'play'; from IE. *dēiḡeno for *dēiḡeno-, where after IE. éi, the low grade vowel ə disappears before a vowel. 82; dév-ana: dīv-yati, low grade ī alternates with strong grade e (from IE. eieḡ-oieḡ-). 91; M. 16.

devā-iddha = kindled by the gods, √idh; cp. yuktā-aśva. M. 73.

devā-y-os = gen. loc. du. of devā 'god': Gk. θεῶν; according to Bopp and others the unphonetic y is inserted between the vowels (cp. ān̥ce). 208.

devā-s = god; according to P. 1. 2. 40 the syllable, immediately preceding an udātta, has the lowest tone (anudāttatara). 290.

devā-hūti = invocation of the gods, cp. ā-hu-ti, devāhiti. M. 20.

devāñ chlókah̐ = (RV. VIII. 12. 5), cp. vajriñ chnathihi. M. 69.

devām = gen. pl. of devā 'god' = devā + ām: Lat. deum; contraction of a + ā = ā. 102; M. 11.

devāyuv-am = acc. sg. of devāvī, √vi 'enjoy', 'satisfying the gods' for devāvy-ām; in White Yajus -yuv- appears for -vy- (= -vī). 207.

devāvī = cp. devāyuv-am. 207.

devāvy-ām = cp. devāyuv-am. 207.

devās cakrmā = (RV. X. 37. 12) devās ca-, before the palatal c(h), ś, a final s becomes ś. 339; M. 70.

dévi = voc. sg. of devī, short i due to the shift of accent. 96; M. 20.

deviya = diminutive of deva-datta, with -iya instead of -ya. 199.

dévīḥ ṣaḥ = (RV. X. 128. 5), s becomes visarjaniya (or is assimilated to ṣ). M. 71.

deví = goddess : devy-ái (= -yā + e), the strong syllable yā alternates with ī the low grade vowel. 86; M. 17; cp. dévi with short i. 96; M. 20.

deví ti = deví íti; cp. káti formed on its analogy. 309.

deví-m = acc. sg. of deví 'goddess': devyā-s (= yā+as) long grade yā : low grade ī. 86; M. 17.

déviṣ-ṣaḍ = o six goddesses; before a simple sibilant, final s is either assimilated or becomes visarjaniya; this being its original saṁdhi form. 342.

déviṣ ṣaḥ = (RV. X. 128. 5) for -s ṣ- assimilation of s with ṣ. M. 71.

deví-s = acc. pl. of deví 'goddess': devyā-m (= -yā+am), cp. deví-m. 86; M. 17.

deve-bhiyas = dat. pl. of devá 'god' (AB.) for -bhyas; with -iya- for -ya-. 202.

devéṣv ádhi = (RV. X. 121. 8); an example of a trisyllabic word in which v is pronounced as semi-vowel; cp. sívyatv ápaḥ. M. 65.

devyā-m = loc. sg. of deví 'goddess' (= -yā+am): deví-s. 86; M. 17.

devyās = abl. gen. sg. of deví: deví-m. 86; M. 17; cp. vocative dévi with short i. 96.

devyái = dative sg. of deví. 86; M. 17; ai = ā+e. 102; M. 12.

deṣṭrī = instructress, directress, √diś 'point out'; in the conjunct -ṣṭr- the r seems not to have been originally pronounced. 166; M. 33.

déṣṭha = giving the most, very liberal; in such cases Vedic e = ā (= ə) + i. 36; to be read as dáīṣṭha; hiatus is observed, though not written in words, where the long vowel or a diphthong is the result of contraction, and the two original vowels, must often be restored within a word. 42; 51.

deṣṇá = gift, √dā 'give', from *dā-iṣṇá; e based on contraction is distracted into two syllables. 51.

de-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √dā 'give', e = az (still preserved in the Avestan) before h = dh. 37; M. 9;

according to Bopp the e comes from ā with which i of the following syllable is coalesced. 38; de-hí beside dad-dhí (= daz-dhí), the latter is formed on the analogy of forms with da-dh-. 177; cp. dad-dhi: Av. daz-dhi 'give', when two IE. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant; a survival of this appears in de-hí where e stands for az. 178; M. 35; e replaces az with the loss of sibilant. 274; M. 57.

dógh-a = milking √duh; this is the expected form in the older RV., in the later paṭṭs occurs dōh-a also. 149; M. 29.

-do-man = burning pain: dū-ná: dāv-á from du-nó-ti from IE. dāu- on account of Gk. δαίω 'flee', dau. 91; like this, is formed gho-rá 'terrible', Goth. gaurz 'afflicted'. 91.

dor-bāhavāni = forearm and upper arm; with n; in compounds the medial n is less frequently cerebralized. 190.

doṣá-s = evening, cp. dūṣ-ayati. M. 15.

doṣ-ā = evening; cp. dūṣ-ayati; doṣā-vaṣṭr 'illuminer of gloom'. M. 15.

dóh-a = milking (RV. X. 12. 2); palatal before an unaccented -a first appears here, otherwise dógh-a 'milking'. 149; M. 29.

dóh-ate = milks, beside dúgh-āna; h represents the palatalization (zh) of gh. M. 50.

dohada = cp. dohala with l in place of d. 222.

dohala = longing: dohada. 222.

dautya = the office of a messenger, mission: dūtá. 84.

daur-hārda = evil-heartedness; cp. dur-hārd. 66.

dauvārika = door-keeper: dvār(a), the vṛddhi au for v (= uv) shows the syllabic value of v. 203; cp. dauvālika with l = IE. r. 220.

dauvālika = name of a people, cp. dauvārika: Germ. thür 'door', Classical Sanskrit l = IE. r. 220.

dyáv-i = in heaven: dyáu-s (-dyu-div-) saṁprasāraṇa ablaut appears

- in the stems of some nouns. 71; M. 16.
- dyā** = heaven: dyau; according to Fick dyau is the extension of dyā (with the addition of u). 106.
- dyā-m** = acc. sg. of dyā = div; according to metre ā = ää. 49; dyām: Gk. ζην, dissyllabic; the dissyllabic pronunciation of ā is connected with the slurred nature of accent prevailing in the Vedic period. 50; acc. sg. of dyu- (div) instead of vṛddhi ā appears in the acc. 67; consonantal use of the nasal as final. 74; dyām: dyāv-as (with ā before consonants but āv before vowels). 105; M. 20; according to Schulze the loss of u element (*dyáu-m) occurred originally before labials alone. 106; dyā-m: Gk. ζην; Lat. diem; dyáu-s: Gk. ζεύς show that in the alternation -aus: ām Vedic has remained, more or less, like the original IE. language. 106.
- dyāv-as** = heavens, cp. dyā-m (with ā). M. 20.
- dyāv-ā** = instr. sg. of dyáu; div 'heaven' beside dyáu-s; the change of au into āv shows that au was the etymological representation of āu. 41.
- dyāvā-prthivī** = heaven and earth; devatādvandvas have double accent. 287.
- dyu** = heaven, as the first member of a compound, dyu- appears as div- before vowels (while yv in external sandhi would become yv) as div-iṣṭi, div-īt. M. 74.
- dyu-ksá** = dyu- remains before consonants (but becomes div- before vowels, cp. div-īt 'going to heaven'). M. 74.
- dyu-gá-t** = going to heaven = cp. dyu-ksá. M. 74.
- dyut** = shine, cp. jyótis, jyot-áyati, jyót-ati with d changed into j by an old Prakritism. 163.
- dyú-bhakta** = distributed by heaven; dyav-; div before vowels (div-ā) but dyu before consonants (dyú-bhis). 74; M. 74.
- dyú-bhis** = with heavens, dyav-div before vowels, but dyu before consonants. 74; u is the low grade vowel of au. M. 16.
- dyu-mánt** = brilliant; dyav-; cp. dyú-bhis. 74.
- dyu-mát** = brilliant-, brilliantly; -mṇt low grade. M. 18.
- dyu-mát-ā** = instr. sg. of dyu-mán; for a = ŋ cp. ha-thás; ga-tá. M. 17.
- dyu-mán** = nom. sg. masc. of dyu-mánt 'brilliant', dyu-mát (=mṇt); the vṛddhi corresponding to the a which represents the guṇa grade is ā, it appears in the nom. sg. masc. of stems in -man. 80; M. 18.
- dyumna-sāh** = bearing or bringing strength, s phonetic; cp. prtaṇā-sāh-am where ṣ is unphonetic. 225.
- dymnā-sāh** = cp. dyumna-sāh. M. 46.
- dyū-tá** = play, iv (of √div) becomes yū before consonants other than y. M. 16.
- dyaur-dā** = granting heaven; cp. dyáu-samśita with elision of visarjaniya or s. 342.
- dyáu-s** = heaven (dyó 'heaven' from √div) beside dyāv-ā; that au was the etymological representation of āu is shown by its change into āv before vowels. 41; vṛddhi appears, nearly always where guṇa is expected; hence it may be regarded as a lengthened variety of it, dating back to the IE. period; it is found in strong forms of a few monosyllabic substantives. 66; M. 15; dyáu-s: Lat. diēs, IE. *djēus: dyu (div) vṛddhi. 67; M. 16; dyáu-s: dyāv-i (dyu-div) samprasāraṇa ablaut appears in the stems of a few nouns. 71; cp. dyā-m with ā before m. 105; M. 20; according to Bechtel au is original here, IE. ōu becomes ō before every consonant (not only before labials as held by Schulze). 106; voc. dyāus Brugmann and M. Müller wrongly equate the two with Gk. ζεύς: ζεύ. 284.
- dyāus** = voc. sg. of dyáu-s. 284; = díaus; dyāus appears as dyáu-s;

there is a tendency in the RV. to change a final svarita into a final udātta, and the voc. dyáuṣ appears as dyáuṣ (VIII. 89. 12); such an udātta is secondary, being a substitute for the independent svarita (itself the result of an original udātta). 288; M. 80.

dyáuṣ-pitā = father heaven; often in external samdhi, in RV., ūs (s remaining) becomes ūs. 340; M. 71.

dyáu-samṣita- = sky-sharpened = dyáuṣ s- with elision of visarjaniya before s-. 342; M. 71.

drak-ṣyāti = 3 sg. ft. √dṛś 'see'; metathesis of ā into rā before kṣ. 213; drak-ṣyāti = dṛś-yāte; according to Zubaty this metathesis is based on the analogy of forms like prak-ṣyati: pṛcch-yate with the regular samprasāraṇa ablaut ra : ṛ. 214; ś becomes k before s. 227.

drak-ṣyāmi = I shall see, √dṛś 'see'; metathesis rā for ā; cp. á-darś-am: *á-draś-am the basis of Pāli a-ddas-am. 214.

draḍh-ayati = makes firm (caus. √dṛh): dṛdhá formed on the analogy of prāth-ati; cp. draḍh-iṣṭha. 71.

draḍh-iman = firmness: dṛdhá, formed on the analogy of prath-ímán- 71.

draḍh-iṣṭha = firmest: dṛdhá, cp. pṛth-ú: prāth-iṣṭha. 71; may be from *drāh-iṣṭha. 71.

drap-sá = drop, banner, from *dhrebh- Gk. *τρεφω* 'to thicken or congeal', both the final and initial aspirations have been lost. 126; M. 23; drap-sá: Av. drafša 'banner'; cp. drāpī 'mantle', Lith. drapanū 'cloth', French drap; Ilr. drabzhá 'drop' from *dhrabh 'to form into a ball'; ps = bhs, s representing zh. 242.

drap-syati = 3 sg. fut. √dṛp, darp 'to be arrogant' with metathesis before p. 213.

*drabzhá = cp. drap-sá. 242.

draviṇo-dās = wealth-giver; cp. puro-dās. 305; M. 61.

dravi-ṭṛ = runner (= āvi = ū √dṛū); cp. raghu-drú with ū shortened. 94.

draṣ-távyā = to be seen; √dṛś, metathesis (rā for ā) before ṣ+consonant. 213.

drás-ṭum = to see; cp. vras-ṭum from √vraśc. 138; metathesis. 213; M. 43; 214.

draṣ-ṭī = one who sees; metathesis. 213; M. 43.

drah-yát = firm: dṛh-yati, ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 71; M. 16.

dráh-yat = strongly: Goth. dringan, d = dh, initial aspiration is lost. 126; M. 23; √dṛh, cp. brah-mán. M. 43.

drah-yánt = able, strong, √dṛh 'dash': Av. darez- 'be firm' metathesis before h+consonant. 213; M. 43.

drahyát pāhi = drink heartily, thoroughly; √dṛnh; a = ṇ. 10: Goth. drigkan; according to Schulze the media aspirate h has changed into media in Gothic owing to the following nasal. 249.

drāgh-iṣṭha = longest: dīrgh-á, long syllable rā alternates with ī (= īr) the low grade vowel. 87; M. 17; cp. drāgh-īyas: dīrgh-á drāgh-mán (for gh before ī). 143; M. 27.

drāgh-īyas = longer, cp. dīrgh-á (rā = īr = ī). 25; Benfey explains drāgh from *dārg, the lengthened grade of *dargh-. 43; long syllable rā alternates with the low grade īr. 86; M. 8, 17; drāgh-īyas: Gk. *δολιχος* 'long', *ἐνδελεχής* 'permanent'; note drā-: dol: dele. 101; frequently a guttural, instead of a new palatal, appears before the suffix -īyas. 143; M. 27.

drāgh-mán = length; dīrgh-á, īr in ablaut with rā. 25; cp. drāgh-īyas (rā-īr = ī). 87; M. 17; cp. drāgh-iṣṭha with a guttural before i-. 143; M. 27.

drāpī = mantle; cp. drapsá. 242.

dr-ú = wood = dṛ+ú with r for ṛ+ vowel. 209; being the consonantal sound, corresponding to ṛ before vowels, r is in that position

correspondingly graded with *ār*, cp. *dār-u*. M. 42.

-drúk = hostile, for *-dhrúk* with the regular *dh* ($\sqrt{\text{druh}}$). 127.

drug-dhá = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{druh}}$ 'injure', for *gh* being palatalized into *h* cp. *drúh-yati*. 246; M. 50.

dru-ghaṇá = wooden club, mallet, $\sqrt{\text{han}}$, with *ṇ*, beside *dru-ghn-i* with *n*. 190; beside *vṛtra-ghn-é*. M. 39, 74.

dru-ghn-i = an axe; beside *dru-ghaṇá*; in nominal compounds the medial *n* is less frequently cerebralized. 190.

-dru-ta = quick; $\sqrt{\text{drū}}$, *u* instead of *ū*. 98.

druh = injure, Old Norw. *draugr* 'spirit', *d* = *dh*, initial aspiration is lost. 126; M. 23; cp. *-dhrú*, *dhrút*, *-dhrú-ti* from $\sqrt{\text{dhvṛ}}$. 206; *druh*: Germ. *zwer* 'dwarf' (*ru*: *vṛ* = *wer*) with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207; *h* represents the palatalization (= *zh*) of *gh*, when, in cognate forms, *gh* (or *g*) appears before sounds other than *s*, cp. *drógh-a*, *drug-dhá*. 246; *h* represents here the original guttural (*zh*) but owing to the confusion arising from the manifold origin of *h*, the root also shows certain forms, which presuppose the *h* to be representing palatal = *zh*. 254.

druh-ā = insult, injury, cp. *abhi-droh-á*. 150; M. 29.

druh-ū = offender, injurer; in nominal derivatives a guttural is expected, the new palatal is analogical here. 153; M. 31.

druh-yú = name of a person, folk; deceptive: beside *drógh-a* 'injury'; the *IIr.* change from guttural into palatals was regular before *y* (*ī*). 141; M. 26, 50.

drū = run, conjugated in *RV.* with ablaut *u*: *o*; cp. *ḍpa-* 'run'. 99.

dre(ṣ) kaṇa = cp. *dre(ṣ) kāṇa*. 31.

dre(ṣ) kāṇa = one-eyed in aspect for *ḍṣ-k-* (*ṛ* = *re*). 31; = Gk. *δέxavos*; Weber takes *ṣ* to be from *kh*. 136.

dreś-ya = to be seen for *ḍṣ-ya*, confusion of *ṛ* with *re*. 31.

drógh-a = injury, cp. *druh-yú*. 141; 'deceitful'. M. 26; cp. *abhi-droh-á* 149, 150; in *RV.* the guttural appears before both the unaccented *-a* and accented *-á*, but the palatal before accented *-á* only. M. 29; 'injurious' *gh* is palatalized into *h*, cp. $\sqrt{\text{druh}}$, cp. *Av.* *drug-* *druž-*, *drukhta*. 246; cp. *du-dróh-a*. M. 50; 'injury', cp. *druh-yú*. M. 50.

dvayā-vín = deceitful, dishonest; *a* is lengthened before the initial suffixal *v-*; *dvitā* 'doubly'. 46; M. 10.

dvā = two beside *dváu*; the double dual *au*: *ā* is based on *aṣṭáu*: *aṣṭā* which, in turn, are based on **oktōu*: *oktō-bhis* (according to Schulze). 108.

dvār = door: *dúr*, *va*: *u* *saṃpra-sāraṇa*. 70; M. 16; *dvār*: Gk. *θύρα*, *θύρη*, Lat. *fores*, *foras*; Goth. *daur*; Vedic media corresponds to media aspirate in cognate languages. 129; M. 24; *dvār* has original *r*. M. 72.

dvār(a) = door, cp. *dauvārika*, where *au* (for *v* = *u*) shows the syllabic value of *v*. 203; cp. *dvārādi-gaṇa* to P. 7. 3. 4. 202.

dvik-ṣ-āt = 3 sg. *sa* aor. inj. $\sqrt{\text{dviṣ}}$ 'hate'; *k* stands for *ṣ* before the suffixal *s-*. 137; M. 25; the change of *-ṣṣ-* to *-kṣ-* is an Indian innovation. M. 21.

dvik-ṣ-ata = 3 pl. *sa* aor. inj. $\sqrt{\text{dviṣ}}$, cp. *dvik-ṣ-āt*. 137; M. 25.

-dvīt = hating for *-dviṣ*, final *ṣ* appears as *ṭ*. M. 60.

dvīt-su = loc. pl. of *dviṣ* 'hater', cerebral *ṭ* = *ṣ* before the suffixal *s*. 176.

dvid-ḍhi = 2 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{dviṣ}}$ 'hate', cp. *a-vid-ḍhi*, *vi-vid-ḍhi*. 176.

***dvi-bārha-jman** = *dvi-bārha-jman*. 339.

dvi-bārha-jman = having a double course (expected *dvi-bārha-j-*) from *dvi-bārhas*; the process of *saṃdhi* being *-bārhas-j-* = *-bārha-j-* = **bārhad-j-* = *-bārha-j-* = *-bārha-j-* (*ṣj* = *dj* = *jj* = *j*) herein

is found the trace of the original phonetic -ad -ād (instead of the later -o, ā-; cp. mād-bhīs, uśād-bhīs); the ad- form being ultimately ousted by the treatment of -us before voiced dental (i.e. change of s into z, its disappearance after cerebralization of the following dental and lengthening of the preceding vowel), and the change of -as into -az accompanied by the disappearance of z after lengthening of a into e or o (cp. sūre duhi-tā). 339; M. 73.

dvi-bárhas = doubly close or thick, cp. dvi-bárha-jman. 339; M. 73.

dviy-akṣara = having two syllables, i changes into iy. 321.

-dvéš = cp. -dvīṭ. M. 60.

dviṣ-ānti = they hate, paroxyton. 96.

dviṣ-āte = 3 du. pres. mid. √dviṣ in 2, 3 du. mid. of non-thematic conjugation; an ī is added to ā resulting in e, cp. bhāvēte. ♦ 36.

dviṣ-āthe = cp. dviṣ-āte. 36.

dviṣ-ī = 1 sg. augmentless ipf. √dviṣ 'hate', guṇa is replaced by simple vowel when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 65.

dviṣ-ītā = 3 sg. opt. √dviṣ; cp. dviṣ-te and bhāvē-ta. 36; dviṣ-ī-tā : dviṣ-yā-t, the long syllable yā alternates with low grade ī (when the accent precedes or follows ī). 86.

dviṣ-te = hates : oxyton. 96.

dviṣ pacati = cooks twice; often in external saṃdhi -is becomes -iṣ (s does not become jihvāmūliya or upadhmāniya). 340.

dviṣ-yā-t = 3 sg. opt. √dviṣ : dviṣ-ī-tā; yā : ī. 86.

dvīpā = island = dvi+ṣp-ā, ī = i+ā in compounds of dvi, with the low grade e of āp 'water'. 103; M. 12.

dv-ṛca = strophe of two verses = *dvy-ṛca, y as the last element of an initial consonant group disappears. 268.

dvek-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. √dviṣ 'hate', cp. dveṣ-ṭi; is formed on the analogy of vak-ṣi from √vaś, where

kṣ = ś+s is phonetic. 137; M. 25.

dve-dhā = twofold, for *dvayadhā; e = aya a Prakritism. 54.

dvéš-as = hate; cp. dvéšo-bhis. 273; M. 57.

dvéšo-bhis = instr. pl. of dvéš-as 'hatred', in -as stems before case-terminations beginning with bh-, the sibilant (= z) is lost (does not become d) owing to the influence of saṃdhi. 38, 273; M. 9, 57.

dvéš-am = 1 sg. ipf. √dviṣ; gunated vowel bears accent. 65.

dvéš-ṭi = hates, but dvīk-ṣi, where kṣ (for ś+s) is not phonetic, but because ṣ+t and ś+t resulted alike into ṣ-ṭ the combination of ṣ+s was taken to be the same as that of ś+s (= kṣ) and thus on the analogy of vaṣ-ṭi and vak-ṣi (√vaś) dvéš-ṭi and dvīk-ṣi were formed. 137.

dvéš-mi = I hate, paroxyton. 96.

dvesata = equal on both sides; cp. dve-dhā = *dvaya-dhā. 54.

dvai-mātura = having two mothers; with ur, cp. mātār-am with ar. 23.

dváu = two, cp. dvā. 108.

dv-yoga = carriage-and-pair; = dvi-y-; i disappears before y- (perhaps after conversion into a semi-vowel). 59.

dhak = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √dah = √dagh 'reach', cp. dhak-tam for *dag-dham which is based on dhak. 132.

dhak-tam = 2 du. root aor. ipv. √dagh 'reach' (expected dag-dham); t does not become dh owing to the influence of cognate forms, cp. dhak. 132; M. 24.

dhák-ṣat = burning (s aor. pt. √dah) with regular dh when the final aspiration is lost before s. M. 23.

dhák-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. √dah; cp. dhák-ṣat. 126; M. 23.

dhák-ṣu = flaming, beside dák-ṣu-, dakṣ-ús-. 126.

dhak-ṣyān = intending to burn (fut. pt. √dah), cp. dhák-ṣat. 126; M. 23.

***dhagzhi** = cp. dak-ṣi. 239.

dhat = from *dhadh-t reduplicated
√dhā in dhat-thas, etc. 127.

(á) **dhat-tám** = 2 du. ipv. √dhā
'place', instead of *dad-dhām =
dhadh-tám formed on the analogy
of dhāt-se. 127, 132; M. 24.

dhat-thás = 2 du. pr. √dhā, *dadh-
thás *dha-dh-thás; the usage in the
Veda shows that aspirate+s has
the same effect on the initial
aspirate as the unchanged aspirate
(cp. dhat-se); but this is not so
seen in bapsati (√bhas; where
aspirate+s does not restore the
initial aspirate); while dhat- and
dhit- etc. may have received their
aspiration from √dhā; its absence
in bapsati etc. seems phonetic;
from this it follows that the rule
for the restoration of the initial
aspiration that worked before kṣ,
ts, ps came in for gzh, dzh, bzh,
before which the rule was as good
as before gdh (cp. dag-dhi). 127;
when the loss of the final radical
aspiration is due to any cause
other than suffixals, the original
initial aspiration remains. 130;
M. 23; of the two mutes in juxta-
position the second only can be
aspirated. M. 24; there is no
example of th becoming voiced
(in case the first represents an
aspirate media and the second a
dental tenuis) it remains in dhat-
thás *da-dh-thás. M. 24.

dhat-se = 2 sg. pr. √dhā 'place';
cp. dhat-thas. 127; M. 23;
Solmansen thinks (on the basis of
Gk. Σρίξ) that already in the IE.
period the loss of the final aspirate
began to take place before s,
causing restoration of the initial
aspirate. 128; cp. dhat-tám. 132.

dhat-sva = 2 sg. ipv. √dhā 'place',
cp. dhat-thas. 127; M. 23.

dhán a = riches, cp. snápayati.
5; 'price of battle': σθένος
'strength, might', s disappears
before an unvoiced dental. 273.

dhán-arcam = acc. sg. of dhánarc
'possessing wealth' (RV. X. 46. 5
Pp. dhána s ar-) with elision of a
when followed by another a-;

more probable is dhána + ṛc-
318.

dhánv-arnasas = of overflowing
(RV. V. 45. 2 Pp. dhanva-ar-) with
elision of a before another a-;
more probable is dhánu + ar-.
318.

dhanvā-yín = having a bow; for
*dhanvāvín; interchange of y and
v. cp. dhánvan 'bow'. 209.

dhanvā-vín = cp. dhanvā-yín. 209.

dhanvā-sāh = skilled in archery,
s phonetic, cp. dyumnāsāh. 225;
M. 46; lengthening of a vowel
between other than two short
syllables is less common, being
probably due to imitation of
compounds in which the long
vowel is produced by the normal
rhythm. M. 75.

dham-ati = 3 sg. pr. √dham √dhmā
'blow'; a before m is svarabhakti
according to some. 58.

dham(i) = blast; in forms with
ā which goes back to a syllable
with nasal, a nasal is added in
post-Vedic Sanskrit. 15; cp.
√dhmā. 101.

dhamma-dipi = dhammali- =
dharmal-, cp. lipi : dipi. 222.

dhay-ati = sucks, e (of dhe-nú) in
ablaut with āy (dhāy-u) before
vowels, but ā (dhā-tave) before
consonants. 37; cp. dhé-nā. 90.

dhárīman = ordinance, √dhṛ, the
introduction of i before m is
unexplained, cp. dhárman. 57.

dhār-úṇa = a sucking calf; -ruṇ-
= -raṇ-. 21.

dhāvaṇaka = wind : θυελλα 'hurri-
cane, storm', the cerebral ṇ may
be due to the originally preceding
r = l. 194.

dhā = place = Gk. Θη- Vedic media
aspirate represents IE. media
aspirate; the same is represented
in Greek by tenuis aspirates; cp.
√bhū. 117.

(a) **dhāk** = 3 sg. s aor. √dah 'burn';
with regular aspirate media, on
the disappearance of the final
aspiration at the pause. 127.

dhāṇikā = cunnus : dhāraka
'cunnus' Gk. θόρυοςθαι 'to

copulate', ṇ of Prakritic origin; it is due to the originally preceding r which has disappeared through assimilation. 192; M. 39.

dhā-tave = to suck, dat. inf. √dhe, cp. dhe-nú with e:āy:ā. 37; cp. dhāy-ase: dhī-tā. 88; M. 19.

dhā-tā = dhā-ta = 2 pl. root aor. ipv. √dhā 'place'; with metrical lengthening before the short syllable of the following word; otherwise dhāta. 312.

dhāy-ase = to drink, dat. inf. √dhe, cp. dhā-tave: dhī-tā. 88; M. 19.

dhā-y-i = ps. aor. √dhā 'place'; for analogical y cp. á-dhā-y-i. 208.

dhāy-ú = thirsty, cp. dhenú, dhā-tave. 37. M. 19.

dhārakā = cunnus, cp. dhānikā. 192.

dhār-āyati = supports; with ā before a single consonant (-ray-) but with a short a before a conjunct consonant (cp. marś-āyati). 13.

dhā-rā = stream: dhāv-ati: dhū-ti; as final of roots (-ū) ū is graded with au which appears as āv before vowels, but ā before consonants. 90; M. 19; with ā (instead of au) before a consonant. 105.

dhā-rú = sucking, √dhe; cp. dhāy-ase: dhī-tā: dhā-tave. 88; M. 19; dhā-rú: Gk. ὤλυσ 'womanly'; medial Vedic l corresponds to medial IE. l. 211; M. 42.

dhāv-ati = runs: cp. dhū-tā. 22; M. 19; cp. dhāv-ati: dhū-ti: dhā-rā. 90; 105, 106.

dhāv-ati = washes; cp. dhū-tā. 90; M. 19; cp. dhau-ta 'washed'. 106.

-dhi = cp. -hi where h represents dh. 250; ipv. 2 sg., is an exception to the rule which negatives metrical lengthening in verbal forms in -i. 311.

dhi-tā = placed, ppt. √dhā, cp. dá-dhā-ti. 81; cp. hi-tā (with h = dh 250) where h must have originated in compounds, whose first member ends in a vowel, cp. grh-nā-tu and hasta-grh-yā. 251; the i is the low grade vowel of ā. M. 18.

dhi-ti = cp. hi-tí. 'impulsé'. 250.

dhit-sati = desid. √dhā 'place', cp. dhat-thas. 127; M. 23.

dhi-nó-ti = nourishes, √dhā = dhe 'suck': dhī-tā, ī is shortened before the present element. 96.

dhiy-i = loc. sg. of dhí 'wisdom'; ī becomes iy before -i the case-termination. 199.

dhīṣṇ-īya = altar: dhīṣṇ-ya, with -īya beside -ya. 201.

dhīṣṇ-ya = cp. dhīṣṇ-īya. 201.

dhīṣṇye-mé = (RV. VII. 72. 3 Pp. dhīṣṇye imé) 'bestowing'; contraction irregular, to be read uncontracted as dhīṣṇ-īye imé.; cp. dhīśānā 'bowl'. 326; M. 66.

dhi-śvā = cp. dhi-śvā. 312.

dhi-śvā = 2 sg. root aor. mid. √dhā 'place', with a metrical lengthening before the short syllable of the following word. 312.

dhī = think: dhyai, with the ablaut yā: ī. 85; Bartholomae takes it back to dhāi- on account of the Av. diđāiti, diđāṭ. 87.

dhī = insight, cp. dhiy-i. 199, dhi- as a second member in compounds shows sometimes iy sometimes y before the initial vowels of case-terminations. 200.

dhi-jū = thought-inspiring, with secondary shortening of ū into u, cp. jū-tā. 94; M. 20.

dhi-tā = sucked, √dhe: dhā-tave: dhāy-ase; ī is the low grade vowel of e, which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88; M. 19; cp. dhi-nóti with short i. 96.

dhi-tā = daughter (Pāli) for Sanskrit duhi-tā; cp. ujjh-ati for jahā-ti. 115.

dhi-tí = thought, cp. di-dhi-má with short i. 96; M. 21.

dhip-s = desire to injure (desid. √dambh); in Classical Sanskrit the initial aspiration is regularly restored, when the final aspiration is lost, cp. Ved. dip-s. 127.

dhī-ra = wise, Classical Sanskrit derives it from √dhr 'firm'. 25.

dhuk-śan = 3 pl. sa aor. √duh 'milk'; with regular media aspirate beside dú-duk-śan. M. 23.

dhuk-ṣva = 2 sg. mid. ipv. √duh, cp. dhuk-śān. 126; M. 23.

dhung-dhvam = (S.) 2 pl. ipv. mid. √duh; on the loss of the final aspiration before another aspirate (although suffixal) the initial aspiration is restored, cp. dag-dhā, bud-dhā and bād-dhā. 128.

dhu-ta = ppt. √dhū 'shake': dhū-ta', ū : u. 98.

dhu-náyati = caus. √dhū 'shake', with ū shortened before the present element. 97.

dhún-i = resounding: dhvan-í; va : u samprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16.

dhu-nó-ti = shakes : dhū-nó-ti. 97.

dhūr = a pole, shaft or yoke; ur without any ablaut form beside it. 24; √dhṛ, ur in ablaut with āri (dā-dhar-ti) beside ir (dí-dhīr-ṣatī). 28; according to Kluge dhīr is identical with dūr 'door'; it has preserved its initial aspirate, while this is lost in dūr; according to Saussure the media of dūr refers to a by-form of dhūr; Fierlinger attributes the media (of dūr) to forms like dur-bhyām (where it was phonetic). 129.

dhur-ā = powerful, √dhvṛ, with ur, cp. hur-ās √hvṛ. 23; 'violently' adv. √dhvṛ: dhur = dhvur; v is lost also after an initial consonant before ūr (derived from a ṛ vowel). 262.

dhūsara = grey; s does not become ṣ. 232.

dhū = shake, cp. dhu-náyati. 97; cp. dávi-dhv-at with -v- for Classical Sanskrit -uv-. 201.

dhūñkṣṇā = white crow, Sarva-saṃmataśikṣā prescribes anus-vāra for ñ before kṣṇ. 259.

dhū-tā = shaken, beside dhau-tāri 'shaking'; ū as low grade of au (= āv), cp. dhāv-ati. 22; M. 8.

dhū-tā = washed: dhāv-ati; āv : ā : ū. 90; M. 19; cp. dhu-tā. 98; cp. dhautā with dhāv-ati. 106.

dhū-ti = shaking: dhāv-ati: dhā-rā (ū : āv : ā). 90; M. 19.

dhū-nó-ti = shakes: dhāv-ati: dhā-rā; ū : āv : ā. 90; M. 19; cp. dhu-nó-ti. 97.

dhū-má = smoke : √dhvaṃs 'scatter'; va : u samprasāraṇa. 70; dhūmā : Gk. Σύω 'to rush', Συμός 'spirit, soul': cp. dhāv-ati; dhā-rā : dhū-ti. 90; M. 19; J. Schmidt's comparison of this ū with that of √gūh is wrong. 92.

dhūr = in dhūr-śád; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26.

dhūr = yoke, only ūr (ī) appears and not ir. 28.

dhūru-śád = sitting on pole, drawing a load; cp. dhūru-śāh. 30, 57.

dhūru-śád-am = cp. dhūrśadam. 56.

dhūru-śāh = bearing the yoke; svarabhakti. 30; cp. dhūrśāh; reading with u may be an ancient scribal error. 56; under the influence of Pkt. we should expect -riṣ-; -ruṣ- is due to the influence of the preceding u. 57.

dhūr-ti = injury, malice √dhvṛ, dhūr = dhvūr; loss of v before ūr occurs after an initial consonant. 262; M. 55.

dhūr-pati = lord of the yoke; in compounds r is retained before p-. 335.

dhūrvaṇ-e = dat. sg. of dhūrvaṇ 'injurer'; ūr = vūr. 25.

dhūr-v-ati = injures, cp. dhūrvaṇ-e. 25; M. 55, 262.

dhūr-śád = being on the yoke; in compounds r remains (does not change into visarjanīya or is not assimilated to the following sibilant). 335; M. 73; radical stems in -ir (also -ur) mostly lengthen their vowel before consonants (as within words); dhūr-śāh (VS.). 73.

dhūrśadam = cp. dhūruśadam with svarabhakti. 56.

dhūrśāh = (VS.) bearing the yoke, the variant dhūruśāh (svara-bhakti) may be an ancient error. 56; r is retained, cp. vanar-śád. 335; M. 73.

dhūr-śú = loc. pl. of dhūr 'yoke', * according to metre ū = uu. 49.

dhūli = dust: Lith. dūlke 'particles of dust', Classical Sanskrit l may represent IE. l. 219.

dhūs-cuṇḍa = before c(h) the original r is treated like s except in svār-cakṣas, svār-canas. 336.

dhūsara = grey : dhvaṃs 'scatter', va : u samprasāraṇa. 70, 97.

dhūs-tara = better yoke, for the s (instead of r) cp. gīs-tarā. 336.

dhṛ = hold ; cp. di-dhīr-ṣati (with īr) and dhār-tavaī with ar. 25, 28.

-dhṛk = nom. sg. of dṛh 'firm' (old palatal h) with a phonetic guttural as final. 173 ; cp. dhṛt with final t. 303.

-dhṛt- = -dhṛk from √dṛh formed on the analogy of dhṛt √dhṛ 'hold'. 303.

dhṛṣṇú = courageous, bold, cp. dadṛhḱ and dadṛṣa-. 137.

dhé-nā = a milch-cow, e in ablaut with āy (dhāy-ú) before vowels. 37 ; M. 19 ; Av. daēnu, Arm. dail ; Ved. dhay-ati, Goth. daddjan : in √dhē, whose final (reduced) ī is graded with ai that appears as ā before consonants, we have instead e ; this is old. 90 ; M. 19.

dhe-nú = milch-cow ; e (not ā) in ablaut with āy (dhāy-ú). 37 ; M. 19 ; cp. dhénā. 90.

dhe-yā-m = 1 sg. root aor. opt. √dhā 'place' = dhā + iyām ; e based on contraction, is distracted into two syllables. 51.

dhéṣṭha = giving most, √dhā ; in such cases Vedic e stands for the low grade vowel of ā (= ə) + i. 36 ; = dhā + iṣṭha, e based on contraction, is distracted into two syllables. 51 ; cp. proth-átha. M. 23 ; there is no loss of aspiration in the root if it is followed by a suffixal aspirate. 128.

dhe-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √dhā 'place' : Av. dazdi, e = az before h = dh. 37 ; M. 9 ; = *dhadh-dhi, when two IE. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant ; a survival of this appears in dhe-hí. 178 ; M. 35 ; e replaces az. 274 ; M. 57.

dhau-tá = washed ; according to Bechtel au here is original ; in his opinion IE. ōṃ becomes ō before every consonant (and not only before labials as is held by

Schulze). 106 ; dhau-tá : dhāv-ati 'washes', √dhū 'shake', au is strong grade of ū appearing as āv before vowels. 106 ; M. 19.

dhautári = shaking, au reduced to ū in dhū-tá 'shaken'. 22 ; M. 8 ; cp. dhāv-ati 'runs', au : ū. 106 ; M. 19.

dhau-tí = a spring, for the view of Bechtel cp. dhau-tá. 106 ; cp. dhāv-ati 'runs'. 106 ; M. 19.

dhmā = blow : dham(i) ; ablaut mā : am(i). 101.

-dhvai = dat. inf. formed from √dhā with the disappearance of the low grade vowel ə before y. 82.

dhvai = think : dhṛ with the ablaut yā : ī. 85. dhī with the loss of y before ī, which is graded with ai (appearing as āy before vowels but ā before consonants). 87.

dhraj = sweep, move, glide ; according to Fick from *dhragh on account of German tragen 'carry' 126 ; M. 23 ; Hübschmann sees a new palatal in j. 159 ; dhraj : Lith. drežóti 'to move', j is an old palatal. 161 ; M. 32.

-dhrú = injurer, cp. √dhvṛ : dhrút with an interchange of sonant and consonant coupled with metathesis. 206.

dhrút = injurer, cp. dhrú : dhvṛ. 206 ; M. 42.

dhrú-ti = injury, seduction ; cp. √dhvṛ : dhrút. 206 ; M. 42.

dhr-uvá = fixed ; -uva- is perhaps = va in ūrdh-vá. 199 ; dhruváyoni = having a fixed abode ; medial n is not cerebralized. M. 75.

dhrū = stand firm, it has both the u as well as the guṇa form. 73.

***dhrebh** = coagulate, cp. drapsá, drāpí. 242 ; M. 23.

dhvaṃs = scatter, cp. dhūsara and dhūmá. 70 ; the dental sibilant as final of nominal stems is changed to d before case-terminations beginning with bh-, cp. dhvad-bhis. 179.

dhváj = banner, cp. dhvajá. 161.

dhvajá = banner; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal. 161.

dhvan-ati = sounds, √dhvan : dhún-i; va : u samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

dhvan-áyiti = caus. iṣ aor. inj. √dhvan 'sound'; the pronunciation dhvanait (with ai) is wrong. 40.

dhvan-í = roar, sound : dhún-i, va : u. 70; M. 16.

-dhvam = 2 pl. mid. ending; cp. -ran, which may have been -ram originally. 303.

dhvāntá = dark, √dhvan(i); to the ā which goes back to a syllable with nasal a nasal is added. 15; expected *dhvā-ta, n is based on the analogy of á-dhvan-i-t, á-dhvān-ayat. 16; M. 7.

dhvṛ = injure, cp. dhrú (vṛ = ru). 206.

-dhvṛt = injurer, cp. dhrú. 206; M. 42.

dhvṛ = injure, cp. dhūrv-ati, á-dhūr-ṣ-ata, dhūr-tí, dhur-ā where v is lost. 262.

-n = 3 pl. ipf, and the voc. and loc. of -n stems also gets ś before c in the Samhitās, other than RV. (where it is inserted only when it is etymologically justified; cp. anuyājāṁś ca). M. 69.

naḥ = to us; final s replaced by visarjaniya, but cp. nas kṛ-dhi (Lat. nos) where s is preserved before k-. 304.

ná = not, cp. a- negative particle where a = ŋ (cp. an-). 9; ná : Lat. nē, Vedic n represents IĒ. n. 195; M. 37; when ná is followed by hí 'for' it loses its accent, the two being treated as one word. 290; M. 82; in the available RV. Samhitā ná 'not' is contracted with the following vowel, but in the sense of 'iva' it is never contracted, thus meaning also plays a rôle in Vedic sandhi. 307; M. 61; cp. nú cid. 319; ná loses its accent when it is combined with the particle nú 'certainly not'. M. 82.

ná = like, n is cerebralized after the word (closely connected with ná) having ṛ, r, or ṣ. 191; M. 39.

-nak = cp. naṭ (√naś with an old palatal) k is phonetic before s of the nom. sg.; but the analogy of ráṭ, bhráṭ requires only ṭ; k may have come in from those cases where n becomes ṇ, and owing to aversion for having ṭ after ṇ, the ṭ is replaced by k, cp. -dhṛk, -dṛk. 174.

nák = night; a stem *nás may be assumed like niś-, ni-śī 'to lie down'. 174; cp. náś and niś(ā) where ś does not stand for k. 229; M. 34.

ná-kis = not any one, properly 'no one', later on came to mean (not at all, never), kis is enclitic. M. 81.

nákiṣ ṭám ghnanti = none strike him, Sarvasa nmataśikṣā (32) prescribes anusvāra for m (instead of its assimilation) when it is followed by a mute, itself followed by a nasal. 333.

nákiṣ ṭanūṣu = (RV. VIII. 20. 12) nákiṣ t-; for -ṣ-ṭ- cp. niś ṭatakṣur. 340; M. 70.

nákiṣ ṭe = nákiṣ te. 166; M. 33.

ná-kīm = none, never; cp. kīm. 289; cp. mā-kīm. M. 81.

nakt = night, cp. aktú. 9.

nákta = night; cp. nák. 229.

nakta-ka = patch, rag, = laktaka, n stands for l; cp. carmamná for -mlá. 196.

nakta-yá = by night, cp. madhyá, pāpāyā 'evilly'. 279; M. 58.

nakti = night, cp. nák. 229.

náksatra = star : nákta, naktán 'night', Gk. νύχτ-, Lat. noct, Germ. Nacht; Vedic kṣ = Xt in Greek. 240; for ná-kṣ- cp. upá(s) stha. M. 74.

ná-kṣ-anti = they attain; cp. añj-ánti : añj-an = *aāj- . 51.

nakhá = nail, Vedic aspirate tenuis is original, cp. Gk. ὄνυξ 'nail, talons': Lat. unguis; New Pers. nākhun. 119; M. 22; Vedic na : Gk. ον : Lat. un. 101; nakhá : Gk. ὄνυχ- (Vedic aspirate tenuis : Gk. aspirate tenuis) but Lat.

- unguis 'a nail', Ir. ingen, Germ. Nagel, Lith. nāgas, Old Bulg. nogŭti point to an IE. base with aspirate media (gh, which also would give *δνχ-* in Greek) that may have existed side by side with the one having aspirate tenuis. 123; according to Grassmann, Curtius and Brugmann tenuis aspirate represents here the original media aspirate, but according to Ascoli tenuis aspirate is original here. 123; cp. *Śūrpa-nakhā*. 190.
- nakh-ayati** = destroys; from **naṣ-ṭa* 'perished' like Prakrit *ḍakka* from Sanskrit *daṣ-ṭa*. 189.
- nakhará** = having nails or claw; Lat. *ungula* 'hoof, claw, talon', Germ. Nagel 'nail'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211.
- nagha-mārā** = name of a plant, but cp. *naghā-riṣā*. M. 75.
- naghā-riṣā** = name of a plant; for lengthening cp. *ahī-súva*. M. 75.
- naghuṣa** = name of a person: Vedic *nāhuṣa*; Classical Sanskrit gh in place of Vedic h is a hyper-Sanskritism. 254.
- *nazd** = cp. *néd-īyas* with e = az. 274.
- *naṣh** = this IIr. form would give *√nah* in Vedic. 250.
- naṭ** = 2, 3 sg. root aor. *√naś* 'reach', just as final *ś* is changed into *ṭ* similarly a final old palatal *j* is changed into cerebral *ṭ*; the new palatal *j* interchanges, in such a situation with the guttural. 139; M. 34; cerebral appears in place of the radical palatal after the endings have been dropped. 174.
- naṭ** = reaching, root-stem of *√naś*, beside -nak with phonetic k before -s of the nom. sg. 174.
- naṭ** = to act, the n is not changed into *ṇ* after *prá*, *pári*. 189.
- naṭ** = to dance; cp. *√nṛt*, *narma*, *narman*. 266.
- naṭ-a** = actor : *√nṛt* 'dance'; cerebral is due to the originally preceding *ṛ*. 167.
- naḍa** = reed : *νάδος* 'a tall umbelliferous plant', cerebral *ḍ* is due to the originally preceding *r*. 169; *naḍa* : *nadá* the equation (by Pischel M. 34;) is uncertain. 173.
- nadá** = producing sound, *√nad*; cp. *naḍa*. 173; M. 34.
- nad-dhá** = ppt. *√nah* 'bind'; h does not represent dh here; *√nah* rather stands for IIr. *naṣh-* (cp. Lat. *necto*); the ppt. instead of **nādhá*-, became *nad-dhá*- through the influence of *bad-dhá-* from *√bandh* 'bind'. 250; M. 52.
- *nad-bhís** = with grandchildren, beside *napát*; on its analogy are formed *ad-bhís*, *ad-bhyás*. 180.
- *nád-bhyás** = cp. **nad-bhís*. 180; for **nápt-bhyas* (weak stem of *nápát*) with the elision of p; but cp. *nap-su* from **napt-su*, where t, between p and t, has disappeared. 269; M. 56; *nád-bhyas* = **nābd-bh-* **napt*; b as initial in a medial group of consonants has disappeared. 270; M. 56; cp. *ad-bhís*. M. 36.
- *nád-h-yati** = the form with dh cannot give *náh-yati* (with h). 250.
- *nanānā** = cp. *nāndṛ* **nanānṛ*. 181.
- *nanānṛ** = cp. *nāndṛ*. 181; M. 36.
- nānān-dṛ** = husband's sister; cp. *nān-dṛ*. 181; M. 36.
- nand** = to be pleased, n does not become *ṇ* after *prá*, *pārā*, *pári*. 189.
- nápāt** = grandson : *ápatya*, a = *ṇ*. 9; cp. *napt-í* with the loss of *ā*. 76; M. 17; *nápāt* : *napt-* the *vṛddhi* corresponding to the a (which represents the *guṇa* stage) is *ā*; it appears in the last syllable of a nominal stem. 80; M. 18; cp. *nád-bhís*, *nád-bhyas*. 180; cp. *napt-*, *nád-bhyas*, *nap-su*. 270; M. 56.
- *napt** = cp. *nápāt* the strong stem. 270.
- nápt-i** = grand-daughter, voc. of *napt-í*; *í* shortened into *i* due to the shift of accent. 93; M. 15.
- napt-í** = grand-daughter, Lat. *naptis* : *nápāt*, loss of *ā* as in *s-ánti* : *ás-ti*. 76; M. 17.
- naptí-s** = nom. sg. of *naptí*-, cp. *nápti* with short *i*. 93; the

accentuation of ī, the low grade of yā, is probably to be explained similarly in feminines like naptī-s (masc. nāpāt); shortened to nāpti. M. 15.

*napt-su = cp. loc. pl. *nap-su : Av. napsu. 269.

*nap-su = loc. pl. of napt : nāpāt; on its analogy is formed ap-sū beside ad-bhīs. 180; t, between p and s, has disappeared, cp. nād-bhyas. 269; M. 56.

*nābd-bhyas = cp. nād-bhyas where b, as initial of medial consonant group, has disappeared. 270.

nābh-as = cloud, mist, sky, Gk. νέφος OS. nebo; cp. āmbhas 'water'. 9. cp. nābh. 79.

nābh-ya = nave : Lat. umbo 'shield buckle'; na : um ablaut. 100.

nabh-rāj = cloud-king (and not nab-rāj); some compounds preserve survivals of an earlier phase of sandhi. 327; cp. viś-pāti, viśpālā. M. 67.

namnam = int. √nam 'bend'; the nasal is reduced to anusvāra before any consonant in the intensive reduplicative syllable, the final of which is treated like that of the prior member of a compound. 259; M. 54.

nam-nam-ī-ti = 3 sg. int. √nam 'bend'; the ī may be from the short i; cp. ji-gī-vāms, śvasī-vāms. 89.

namas-kāra = homage; -as remains before k- in a compound; but cp. itāḥ-pradāna. 341.

namasyā = worthy of obeisance, four-syllabic i.e. -sīa; but cp. RV. X. 104. 7 namasyāḥ (trisyllabic); there is already a tendency in the RV. to change a final svarita into a final udātta; this udātta is, however, secondary being a substitute for the independent svarita (itself the product of an original udātta). 288.

namasyāḥ = trisyllabic, cp. namasyā : namasyā. 289.

namó-bhis = for nāmas 'obeisance'; in the matter of sandhi, case-

endings are treated as second member of a compound; cp. ṣaṇ-nām. M. 76.

nay-i-tum = to lead, √nī, beside ne-tum; the spelling -ayi- shows that in ne-tī e stands for ayi (hence ne-tī dissyllabic). 53.

nār-am = acc. sg. of nṛ 'man' : virum, cp. svāsār-am. 13.

nari-nṛt-yate = int. √nṛt 'dance', the n (of nṛtyate) is not cerebralized owing to the following r (dissimilation). 188.

nard = roar, to bellow; the n is not cerebralized after prá, pári. 189.

narmá = joke, later narman-, nṛt later naṭ 'to dance'; a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in Old Norw. snarr 'quick'. 266; M. 56.

narman = cp. narmá. 266.

nalla = a measure of distance, for nalva, ll = lv, a Prakritism. 223.

nalva = cp. nalla. 223.

náva = nine, *néuṇ; a = ŋ. 9; Gk. *ένεα- with the initial e dropped. 100.

náv-a = new, Gk. νέος 'new' : nūt(a)na-; in nú- is found ū in forms, where we should expect guṇa. 92; ū is the old weak grade vowel of av (= o) the length of which has been preserved by the accent shifting to it. M. 15; 267.

nava-jvārā = a new fever; for j as an old palatal cp. jvara. 160.

nava-dhā = ninefold, in Buddhist Sanskrit nodhā; o = ava a Prakritism. 54.

návan = cp. náv-a. 267.

náv-iṣṭha = newest; i represents low grade of ya; cp. náv-yas 'newer'. 17; M. 7.

náv-yas = newer, comp. of náv-a; cp. náv-iṣṭha. 17; M. 7.

naś = to be lost; cp. jīva-nāt. 173; the n is cerebralized after prá. 189; wrongly connected with nāk, nákta, nakti (ś does not stand for k). 228.

naṣ-ṭā = ppt. √naś 'perish' : Av. našta, ṣ = ś before the cerebral ṭ. 230; M. 47.

nas = nose, weak form of *nās* beside pre-Germanic **nāso*. 6; cp. *pīnasa*. 279.

nas = us (pronoun, acc., dat., gen. pl.) invariably enclitic. M. 81; *n* is cerebralized after a closely connected word having *ṛ*, *r* or *ṣ*. 191.

nas kṛdhi = cp. *naḥ kṛdhi*, where final *s* is replaced by *visarjanīya*. 304; often in external *saṁdhi* -*ās* remains. 340.

nas sapātnā = (RV. X. 128. 9) before a simple sibilant final *s* is (either) assimilated (or it becomes *visarjanīya*). 342; M. 71.

nah = bind, probably *h* represents here the old palatal aspirate (*ḥh*) because the verb does not offer any form with *gh*. 248; M. 51; according to Bollensen *h* represents here *kh*. 253.

na-hí = not; cp. *ná* and *hí*. 290.

nahí tva... invataḥ (RV. I. 10. 8) for the two do not restrain them; cp. *hí*. M. 82.

nāhuṣa = name of a son of *Mānu* and author of a Rgvedic hymn; Pkt. *Naghuṣa*; *h* is original, *gh* later. 134, 254.

nāhuṣa = generation, family, $\sqrt{\text{nah}}$ 'bind'; cp. Germ. *nahe* 'near'. 249.

nāh-yati = binds, $\sqrt{\text{nah}}$; *h* does not represent here *dh*, cp. *nad-dhá*; $\sqrt{\text{nah}}$ rather stands for *IIr. naḥ-*, cp. Lat. *necto*. 250; M. 52.

nā-ka = heaven, $\sqrt{\text{nam}}$ (?) 15.

nākra = crocodile, for **nātra* ($\sqrt{\text{nam}}$?), through the interchange of dental with guttural; cp. *vacaknu*. 136.

***nādhá** = the expected ppt. $\sqrt{\text{nah}}$ from *IIr. naḥ* (cp. *nad-dhá*). 250.

nāth = implore, according to Grassmann, Curtius and Burgmann, tenuis aspirate represents here the original media aspirate; but Ascoli holds tenuis aspirate to be original; Bradke shows $\sqrt{\text{nādh}}$ to be one of the oldest examples, where, in popular speech, tenuis aspirate got interchanged with media aspirate.

123; *n* is not cerebralized after prepositions having *r*. 189.

nā-thá = help: *nī-tá*, *ī*, as the final of roots (in -i) alternates with *ai*, that gives *āy* before vowels but *ā* before consonants. 88; M. 19; on its analogy *dh* of *nādhāmāna* and *nādhitá* interchanges with *th* in *nāthitá*, *nāth-ate*. 123.

nāth-ate = implores, cp. *nādhāmāna*. 123.

nāthitá = distressed, cp. *nādhitá*. 123; M. 22.

nādh = seek aid; not from $\sqrt{\text{nam}}$. 15; cp. $\sqrt{\text{nāth}}$. 189.

nādhāmāna = imploring, beside *nāth-ate*, aspirate media interchanges with an aspirate tenuis, due to the influence of *nā-thá* 'help'. 123; M. 22.

nādhitá = distressed: *nāthitá* 'distressed', cp. *nādhāmāna*. 123; M. 22.

nānādhī = having varied thoughts; *i* changes with *iy* (not *y*) before the initial vowels of the case-terminations. 200.

nāndṛ = sister of husband, **nānānṛ*, *na-nānā* a reduplication of the term of endearment. 181.

nāpitá = barber, from **snāpitṛ-* in *snāp-ayati*; forms with and without sibilant are used side by side, without regard to the preceding vowel. 265; *nāpitá* for **snāpitṛ* a Prakritism. 267.

nāpsu|apā = for *nāpsu|apá*, in ŚB., before a pause the penultimate syllable is sometimes marked with reduced accent (i.e. two dots below, if the initial syllable after the pause has an *udātta*) also when the following initial syllable is unaccented. M. 80.

nābh = cloud (well): *nābh-as* 'cloud': *abh-rá* (*abh* = *ṛbh*) 'cloud'; *ā:a*: zero grade. 79; M. 18.

nābhi = navel, according to metre *ā* = *āā*. 49.

nābhīla = the groin of a woman, with *īl* from *āl*. 30.

nāman = name, cp. *nāma-bhis* and *nāmn-ā*. 8; Lat. *nōmen*; Vedic *m* represents IE. *m*. 197; M. 37.

nāma = nom. sg. of **nāman**; according to Bopp with apparent loss of final **n**; but **a** = **ṇ**. 303.

nāma-bhis = instr. pl. of **nāman**; **a** = **ṇ**. 8; cp. $\sqrt{\text{han}}$: **ha-thás**. M. 17.

nāmā = nom. acc. pl. neut. of **nāman**: **nāman**, **nāma** (= **nāmp**), long grade in -ā low grade in -an -a. 80; M. 18; beside **nāmān-i** with the case-ending **i** (= IE. **e**); in **nāmā** the final **n** disappears at the pause. 108, 303; such neuter plurals were in origin probably feminine singular collectives. M. 18.

nāmān-i = nom. acc. neut. pl. of **nāman**; cp. **nāmā**. 108.

nāmn-ā = instr. sg. of **nāman**; sonant nasal (**ṇ**) is reduced to **n** before a vowel. 8.

nāmbā = cp. **āmba**, where the initial **n** has been lost. 263.

nāy-ā = leader, cp. **nī-tā**. M. 19; cp. **ne-tṭ**. M. 19.

nāri-bhyas = dat. abl. pl. of **nāri**, the only instance where -bhyas is dissyllabic, when preceded by a short vowel (beside **ātharva-bhyas**). 204.

nā rśāma = **nā riśāma** (pr. subj. $\sqrt{\text{riś}}$ 'be hurt') -rś- instead of -riś- a hyper-Sanskritism through a dislike for -riś- which was considered to be vulgar. 60.

nāv-am = acc. sg. of **náu**, beside **náu-s**, **nau-bhis**; the change of **au** into **āv** before vowels shows that **au** was a diphthong. 41.

nāv-i = loc. sg. of **naú**, cp. **ásvé** where loc. -i has coalesced with the final -a. 36.

nās = nose; cp. **nas** owing to shift of accent. 6.

nāsatyā = name of a god: Av. **nāñhaithya-**; **y** is pronounced as consonantal after a short vowel alike in the Veda and Avestan; after a long vowel it becomes syllabic. 205.

nims = to kiss; **n** is not cerebralized after **prā**, **pārā**, **pári**. 189; **s** is not cerebralized on the analogy of ***ninasti**. 231; cp. **hims-**, **nims-**, **pums-**. M. 48.

nīḥ śadhásthāt = **s** changes into **ṣ** M. 50.

niḥ-śāhamāṇaḥ = overcoming; initially **s** changes into **ṣ** in verbal compounds after the preposition **niś** 'out'. M. 48.

niḥ-ṣtan = to thunder out; **s** is cerebralized in Epic, though it is negated here by Pāṇini. 235.

ní = in, downwards, Gk. *ἐν* 'in'; initial **a** is dropped, cp. **va** = **áva**, **pi** = **ápi**. 77; M. 11; **n** is cerebralized after a preposition having **r**. 189.

nikṣ = to prick; **n** is not cerebralized after **prā**, **pārā**, **pári**. 189.

nikṣ-ati = perforates: **nīkṣana** 'a ladle'; **ī**: **i**. 98.

***nigāṇṭhu** = cp. **nighaṇtu** and ***nirgrantha**; **th** becomes **ṭh** owing to the preceding **r**. 276.

ni(r) ghaṇṭa = a collection of words: **grantha** 'a text'; cerebral is due to the originally preceding **r**. 167.

nighaṇtu = glossary: **grantha**, cp. **ni(r) ghaṇṭa**. 167, 168, 169; cp. **granthī** 'knot', where **n** is not cerebralized before a dental. 187; ***nigāṇṭhu** from ***nirgrantha** the aspiration of **ṭh** gets transferred to **g** by metathesis. 276.

nicāṅkuṇā = roaring, murmuring (?); the origin of **ṇ** is obscure. cp. **nicumpuṇā** and **nicāṅkuṇā**. 195; M. 40.

ni-cirá = attentive, beside **ni-cetṭ**; **ir** for **i**. 22.

ni-cuṅkuṇā = flood: **nicumpuṇā**; in a few words guttural interchanges with a labial medially. 136; M. 25; origin of **ṇ** obscure. 195; M. 40.

ni-cumpuṇā = flood, swell, cp. **nicuṅkuṇā**. 136; M. 25; in onomatopoeic words an irregular new palatal is found. 153; M. 30; the origin of **ṇ** obscure. 195; M. 40.

ni-cetṭ = attentive, cp. **ni-cirá**. 22.

nij = wash, **j** is a new palatal. 159; M. 29.

nij-úr = scorching; according to Aufrecht it is connected with $\sqrt{\text{gṛ}}$

'swallow'. cp. jṃbhate. Old Slav. glŭbokŭ 'thief'. 152.

ni-jjhar-a = cp. √kṣar. 241.

*nizd-á = cp. niḍá and *ni-sd-á. 272.

niṇik = secretly: *nir-ṇay-a; according to Benfey the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r. 192; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 40.

ni-ṇy-á = inner: perhaps from *nirṇaya; cp. niṇik. 192; M. 40; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 40.

nitya = constant: Aś. Kālsī nik-yam; cp. avadigye for *-di-dy-e. 135.

ni-náy-a = 1 sg. pf. of √nī 'lead': ni-náy-a; iyáya: iy-áy-a; the guṇa of long ī ū ī gives the same ay, āy, av, āv, ar, ār before vowels, which we get from short i, u, r (before vowels), but before consonants from ū ī we get āvi, āri (and not o which we get from short u). 83.

*ninas-ti = kisses, √nims; the absence of ś in place of s in √nims is due to the analogy of *hi-nás-ti. 231.

ni-náy-a = cp. ni-náy-a. 83.

nind = to censure; n is not cerebralized after prá, párá, pári. 189.

nindá = censure; cp. mindá. 18.

nipuṇa = clever, ṇ shows that u stands for ṛ. 21; ni-puṇa: vyā-prṭa 'engaged'; ṇ is of Prakritic origin, it is due to the originally preceding ṛ (which has now been replaced by u). 192.

nī-bāḍha = dense; cp. bāḍhá *bāḍhá. 275; M. 58.

ni-bṛh = to crush, dash down; √bṛh 'to become big'; (not √vṛh 'tear' M. 36) cp. anu-mluc 'to rise': mluc 'to go to rest', ati-gāh, ud-gāh 'to dive up' but √gāh 'to sink'. 184.

nī-mṛg-ra = attached, √mṛj (with old palatal); guttural g has intruded on the analogy of the new palatal, e.g. vig-rá, yug-van in sva-yúgvān. 161; M. 32.

ni-mégh-amāna = pouring down, 'drenching oneself', pr. pt. √mih 'shed water'; gh is phonetic, since -amāna is IE. -ōmēnō. 148; M. 29.

ni-mrúc = evening; initial mr is not rare; cp. however, brū = mrū. 182.

ni-yú-t = series, team, √yū 'bind'; with short u instead of long. 94; M. 20.

nir akṣ-ṇu-hi = emasculate, √akṣ, cp. nir-aṣ-ṭa with ṣ for kṣ. 230; M. 47.

nir-añchana = a mark in measurement = ni + ram(i)-; m is added to a, which goes back to a syllable with nasal. 15.

nir ayate = goes out, √i 'go'; cp. nil-ayate. 220.

nir-aṣ-ṭa = emasculated, ppt. √akṣ; ṣ = kṣ before ṭ-. 230; cp. cās-te. M. 47.

nir-á-ṣṭavi-ṣam = 1 sg. iṣ aor. √ṣṭhiv 'spit'; before consonants, the expected ablaut of iv is ayū from eiū (older eiəu-); but instead we get here iv: avi. 91; for the spread of ṣ cp. praty-á-ṣṭiv-am. 236.

nir-aṣṭhivānt = without knee, cp. nir-ṣṭhiv (= ni-ṣṭh-) which ultimately led to forms like ny-aṣṭhivānt (with ni instead of nis). 342.

nir-aṣṭhiv-am = cp. nir aṣṭhavi-ṣam. 236.

nir-askṛta = 3 sg. root aor. √kṛ + nis 'make' (Pp. akṛta), showing the ṣ as initial perhaps owing to saṃdhi forms with śk such as niś kuru (AV.). 264; M. 56.

nir-uh-ya = carrying, gd. of √vah; cp. nir-ūh-ya of AB. where long ū is on the analogy of √ūh 'push, remove'. 44.

nir-ūh-ya = carrying, cp. nir-uh-ya. 44.

nir-ṛti = destruction; cp. iraj-, iradh-, irasy- with ra = ṛṣ; the words nir-ṛti, nir-ṛthá belong to a period later to one during which ṛṣ became ra. 12.

nirṛthá = destruction; cp. nirṛti. 12.

nir-éṇasaḥ = medial ṇ occasionally appears for n in an accented word after a final r. 191; cp. górahéṇa. M. 39.

nir gamāṇi = 1 sg. root aor. subj. √gam 'go', the suffixal n (of sg. subj.) in such a situation is always cerebralized. 189; M. 38.

nirgrantha = cp. nighaṇṭa. 187; cp. nighaṇṭu. 276.

nirjhara(ṇa) = waterfall, a wrong formation on Prakrit ni-jjhara. 164.

*nir-ṇay-a = cp. niṇy-á, ni-ník. 192; M. 46.

nir-ṇíj = purification, adornment, bright garment; preceded by r, the n is cerebralized, 187; M. 39, 74; the initial n of nirṇíj as second member of a compound is not cerebralized (after the first member with ṛ, r or s) owing to the following ṇ (dissimilation). 190.

nir-bhīṇ-ṇa = ppt. √bhīd 'burst', nn is cerebralized after a preposition with r; cp. nir-viṇ-ṇa. 190.

nir mārḡá = rubbing off, wiping off, √mrj 'wipe'; (with old palatal) guttural analogical. 161.

nir-mārḡ-uka = drawing off, √mrj; for the guttural cp. nir-mārḡ-á. 161.

nir-viṇ-ṇa = disgusted, tired, ppt. of √vid; cp. nir-bhīṇ-ṇa. 190.

nir haṇyāt = opt. √han 'strike'; ṇ replaces n after nir. 189; M. 38.

níl-ayate = hides, ni + √li but conjugated like nir + √i 'go'; cp. TS. nílāyata like (TS.) palā-yata 'went away'; cp. níl-ayate = nir-ayate. (on P. 8. 2. 29). 220.

níl-āyata = went out, like palā-yata. 220.

niś = night, for *ni-śī (cp. ní-śi-tā, niśitha, niśitha 'night') is hardly phonetic. 94; cp. ni-śī and nák. 174.

niś(ā) = night, falsely connected with nák, náкта, nakti (ś does not stand for k). 229.

ní-śi-tā = night : ni-śi-tha 'night', √sī 'lie'; change of ī to i owing to the shift of accent from its normal

position in a word to its beginning. 94; M. 20.

niśitha = midnight for niśitha, ī metrically shortened. 94.

ni + √sī = lie down, cp. niś-, nák. 174.

niśitha = night : ní-śi-tā. 94; cp. niśitha. 94.

ni-śṛmbh-á = stepping firmly, √śrambh 'to trust'; ra : ṛ, sam-prasāraṇa. ablaut 71; nasal is pronounced as consonant only before vowels, and we should accordingly have *śrabh from IE. *kṛmbh-. 74.

ni-śvas = to breathe out, for niś śvas with final ś dropped before a ś immediately followed by the semi-vowel v. 342.

ni-ṣaṅgáthi = scabbard; cp. niṣaṅgadhi with original dh. 123; M. 22.

niṣaṅgádhi = scabbard; aspirate media interchanges with aspirate tenuis. 123; M. 22.

ni-ṣaṇ-ṇa = ppt. of √sad 'sit', cp. yájuḥ skannám. 188.

ni-ṣasáttha = thou hast sat down; cp. pári ṣasvaje. M. 49.

ní ṣida = sit down; initially s changes into ṣ after the preposition in -i or -u. M. 48.

ni-śūd = to destroy; the change of s into ṣ (negatived by P.) is observed in Epics. 235.

niṣ-ṭákvarī = (AV.) escaping, running away, √tak 'rush' = nis + ta-. 340; M. 74.

niṣ-tataksúr = (RV. X. 31. 7) pf. 3 pl. of √takṣ 'fashion' = niś ta-; preceded by i, s becomes ṣ, which changes the following t into ṭ. 340; M. 70.

niṣ-ṭap = to warm up (TS.) with -ṣt- = -s + t-. 340.

niṣ-ṭarkyā = to be unscrewed, √tark 'cut open' (√kṛt) = nis + t-. 340.

-niṣṭhā = eminent; the initial n of the second member in a compound is not cerebralized after the prior member with ṛ, r, s, owing to the following ṣ. 190; M. 39.

ni-ṣṭhi-ta = ejected; ppt. √ṣṭhīv, with i instead of the expected yū. 91.

ni-ṣnā-ta = versed, √snā; Bollen-sen's derivation of it from √jñā-IIr. žnā- is wrong. 229.

niṣ-pavaṇa = winnowing; contrary to rule, the n is changed into ṇ after niṣ, cp. niṣ-pāna. 189.

niṣ-pāna = drinking out; after niṣ the cerebralization is forbidden. 189.

niṣ-ṣadhāsthāt = sadhā + stha 'gathering place', s changes to ṣ after niṣ. 237.

niṣ-śidh = gift, √sādh; i is low grade of ā. 17; n does not become ṇ because a s follows. M. 39.

-niṣ-sidh-(van) = gift; cp. -niṣṭhā. 190.

niṣ-ṣṭhīv = √ṣṭhīv 'spit'; before a sibilant immediately followed by a voiceless mute a final sibilant is dropped; thus niṣ ṣṭh- became ni ṣṭhīv; this, later on, seems to have been formed with ni (not niṣ) and this led to forms like ny-aṣṭhivant from nir-aṣṭhivant. 342.

ni ṣva = ni suva; 2 sg. ipv. √sū 'urge'; (with v in sv. instead of the regular -uv-). 201.

niṣ = out; according to Kuhn from *ánis, Gk. *ávis* 'without'; cp. pi = ápi, va = áva. 77; after niṣ the n of a verbal is cerebralized. 188.

***ni-sd-á** = cp. *niṣḍá and niḍá. 272.

ni-sprś = caressing; s does not change to ṣ owing to the following r. 233.

ni-sprś-e = to caress, cp. ni-sprś. M. 48.

ni-svarám = without noise (Pp. ni-sv-?) properly from nis- with elision of final s before a sibilant followed by a semi-vowel; cp. kṛta śrávaḥ. 342; M. 71.

ni-hnu-yāt = 3 sg. opt. √hnu 'to beg pardon'; u has not been lengthened before the initial suffixal y-. 45.

nī = lead, 84, cp. ne-tṛ: nāy-á; the low grade ī as final of roots,

alternates with ai giving āy before vowels but ā before consonants, but in ne-tṛ it gives e before a consonant. 90; cp. abhy-ā-nāy-an. 279.

nīkṣaṇa = a kind of ladle: vinīkṣ-e, nīkṣ-ati; ī: i. 98

nīd-á = nest; IE *nizdó; ī = iz, before IIr. z. when followed by one or more consonants, vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of z. 44; M. 10; *ni-zd-á (zd = s(d)(a) cp. s-ánti: ás-ti. 76; *nizdó, the voiced cerebral d takes the place of d after z (=z=s) 166; M. 33; *niḍá for ni-sd-á; when a vowel other than ā preceded, the z was cerebralized and disappeared after cerebralizing the following dental and lengthening the preceding vowel. 272; M. 57; cp. Pāli niḍḍa, Pkt. neḍḍa; Pkt. ḍḍ(h) stands as a reflex of the older zd(h). 272; just as s when it is preceded by a vowel other than ā is changed to ṣ, similarly z first changes to IIr. ž and then to z. 275.

nī-tá = led; nā-thá 'help'; ī: āy, ā, cp. nī. 88; ī is graded with i which appears as āy (in nāy-á) and ā (in nā-thá). M. 19.

nī-nāhá = girth, √nah 'bind', cp. nī-vīd. M. 75.

nīp-á = low-lying = ni + ep-á; ī stands for i + ā in the compound of ní 'down' with the low grade e of āp- 'water'. 103; M. 12.

nīp-ya = lying at the bottom; cp. nīp-á. M. 12.

nīla = dark-coloured; in the oldest parts of the RV., there are a few words containing l, which have no IE. cognates and may therefore be of foreign origin. 217; M. 44.

nīlavat = having dark colour; the reading fluctuates between l and l (in the RV.). M. 53

nī-vīd = liturgical invitation; the final vowel of the prepositions is often lengthened in the later Samhitās without reference to rhythm. M. 75.

nīhará = mist: snigh- 'to snow',
ī: i. 97.

nīhārā = fog; Bopp derives it from
snīh- 'to moisten'; the etymology
is doubtful. 265.

nú = now, cp. nú-t(a)na-. 92;
M. 15; n is cerebralized after a
closely connected word with ṛ, r
or ṣ. 191; M. 39; cp. náv-a,
návan-. 267; cp. na-nú under
ná. M. 82.

nú + u = cp. nū. 320.

-nu = ship, with short u in Classical
Sanskrit, but cp. náu from which
we should get nū 95.

nud = push, cp. ápa the final of
which is lengthened before √nud.
310.

nu-nud-ré = 3 pl. pf. √nud; cp.
va-vand-iré. 23.

nū = praise, it has both the ū as
well as the guṇa forms. 73.

nū = now, beside nú-t(a)na 'new',
ū = üü. 49; the dissyllabic pro-
nunciation is connected with the
slurred accent prevailing in the
Vedic period. 50, 51; nū: náv-a
'new'; in nú is found ū instead of
the expected guṇa. 92; nū: nú
Grassmann and Benfey explain
nū before vowels as nú+u. 320;
ū is the old weak grade vowel of
av (= o) the length of which has
been preserved by the accent
shifting to it. M. 15; cp. kam
which comes after it. M. 81.

nū cid = never more; according to
Kretschmer nū = na + u = *nē
with the fusion of a + u into ū.

nū-tana = new, cp. nū where ū =
üü 49; náv-a, in nū is found ū
where we should expect guṇa.
92; M. 15; an = ṇn before a
vowel. 11.

nūtanair utá = (RV. I. 1. 2) for
-nais u-; cp. paribhūr ási. M. 70.

nū-tna = present, syncopated from
-tana.

nū-nám = now: náv-a; cp. nū-
tana. 92; M. 15.

nū ṣthirám = nū sthi-; s changes
into ṣ owing to the preceding ū.
237; M. 50.

nṛ̥ = man: Gk. ἀνρ but Umbrian
ner-; Greek a is a peculiarity here.

79; Jacobi connects índra with
nṛ̥; cp. Gk. ἀνρρο 'man'. 181.

nṛ̥nāti = leads; n is cerebralized
after ṛ. cp. Dhātupāṭha. 189.

nṛ̥-nām = gen. pl. of nṛ̥, for nṛ̥n-;
prosodical evidence proves that
long ṝ is represented by the sign
for short ṛ in RV. 31; M. 8;
beside nṛ̥n-. 34; n is changed
into ṇ when it is preceded by ṛ.
186; M. 38.

nṛ̥t = dance, cp. naṭ-a. 167; n
is not cerebralized after pári.
189; cp. √naṭ 266; initials s is ori-
ginal and dropped in Vedic. M. 56.

nṛ̥pátiva = like two kings = -tī +
iva; this is one of the exceptions
to the rule which prescribes un-
changeability for the dual -ī.
321; M. 65.

nṛ̥-pāṇa = giving drink to men; in
nominal compounds n is cere-
bralized where there is r, ṛ or ṣ in
the preceding member. 189; M.
39, 74.

nṛ̥-pīti = protection of men, √pā;
with the ablaut ī: ā. 96.

nṛ̥bhir yemāñāḥ = cp. gór óhepa.
191; M. 39.

nṛ̥-māṇas = kind to men;
cerebralization is less frequent
medially, cp. ṛ̥ṣi-manas. 190; M.
39, 74.

-nṛ̥m̐a = manhood, manly; prece-
ded by ṛ (nṛ̥) the second n is
changed into n. 187; the initial
n is not cerebralized (after a
member with ṛ, r or ṣ) on account
of the following ṛ. 190; M. 39.

nṛ̥-vāhaṇa = conveying men, beside
purīṣa-vāhana; medial n of the
second member is cerebralized less
frequently. 191; M. 39.

nṛ̥-ṣu = among men; Gk. ἀνρρσι,
cp. índra: nṛ̥. 33; ṣ replaces s.
231; M. 48.

nṛ̥m̐h páttram = (RV. I. 121. 1)
cp. nṛ̥m̐h pāhi. M. 69.

nṛ̥m̐h pāhi = (RV. VIII. 84. 3)
nṛ̥n p-; final n, when etymologi-
cally = -ns, sometimes becomes
-m̐h before p-. 331; M. 69.

nṛ̥m̐r abhí = nṛ̥n a-; final n, if
preceded by a long ṝ, becomes

- ṛ̥mr within a Pāda in the RV.; this saṁdhi was caused by the n having been originally followed by s. 330; M. 68.
- nṛ̥ms pāhi = visarjaniya changes into ṣ before p-. 231.
- nṛ̥ms pāhi = (in MS.) for nṛ̥mh elsewhere. 332.
- *neid = cp. néd.
- nekṣaṇa = (AV.) a kind of ladle = nīkṣaṇa (in RV.) is due to the influence of mékṣaṇa 'a wooden stick or spoon'. 98.
- ne-tum = to lead, cp. nay-i-tum. 53.
- ne-tṛ̥ = leader, distraction in diphthong e, though not justified etymologically. 51; M. 13; e stands for ayi (= *nayitṛ̥) hence dissyllabic, as is shown by nayitum beside ne-tum. 53; i is graded with e and not with ā (as expected before consonants). M. 19.
- netṛ̥-nām = of leaders; with short ṛ̥ in TS., elsewhere with long ṛ̥. 34.
- néd = ná + íd = IE. *neid, contraction. 315.
- néd-iṣṭha = nearest; Av. nazdišta, e = az. 37; M. 9, 57.
- néd-iyas = nearer, cp. néd-iṣṭha 37; : Av. nazdyo- M. 9; Benfey takes media for media aspirate. 130; *nazd-, e = az (with the loss of sibilant); IIR. zd here goes back to IE. dzd on account of Osc. and Umbrian nessimo-. 274.
- naighañṭuka = incidentally mentioned. cp. nir-ghanṭa. 167.
- naiyyagrodha = made of Indian fig-tree, beside naiy-; ai was pronounced as a diphthong ai (not āi) as is shown by pronouncing and writing ai, ay, ayi, aiy for ai. 40.
- naiyyamika = firm; for naiya-. 40.
- (a)nai-ṣṭa = 2 pl. s aor. √nī 'lead', the root √nī when graded with ai should give ā before consonants and we should, accordingly have *nā-sta; nai-ṣṭa, etc. are formed on the analogy of a-jai-ṣ-ma (√ji with short i). 88; M. 18.
- nāzu = nau; the protraction of e, o is twofold (1) āzi, āzu, (2) e3, o3. 299.
- nau = (pronoun, du. acc. dat. gen.) us two; invariably enclitic. M. 81.
- náu = ship, cp. -nu 95.
- naubhis = with ships, beside nāv-am; that au is the etymological representation of āu is shown by its change into āv before vowels. 41.
- náu-s = nom. sg. of náu, cp. nāv-ī. 36; beside nāvam, for au = āu = āv cp. nau-bhis. 41; according to Bechtel au here is original; in his opinion IE. ōu becomes ō before every consonant (and not only before labials as is held by Schulze). 106.
- ny = in SV. gānas ny (preceding vowels) is given as niy. 322.
- nyak = bent down; -ni + ac, cp. nyat. 328.
- nyat = nyak; with interchange of dental with guttural. 328.
- ny-a-śvas-at = 3 sg. ipf. √śvas 'breathe' = ni + aś- from ni + √śvas; originally nis + śvas (with final s dropped before ś followed by a semi-vowel). 342.
- ny-ā-śadāma = 1 pl. a aor. √sad 'sit'; preceded by a preposition in -i or -is the s changes into ṣ although there be intervention of a. 235.
- ny-ā-sīd-at = ipf. √sad; in RV. s regularly remains unchanged when the augment intervenes between a preposition ending in i and the initial s of a root. 235; M. 49.
- ny-aṣṭhivant = cp. nir-aṣṭhivant and niṣ-ṣṭhiv = ni-ṣṭhiv. 342.
- ny āsādi = ps. aor. √sad 'sit'; cp. ny-ā-sīd-at. 235.
- ny-asīvyat = ipf. √sīv 'sew'; cp. ny-āsādi. 235.
- ny-asī-ṣ-iv-at = 3 sg. aor. √sīv, cp. nyāsādi. 235.
- ny-ā-sṭhā-t = 3 sg. root aor. √sthā 'stand'; cp. ny-ā-sīdat. M. 49.
- ny-ók-as = comfortable, domestic; a guttural appears before the suffix -as (which requires a palatal, cp. ój-as) though there is such a

- root as \sqrt{uc} beside the word. 151; M. 29.
- ny-ogh-as** = streaming; before the suffixal -as the palatal generally appears, as it is for the most part phonetically required; the guttural, however, prevailed in -ny-ogh-as- as there was no corresponding verb with palatal beside the word. 151; M. 29.
- nv-** = nu + a-, fifth class sign before a-, v is consonantal here and not syllabic. 202; M. 40.
- n-vaí** = now, indeed = nu-vaí, u disappears, in some cases, before v. 59.
- pak-vá** = ripe, ppt. of \sqrt{pac} 'cook'; in nominal derivation the guttural, as a rule, remains. 153; M. 30.
- pákṣman** = eye-lash; kṣ = ś + s (and not k + s), cp. Av. paśnem (in Av. ś represents ś + s but khś = k + s). 134; M. 25.
- pañktí** = cp. pañtí. 269.
- pañtí** = a particular metre; k has disappeared between a nasal and a mute. 269; M. 56.
- pac-atá** = cooked (= IE. -ētō); guttural is palatalized before a = e. 151; M. 30.
- pác-ati** = cooks; before the ā of the thematic verbal endings, the final of the root (with guttural as final) appears as a palatal, which though phonetic in about the same degree as the guttural, has prevailed, cp. pác-āmi, where the expected phonetic form is *pák-āmi. 147; M. 28.
- pac-anti** = they cook, cp. pác-ati. 147; M. 28.
- pác-asi** = cookest, cp. pác-ati. 147; M. 28.
- pác-ā-mi** = I cook; -āmi = *ōmi, expected *pák-āmi. 147; M. 28.
- pac-chás** = by foot = pat + śás; the fact that after a mute ch takes the place of ś shows that ch is allied to ś; unlike j and h, ch belongs exclusively to the old palatal series, for it does not interchange with the guttural kh. 154.
- paj** = be rigid, cp. ápa-pápage. RV. X. 105. 3. 161.
- pa-jjhar-a** = cp. $\sqrt{kṣar}$. 241.
- paj-rá** = fat, beside pā-paj-e; ā : a; a is due to the shift of accent. '6; cp. Gk. πήγνυμι 'to be solid'; j, an old palatal is the media of ś; it is so recognized when it occurs before sounds which do not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 32.
- pajr-iyá** = name of a person; with -iya (not -ya). 200.
- pañca** = five; Gk. πέντε, Lat. quinque; k becomes c owing to the following e. 144; M. 27.
- pañcāla** = name of a people; Gk. πάσσαλοι, Παζάλοι; the representation of Indian c by s or ζ in Greek shows that c was pronounced as a combination of t and ś. 137; M. 25.
- pañcā-śát** = fifty; -śát = -dkṛt- : dékṃ 'ten'. 77.
- pañcaudana** = prepared with five-fold pulp of mashed grain; in old texts (cp. AV.) -a + od- is always -aud- the elision of -a before odana often takes place, cp. māmsod-. 320; M. 64.
- paṭ** = fly; pat; cerebral is due to Prakritism. 173.
- paṭa** = cloth; Old Slav. platŭ 'pallium'; cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170.
- paṭ-ati** = splits; for cerebralization cp. paṭala. 170; cp. paṭala and sphatita both (with and without the initial sibilant) used side by side. 265.
- paṭala** = section; Germ. spalten 'to split'; cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170; cp. Classical Skt. sphātita, Germ. spalten with initial sibilant. 265.
- paṭu** = sharp; Gk. πᾶλῡς 'saline'; cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170.
- paṭṭana** = a town: pattana; the origin of the cerebral is unknown. 173.
- paṭh** = learn, \sqrt{prath} 'spread'; ṭh is due to the originally preceding r (though there is intervention of a). 168; paṭh : Gk. πᾶλῡς 'broad'; cerebralization due to the originally preceding l. 169; it

is connected with Goth. frathjan 'to understand' (according to Fröhde). 169; paṭh: prath. 171. paṭh-ati=learns: prath-ati'spreads', prath-ate 'becomes known', cp. √paṭh. 167.

paḍ=fly: pat; a Prakritism. 173.

pād-gr̥bh-i = name of a demon or of a man; the cerebral ḍ (in place of the dental d) is due to paḍ-bhīs 'with cords' where the ḍ (for ṣ = ś) is phonetic. 172; M. 34.

pād-bīśa = fetter; derived from paś 'cord', √paś 'bind', hence cerebral ḍ is phonetic. 166; on its analogy are formed paḍ-bhīs 'with feet' and pād-gr̥bhi. 172; M. 34; the cerebral appears as final in the first member of a compound. 174; cp. pād-vīśa with older v. 183; M. 36; cp. viś-pāti, viś-pātni, where old phonetic combination appears. M. 73.

paḍ-bhīs = with feet; from pād, formed on the analogy of paḍ-bhīs from paś 'cord', 'look' (where the cerebral is phonetic). 166, 172; M. 34.

paḍ-bhīs = with looks, or cords: pās; z becomes ḍ before voiced mutes other than dentals (z = ṣ = ś); cp. paḍ-bhīs 'with feet'. 172; M. 57; a cerebral appears in place of the old palatal before the suffixal bh-. 175; M. 35; cp. spaś 'spy' and pās-yati; forms with or without the initial sibilant are used. 265; before voiced mutes (other than dentals) z becomes ḍ (like z becoming d in madgū). 273.

paḍ-vimśa = cp. pād-bīśa. 172.

pād-vīśa = cp. pād-bīśa. 172; M. 34, the reading with v is older cp. Lat. vincere. 183; M. 36.

paṇ = purchase; Gk. πέννημι 'to sell'; the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r. 193; M. 39; √paṇ: Lith. pėlnas 'reward'; cerebral ṇ may be due to the originally preceding r=l yet found in Lithuanian equation. 194; Pischel connects it with

√pan 'praise' explaining the ṇ like that of amnāḥ. 195; different theories about ṇ have been proposed, none is free from difficulties. 195.

paṇī = a demon, a niggardly person; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 40.

paṇībhir viyāmānaḥ = cp. gōr ōheṇa. (RV. I. 180. 5) M. 39.

paṇīm̐r hatam = (RV. I. 184. 2) strike the paṇis = paṇin h-; before y, r, v, h final n remains unchanged; but -ān, -īn, -ūn sometimes become -ām̐, -īm̐r, -ūm̐r as before vowels. 332; M. 69.

paṇḍa = eunuch: baṇḍā 'mutilated, maimed', with tenuis in place of the older media. 116.

paṇya-striy-am = acc. sg. of paṇya-stri 'a prostitute'; ī becomes iy (and not y). 198.

pat = fly; weak form pt in pa-pt-imā, cp. sazd from √sad. 37; cp. √paṭ, paḍ. 173.

pat-ati=flies; Pkt. paḍai, paḍa- for pata- is due to the analogy of words like paḍi = prati where the word begins with pra with a change of the dental into cerebral. 156.

pat-ana = fall; Pkt. paḍana, cp. pat-ati. 156.

pāt-anti = they fly, fall; cp. pa-pt-ūr (with pt = pat). M. 17.

patākā = flag; Pkt. paḍāyā, for ḍ cp. pat-ati. 156.

pāti = lord; Gk. πόσις 'husband'; Ved. a = o in Gk. 4.

pāti = nom. acc. du. of pāti = pāti + ā; ī = i + ā, cp. ṛtvīy-ā. 104; M. 12.

pātir dān = lord of the house = dām-s (gen. sg. of dām); n regularly appears for m, when radically final it is followed by a suffixal s (or t). 196.

pattana = cp. paṭṭana. 173.

pāt-tum = to fall = pad + t-, Lat. pessum; when two IE. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant. 177.

pātniy ācchā = cp. pātny ā-. 322.

pátnī = wife; on the basis of pátnī Collitz limits the change of tn into kn to the unaccented syllables. 136.

pátnivatas kṛdhi = (RV. I. 14. 7) make them possessed of wives; often in external sandhi s remains. M. 71.

pátny áccā = pátnī á-; y is to be read as iy. 322.

path = path, way; cp. pánthā, a = ṇ. 9; path : Av. path- Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; path : Gk. πόντος 'the sea', πάτος 'path'; Vedic tenuis aspirate is supported by the Avestan th against the Greek tenuis. 121; path : Av. path, Vedic th is represented by th in Avestan but in pánthān : Av. pāntān, Vedic th is represented by t in Avestan on account of the preceding n. 121.

pathí = path; weak stem of pánthā; a = ṇ. 9; a = a + nasal. M. 7.

pad = to be ruined : Pkt. paḍ-, for ḍ cp. pat-ati. 156.

pád = foot; cp. Av. pazd and ped-ú. 274.

pad-á = place; cp. pi-bd-aná where b = p. 181; M. 36.

pad-ā = by foot; páḍ 'foot', Lat. pēd; a does not disappear. 77.

pad-í = loc. sg. of páḍ, cp. pad-ā. 77.

pad-ē = nom. acc. du. neu. of padá 'foot'; e = a + i; cp. vácas-i 'two words'. 36; M. 9, 12.

pád-yate = he goes, cp. pi-bd-aná 'standing firm' with bd = pad. M. 17.

pad-lava = cp. pallava. 223.

pādvimśa = fether : pādviśa, cp. pādviśá. 183.

pan = praise, cp. √pan 'to trade' with Pischel's explanation of the cerebral. 195.

pāni-phan-at = int. pt. √phan 'spring', before a labial only n can stand and no other nasal. 185; for the cerebral n cp. √phan. 192.

pánthā = path, cp. path- and pathí- with Gk. πάτος : πόντος. 9; with ā in nom. sg. 106; ā = IE. ō from ōi. 107; Bartholomae

discusses those passages where its ā is not contracted with the initial vowel of the following word. 314; so long as it was thought that the IE. mother language had no tenuis aspirates, scholars derived Indian tenuis aspirates from tenuis under the influence of the neighbouring mutes; in pánthān the tenuis aspirate was held to be due to the nasal. 122; cp. pánthām. 305.

pánthām = acc. sg. of pánthā; according to metre ā = āā. 49; Av. pāntām, ā = āā 50; loss of the medial n on the analogy of śvā (=śván, cp. śván-am) 109; n dropped or contracted? 305.

pánthās = nom. pl. of pánthā; according to metre ā = āā. 49.

pa-p-áthur = 2 du. pf. √pā 'drink'; expected *pa-p(i)yath- because i = iy before vowels. 87.

pa-pā-tha = 2 sg. pf. √pā 'drink'; cp. pāy-áyati with āy before vowels. 104.

pa-p-ur = 3 pl. pf. √pā 'drink', instead of the expected *pa-p(i)y-ur, because the low grade vowel gives iy before vowels. 87.

pa-p-áu = has drunk, instead of *pa-pāy-a. 87.

pa-pt-imá = 1 pl. pf. √pat 'fall'; in low grade syllable a disappears. 29; M. 17; cp. s-ánti : ás-ti. 76.

pa-pt-iváms = pf. pt. √pat; cp. pa-pt-imá. 76; M. 17.

pa-pt-úr = 3 pl. pf. √pat. 76; M. 17.

pam-phul-yate = int. of √phul 'bloom'; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30.

pa-práčch-a = 3 sg. pf. √pracch 'ask', beside prṣ-ṭá; just as here ra form is normal and ṛ secondary, similarly in ḍṣ-ṭá : da-dárs-a, ar form is normal and ṛ form secondary. 62.

payah upavasanānām = cp. payopa-. 317.

payopavasanānām = Pat. on P. 6. 3. 109 for payah up- with irregular contraction. 317.

payoṣṇī = name of a river = payas + uṣṇī; contraction irregular. 317.

par(i) = fill : prā; ablaut rā : ar(i). 101.

pāraḥ-paraḥ = always without; for -aḥ. instead of the expected -aṣ for. pūrvaḥ-pūrvaḥ. 341; M. 71.

parāḥ-prasavaṇa = streaming forth, √sru; final s becomes visarjaniya (or upadhmāniya) before labials (in compounds, however, -as is regular). M. 71.

parama-niy-as = nom. pl. of parama-nī 'the highest leader', ī changes into iy (and not into y as in grāma-ny-āu). 198.

paraśú = axe (in AV.) for pársu (in TS.); may be an ancient scribal error. 56; the expected svара-bhakti vowel is i, a comes in under the influence of the preceding a. 57, 101; : Gk. πῆλεγυς 'axe', Vedic medial r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 211; M. 42; the evidence of Prakrit ph seems to point to the loss of the initial s (p = sp). 266; M. 56.

páras = beyond, cp. páro divāḥ and avó astu. 335.

parás-tāt = beyond; preceded by ā, final s always remains. 339.

paras-para = one another; instructive is the use of paras (nom. sg.) with oblique cases. 341.

paras-pā = far protecting; ās remains regularly in compounds (s does not become visarjaniya or upadhmāniya). M. 71.

pārā = off; after this the n of a verbal is changed into ŋ. 188.

parā-kāt = from a distance; in the suffix -ká the guttural regularly appears, even when the suffix is accented in ablative. 152; M. 30.

parā-cá = turned away, cp. uc-cá 'high' with double cc based on assimilation. 111.

parā-cáis = aside; in the suffix -ka the guttural regularly appears (cp. āpā-ka 'coming from afar') except when the suffix being attached to an unaccented preposition, is itself accented. 152; cp. uc-cá. M. 30.

parā-ñúd-e = to push away; dat. inf. of √nud; cp. pārā. 189; M. 38.

parāhna = afternoon, beside the Vedic aparāhṇá with ŋ. 190.

pári = round; Gk. παρὰ (for παρὰ 'from the side of', 'near', 'beyond, further') : πέρα with the ablaut ai : i. 64; cp. Gk. πέρι 'round about' from παρὰ, IE. *p̥raí; Ved. i : Gk. ai. 65; after this the n of a verbal is changed into ŋ. 188; cp. Gk. πέρι, Vedic r corresponds to the IE. r. 209; √p̥r with r (= r) before a vowel. 209; cp. √kr̥ which shows s to be its initial after pári (cp. pari-ṣkāra 'ornament'). 264.

pári + itá(h) + u = cp. páritó śiñcata. 342.

parikṣavá = cp. paricchavá. 158.

pari-kṣít = cp. paricchít. 158.

paricchavá = sneezing : parikṣavá; ch = kṣ, a Prakritism. 158.

paricchít = inhabitant of the neighbouring district : pari-kṣít, ch = kṣ a Prakritism. 158.

pari-kkhiḍ-ate = presses; doubling of k. M. 21.

pári-jman = round the course; if jmán be derived from √aj then the a (ablaut) series offers zero grade here (√gam Grass.). 79.

pári nakṣati = reaches round; n is not replaced by ŋ owing to the following kṣ. 187, 189; M. 38.

pari-ñi-nam-su = desid. √nam 'bend'; preceded by r, n is not cerebralized if there is intervention of a cerebral; cp. however prāñiṣ-ati. 187.

pári netā. viśat = n is cerebralized after pári (closely connected with netā). 191, 306.

paridhīm̐r āti = paridhīm̐r āti; final n, if it is preceded by long ī, becomes m̐r within a pāda in the RV.; this samdhi was caused by the n having originally been followed by s. 330; M. 68.

pari-pāna = drink (protection?), √pā 'drink, protect'; in nominal compounds n is less frequently cerebralized. 189; M. 39.

pari-pāna = protection, drink, cp. above. 189; M. 39, 74.

pári bbhuja = doubling in TS. unmotivated. 112; M. 21.

pari-bhugna = bent, ppt. of √bhuj 'bend', cp. pari-pāna. 190.

pari-bhúv-as = nom. pl. of paribhú 'surrounding', for the contrary cp. khala-pv-as. 198, 200.

paribhūr ási = (RV. I. 1. 4) for -bhūs a-; final s after all vowels except ā assumes its varied form r before all vowels and voiced consonants. M. 70.

***pari-maḍa** = cp. pari-mala. 222.

pari-mamn-āthē asmān = (RV. VII. 93. 6) 2 du. pf. √man 'think', 'you two have despised us'; under the influence of the nom. du. -e the verbal du. -e of the 2, 3 pr. pf. mid. became uncontractable; this -e is nearly always prosodically shortened. 325; M. 66.

pari-mala = good smell, √mr̥ḍ; from *pari-maḍa *pari-mr̥ḍ-a; occasionally l appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels 222.

pari-vṛḍha = surrounded, ppt. √vṛh 'tear'; *pari-vṛḍha; Pāli paribūḷha indicates the correct Sanskrit form with long ī. 32; from √bṛh or √barh 'be firm': parivraḍh-īyas formed on the analogy of prath-īyas prāthas 71; 'great' √bṛh, the form with b is older (and the one with v younger). 183; 'extended' √bṛh (with h representing the old palatal aspirate = ḷh), dh = h + t (= *zḍh). 247.

pari-vyáy-aṇa = covering, √vyā 'envelope'; a in ablaut with ā. 5.

pari-vraḍh-īyas = superior, √bṛh 'be great'; is formed on the analogy of prath-īyas, prāthas 71.

pari-vrāt = wandering, mendicant, √vraj 'go'; j is recognized as an old palatal by the parallel forms with ś before ṭ, ṭh, or by a cerebral which appears either as a final or before a mute. 160.

pari-śát = assembly, √sad 'sit'; cp. parśát with -rṣ- (for -riṣ) a hyper-Sanskritism. 60.

pari-santi = cp. pári santi. 234; M. 48.

pári śa-svaj-āte = 3 du. mid. pf. √svaj 'embrace'; s changes into ś after pári. 235; M. 49.

pári śa-svaj-e = has embraced, cp. above. 235; M. 49; when a reduplicative syllable containing ā intervenes between a preposition ending in -i and an initial radical s-, the latter always remains unchanged in the RV. M. 49.

pari-ṣkand-á = a foster child, one nourished by a stranger; the change of s into ṣ is optional. 234.

pari ṣkr-ṇv-anti = 3 pl. pr. √kr 'make'; √kr shows the sibilant as initial after pári (and sám) pári ṣkrta. M. 55; adorned, cp. above. M. 55.

pári sani-ṣvaṇ-at = intv. subj. of √svan 'sound'; initial s does not change into ṣ owing to a dislike of repeated ṣ. 234; M. 48.

pári santi = beside pári santi; cp. abhí santi. 234; M. 48.

pári santu = let them be round, cp. abhí santi. 234; M. 48.

pari-sādh = to subdue, overcome; s does not change into ṣ. 234.

pari-skand = to leap round; P. prescribes option of ṣ. 234.

pari-skand-a = eastern Bharatas use s, while in the west there is option of ṣ. 234.

pári-sruta = flowed round, √sru 'flow'; s remains unchanged when followed by r. 233; M. 48.

pari-hi-nó-mi = I impel round; n is not cerebralized, but cp. prá hi-no-mi; cerebralization fluctuates. M. 38.

pári-hṇu-ta = denied, √hnu 'hide'; medial n is cerebralized after pári. 189; M. 38, 74.

pari-ṇáh = enclosure, √nah 'bind'; with ṇ beside akṣā-náh with n. 190; M. 39; h does not represent dh in spite of nad-dhá with which are connected (according to P.-sūtras and commentators) upānat-ka, apānat, parīnat. 250; in derivatives from verbs compounded with prepositions containing r, the n of the root is cerebralized. M. 74.

páritó śiñcata = (RV. IX. 107. 1 Pp. pári itāḥ s-) with -o for-as; more

probable is pári+itá(h)+u. 342; cp. adó pito. M. 71.

pāri-t-ta = given up; ppt. √dā 'give'; the low grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with the past participle of √dā 'give'. 82; M. 18.

pāri-t-ti = giving up, √dā 'give'; the low grade vowel has disappeared (in substantive in -ti from √dā 'give'). 82.

pārinās = full, √pī; introduction of ī before n is unmotivated. 57.

pāruḥ-paruḥ = joint by joint; in āmreḍita compound, the first member retains its pause form (ie -ḥ) if the second member has no sibilant; doubtless due to a desire to change the word as little as possible. 341; M. 71.

pārucchepa = name of a person; according to BR. = páruṣ + śépa 'tail'. 157.

parut = last year = para + vat. 69; parut: -vatsará 'year' (para + vat = parut) va: u saṃpra-sāraṇa. 70.

paraṣá = harsh, knotty; Prakrit ph- points out to the loss of the initial s-. 266; M. 56.

pāruṣaḥ-paruṣaḥ = from every knot, cp. páruḥ-paruḥ. 341; M. 71.

pāruṣaḥ-paruṣas pári=(VS.) with -aḥ in the first member, but -as in the second. 341.

pāruṣ-parur = (AV. and TS.) joint by joint, with ṣ as final of the first member and -r (= z) in the second against páruḥ-paruḥ 341; M. 71.

páro diváḥ = beyond the heaven; on its analogy is formed avó astu with the original r treated like s. 335; M. 72.

parjánya = cloud, connected with párijāta; derived from IE. *perg-. 57; Lith. perkunas, Vedic media stands for IE. tenuis (?). 116.

parná = wing: OHG. Varn 'fern'; a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in Lith. spaṛnas 'wing'. 266; M. 56.

parṇ-yà = relating to leaves; -ya and not -iya after a group of consonants. 201.

par-phar-at=int. √phar 'scatter', *phar-phar-at; initial aspiration is lost in the reduplicative syllable. 124; cp. √phaṇ with a Prakritic ṇ. 192.

pary-āśasvajāt = 3 sg. ppf. √svaj 'embrace'; preceded by a preposition ending in -i or -is, the s of √svaj changes into ś although there is intervention of a (on the analogy of pári śasvaj(āt)e). 235; M. 49.

pary-asta = thrown around, cp. Pkt. palhattha, pallattha and pallatṭa. 255.

par-yāṇa = saddle = pari-yāṇa; i disappears before y (perhaps after conversion into a semi-vowel). 59.

pary-ā-ṇaddha = tied up, √nah 'bind'; for ṇ cp. pari-nāḥ. M. 74.

pary-ā nahyati = binds round; cerebralization is absent without any dissimilating cause. 189.

pary-ānta = circumference; lengthening of a before nasal is due to provincialism. 43.

pary-uhyāmānā = being carried, round, being led home; pps. √vah; in nominal compounds n is cerebralized less regularly; cp. prohyāmānaḥ. 189; M. 74.

pary-uhyamāṇa = beside pary-uhyamāna. M. 39.

pāry-ūrṇuv-i-ta = 3 sg. opt. mid. √vr̥ 'cover' with uv (in AV.) beside aporṇv-i-ta with v (in TS.). 202.

pársur = sickle (in TS.), but páraśu (in AV.) with svarabhakti may be an ancient scribal error. 56, 101.

pársu = rib, cp. práṣti beside pr̥ṣṭi. 213, 230; cp. dráṣṭum. M. 43.

***párs-ti** = cp. práṣti. 235.

parśát = assembly, beside pariśát; -rṣ- a hyper-Sanskritism for -riṣ- due to the desire to avoid -riṣ- (considered to be a Prakritism) for -rṣ- (considered as good Sanskrit). 60.

pala = straw, cp. palāla and √phal. 265.

palava = a basket for catching fish, beside plava; with the svarabhakti vowel actually written. 58.

palā-y-ata = 3 pl. mid. ipf. √i 'go' (= parā-i-), cp. ni-lāyata. 220; M. 45.

palāla = straw; Grassmann derives it from √phal = sphal 'to split'. 265.

palāva = chaff, cp. palava and palva. 58; in the later Samhitās Vedic l represents IE. l in this word; cp. Lat. palea 'straw'. 218; M. 44.

palāśā = foliage; Lat. palea 'straw'; cp. palāva. 218.

pāliknī = grey, fem. of palitā; the guttural stands here for the dental. 136; M. 25.

paligha = door-fastener, beside pári: Gk. πῆρι; Classical Skt. l = IE. r. 220.

palitā = grey, cp. pāliknī. 136; cp. pāṇḍú with a cerebral due to the originally preceding l. 170; Gk. πῆλιός 'livid'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l in Greek. 218; M. 44.

paliyoga = yoking round?, pári: Gk. πῆρι, Classical Sanskrit l stands for IE. r. 220.

palpūlayate = washes; Lat. pūrare purus 'clean', also Gk. πῦρ 'fire, lightning'; in the later Samhitās the use of l (= IE. r) extends further than in RV. 220.

palyaṅka = bed, bedstead, beside pári: Gk. πῆρι; Classical Sanskrit l = IE. r. 220.

paly-aṅgayate = causes to go round = pari+āṅga-; for Classical Sanskrit l = IE. r cp. paly-aṅka. 220.

paly-ā-ṇayati = saddles = pari+ā-√nī, cp. paly-aṅka. 220.

pallatṭa = cp. palhattha, pallattha = pary-asta. 255.

pallattha = cp. palhattha where h has taken place of the second l. 255.

palala = a pond, for palvala with ll in place of lv, a Prakritism. 223.

pallava = leaf, has no connection with phāla 'fruit'. 122, = pad + lava with ll in place of dl. 223.

palvala = a pond, cp. palvalyā. 218; cp. pallala. 223.

palvalyā = palustris 'marshy', Lat. palus; in later Samhitās this l represents IE. l. 218.

palhattha = thrown around = Skt. pary-asta. 255.

pav-iṣṭa = 3 sg. iṣ aor. inj. √pū 'purify': a-pāvi-ṣ-ur; the guṇa of ū is āvi before consonants while that of the short u is o. 84; M. 15.

pavi-nasā = having a nose like a spear-head; for lengthening cp. ahi-sūva. M. 75.

paś = bind, cp. pād-bīśa 'fetter' for pās-b-. M. 73.

pās = cord, look, cp. pād-bhīs and pās-a. 172; cp. pād-bīśa. 174; cp. pād-bhīs where z becomes ḍ before bh. 273.

pās-ū = animal; Lat. pecus 'cattle' as collective; a (= IE. e) does not disappear, although the accent is shifted on to u. 77.

paś-cā = behind; in the suffix -ka the guttural regularly appears (cp. āpā-ka) except when the suffix being attached to an unaccented preposition, is itself accented; 152; 156; M. 30; *postqwē; t has disappeared between a sibilant and c, cp. Lat. post. 269; M. 56.

paś-cāt = behind; for the palatal c cp. paś-cā. 152; M. 30; Pāli pacchā; śc = cch like st = tth and ṣp = pph; this shows that ch is an aspirate of c. 154; ś stands for s, cp. paścāt, paścātāt: Av. paskāt, pasca. 227; M. 46.

paścātāt = behind, ś = s. 227; M. 46.

paścimā = hinder, formed on the analogy of agr-imā. 19.

pās-yati = sees; Lat. specio 'to look', cp. √chid: Gk. σχίζω 'to split', where s has disappeared in Vedic. 157; M. 56; cp. spaś 'spy'; forms with or without sibilant are used indiscriminately without regard to the preceding vowel. 265.

*paṣṭha = cp. praṣṭha 'standing in front' = pra + √sthā 235; ṣ,

after a, goes back to IE. ṛs, cp. pṛsthá 'back'. 238.

paṣṭhavāt = nom. sg. of paṣṭhavāh 'a bull four years old'; for the cerebral ṭ (instead of the phonetic k before the suffixal s) cp. rāṭ, bhrāt, spāt. 173; cp. paṣṭhavāt. 180; M. 34.

paṣṭhavāt = nom. sg. of paṣṭha-vāh, 'a bull, four years old'; the dental t in place of the cerebral ṭ is due to dissimilation. 180; M. 36.

paṣṭhavāh = young bull, cp. praṣṭha. 235; cerebral ṣ is found after ā, representing an early Prakritic change in which aṣ is based on ṛṣ and āṣ on arṣ. 238; M. 48.

paṣṭhauhi = young cow; cp. paṣṭha-vāh. 238; M. 48.

pa-spárs-a = 3 sg. pf. of √sprś 'touch'; according to Osthoff this goes back to the older *spa-spárs-a where the initial aspiration is lost by dissimilation. 267; M. 55.

pa-spaś-é = 3 sg. pf. √spaś 'see', cp. paśyāti without the initial sibilant. 265; M. 56.

pahlava = name of a folk, an Iranian name taken in Sanskrit; h was pronounced as a breathing sound. 243.

pānsu = dust; √pams 'destroy'; some of the inscriptions use ñ in place of anusvāra before s. 185.

pāmsurá = dusty, with r in Vedic beside pāmsulá found in the SV. 215; M. 44.

pāmsulá = cp. pāmsurá. 215; M. 44.

pā = drink; according to Johanson √pā has the ablaut ā : ə on account of the present píbati and not ī : ai (= āy before vowels but ā before consonants). 87; the cognate languages agree in -ā (-āy), cp. Gk. πῶμα 'a drink', πώ-ωω, Lat. pō-tus 'a drink' from IE. *pō(i). 105.

pā = protect; Schulze connects it (like √pā 'drink') with -i, which is graded with ai (giving āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88; Bartholomae equates √pā

with *spā on the basis of vānas-pāti. 265.

pāñi = hand, √pr, *parñi, with compensatory lengthening of a for the loss of r 45; cp. Gk. παλάμη 'the palm'; cerebral ñ is due to the originally preceding r (= l). 193; M. 39.

pāñdu = name of a person: Gk. πανδίων, Ind. d : - Gk. δ but in gaṇḍa : Gk. κορύ-γαζα, Ind. d = Gk. ρ which shows that ḍ was pronounced in the same place of articulation in which r was pronounced. 165.

pāñdū = whitish yellow: palitá 'grey'; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170.

pātā = cp. pātā. 312.

pā-tave = dat. inf. √pā 'drink' (pai): pāy-áyati: pī-tá; cp. a-pā-t. 88; M. 19; pā (= pai) has ā before consonants but āy before vowels (pāy-ána); cp. sam-pra-dāy-am where y is analogical. 208; cp. ā-dhā-y-i. M. 41.

pātā = 2 pl. root aor. ipv. √pā 'drink'; metrically lengthened before the short syllable of the following word, otherwise pāta. 312.

pāti = protects, cp. pānti *pā+anti; ā is dissyllabic on the model of ad-ánti. 51.

pātr-ya = worthy of meal, beside pātr-ya. 199.

pātr-ya = cp. pātr-ya and píttrya Gk. πάτριος, Lat. patrius. 199.

pāthas = place, with ā from nasal, cp. pānthān-; see pra-māth-a: manthi. 15; pāth-as: path (i): pānthan-, the vṛddhi corresponding to the a (which represents the guṇa stage) is ā; it appears in primary nominal derivatives. 79; M. 18.

pāthēna = the sign of the zodiac virgo: Gk. παρθένος; in reproducing Greek words in their language Indians used tenuis aspirates for the Greek tenuis aspirates, seldom tenuis and never media. 115.

pād = foot; Goth. fōt-us: pad- : -bd-; the vṛddhi corresponding to

the a (which represents the guṇa stage) is ā. 79; M. 17.

pādā ucyete = (AV. XIX. 6. 5 are called feet = pādāv uc-; v is lost before u- in AV. (elsewhere v is retained; cp. tāv ā RV. I. 2. 5). 326; M. 67.

pād-ūna = less by a quarter = pāda+ūna, with elision of a before ū. 319.

pānti = 3 pl. pr. √pā 'drink', 'protect'; to be read as pānti; hiatus is observed, though not written, in words where the long vowel or a diphthong is the result of contraction, and the two original vowels must often be restored within a word. 42, 51; M. 13.

pā-pā = evil, cp. pāp-mán and pí-yati. 88.

pā-paj-e = 3 sg. pf. √paj 'to grow stiff, rigid', cp. paj-rá: Gk. πῆγνυμι 'to stick or fix', 6; cp. āpa pā-paj-e. 161.

pāp-mán = evil, cp. pā-pā: pí-yati. 88.

pāy-ána = causing to drink, cp. pī-tá: pā-tave, pāy-áyati. 88, 208; cp. ā-dhā-y-i. M. 41.

pāy-áyati = causes to drink (caus. √pā), as final of roots (in-ā) ī is graded with ai which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88, 104; M. 19.

pāy-ya = cp. pāy-ya. 199.

pā-yú = protector; according to metre ā = āā. 49.

pāy-ú = anus: pī-y-ú; cp. pāy-áyati. 88; M. 19.

pāy-ya = to be drunk, √pai; instead of pāy-ya (with the elision of i). 199.

pār-áyati = caus. √pr 'pass'; cp. pāla. 221.

pārijātá = a paradise-tree, for *pār-jātá; i is due to svarabhakti, cp. parjānya, Lith. perkúnas from IE. *perg- with media for tenuis; thus Sanskrit pārijātá and Lat. quercetum are derived from the same base. 57, 116; the new palatal j, instead of the guttural, is due to the influence of the following e. 144.

pāriṣada = belonging to an assembly, cp. pārṣada, where -rṣ- is a hyper-Sanskritism to avoid -riṣ- which was considered to be vulgar. 60.

pārṣada = text-book, reader, beside pāriṣada. cp. parṣat where -rṣ- is a hyper-Sanskritism. 60.

pārṣṇi = heel, √prṣ 'sprinkle'; ār from ar according to Osthoff. 43; vṛddhi appears before the primary nominal suffix -ni, it appears where guṇa is expected, hence regarded as a lengthened variety of it dating back to the IE. period. 66. Vedic p corresponds to Greek πτ in πτῆρνα 'the heel'; the change of pt into p is IE. 268.

pāla = protector: its derivation from √pr (pār-áyati): Gk. περᾶν is doubtful. 221.

pālavī = a kind of vessel, cp. plava. 58.

pās-a = string, snare; from pás 'cord', cp. paḍ-bhís. 172.

pāṣāna = stone; ṣ after ā goes back to IE. ṣ or ls (> ars), cp. Germ. Fels 'rock'. 238.

pāṣyā = rock, stone, cp. pāṣāna. 238; cp. paṣṭhavāh. M. 48.

pīmś-āti = 3 sg. pr. √piś 'adorn'; ś represents IE. k, consequently in cognate languages Vedic mś is represented by n + guttural, cp. Lat. pingit. 258.

pīmś = to rush; weak form of pinas- (cp. yuñj : yunaj) with anusvāra corresponding to n. 258.

pīmś-atī = pounding; ṣ stands for s. 231.

pīmś-ánti = they pound, √piś; the change of s into ṣ after vowels other than ā is phonetic even when anusvāra intervenes between ī, ū, ṛ and s. 231; M. 48; Vedic ms = IE. ns, cp. Lat. pinsunt. 258; M. 54.

pi = also = āpi; cp. s-ánti : ás-ti corresponding to dviṣ : dvēs. 76, 77.

piká = Indian cuckoo; Lat. pīcus, a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in Gk. πικίλ-ω 'to pipe, chirp'; Old Germ. Speh, Specht 'woodpecker'. 266; M. 56.

piccha = tail-feathers; Bohem. pisk 'feather'; the connection between the two is uncertain. 155.
picchora = whistle, beside picchola with l. 215.
picchorā = whistle, flute; Old Slav. piskati 'whistle'; cp. piccha. 155.
picchola = cp. picchora. 215.
piccholā = cp. picchorā. 155.
piñjara = reddish, beside piś- from IE. *piḱ-: Lat. pingo 'to paint, stain', beside Gk. ποικίλος 'variegated' with the interchange of tenuis and media. 116.
piñjālā = tuft, beside puñjilā, a case of metathesis. 277.
***piñḍa** = cp. piṇḍa and √piṣ 'crush'. 275.
piṇak = 2 sg. ipf. √piṣ 'crush' = pinak-s; in a few verbals (from √piṣ, √dviṣ, √śliṣ) k stands for ṣ before the suffixal s, though this k never made its way into the loc. pl. where only -ṣ-su, -ḥ-su or -ṭ-su are allowed. 137; M. 25; ṇ due to *prā piṇak. 195.
piṇḍa = lump; AgS. flint 'pebble', IE. *plindo; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l sound. 170; though cognate languages show l, the cerebral is based on Indian ṛ or r+dental. M. 33; piṇḍa stands for *piñḍa- from √piṣ 'crush'. 275; M. 57.
piṇḍhi = 2 sg. ipv. √piṣ 'crush'; ṇ appears in place of n before a cerebral. 186.
pitār-am = acc. sg. of pitār 'father': patrem; but cp. svāsāram where ā corresponds to ō in cognate Latin sororem. 13.
pitār-as = fathers (nom. pl.); cp. tvāt-pitāras. 13; 75.
pitāri = loc. sg. of pitār: pitr-é; loc. -i is derived from dative -e (=ai) through ablaut. 65.
pitā = father, pitṛ; ā appears (with the loss of r, the preceding vowel having compensatory lengthening). 67; ā is a lengthened variety of the guṇa ar. M. 15.
pitū = sap: pītu-dāru a heart-stimulating (juice of a) tree; ablaut i: i. 98.

pitūr = abl. gen. sg. of pitār; cp. pitāram with ár. 23.
pitṛ = father; Gk. πατήρ; Vedic i corresponds to a in Greek; scholars used to derive the word from √pā 'protect'. 19; M. 22; Avestan forms with the stem *ptṛ (=pitṛ-) may be explained through the loss of the low grade vowel e (=i) due to the lengthening of the preceding vowel. 83; cp. Gk. πατήρ, Lat. pater, where Vedic tenuis represents IE. tenuis. 116; M. 36; Vedic labials, as a rule, represent IE. labials. 181.
pitṛ-bhis = inst. pl. of pitār: Gk. πατράσι, Goth. fadru-m; Vedic ṛ: Gk. ap or pa; this shows that the original pronunciation of ṛ was different from what it is at present. 32.
pitṛ-yāna = trodden by the fathers; for ṇ cp. grāma-ṇi. M. 74.
pitṛvya = father's brother, cp. Gk. πάτριος; Lat. patruus; with -ṛv- in place of ru, cp. pītr-ya. 207.
pitṛ-ṣvasṛ = father's sister; s changes into ṣ (even when followed by a syllable containing ṛ) in relation nouns. 237.
pitṛṇām = gen. pl. of pitṛ; with long ṛ beside the rare pitṛ-nām. 34; M. 8; in TS. with short ṛ. 34.
pitṛṇ = acc. pl. of pitṛ, cp. pitṛṇām. 34.
pitēva = pitā i-; ā+i=e. M. 63.
pito ā = (TS. 5. 7. 2. 4) following the analogy of átho, utó, mó, etc. (where o = ā+u) the vocative in o- of -u stems is sometimes treated as praghya in the TS.; it is regularly so treated in the Padapāthas of the RV., AV., VS., and TS. (but not in that of the SV.). 326; M. 67.
-pittha = cp. yittha. 262.
pitr-é = dat. sg. of pitṛ, loc. pitār-i; cp. pitār-i. 65.
pītrya = paternal; Gk. πατριος, Lat. patrius, cp. indr-iyá with -iyá 199; r in place of ṛ before y shows that y = ia. 203; M. 40.
pithayati = closes (Buddhist Sanskrit) from *pihayati, based on pihita 'shut'; th in place of h is

- a hyper-Sanskritism. 123; tenuis aspirate stands for media aspirate. 254.
- pinaṣ** = to crush, $\sqrt{\text{piṣ}}$, cp. piṣ -the weak form with anusvāra in place of n. 258.
- pinaṣti** = crushes, beside sām pinak with n. 187. cp. piṁśānti . M. 54.
- pi-nvāná** = swelling, $\sqrt{\text{pī}}$ 'swell' : -pī-tá- 'swollen'; ī is shortened before the present element. 97.
- pī-par-ti** = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{pī}}$ 'fill' : Gk. $\pi\mu\pi\lambda\epsilon\iota$ 'to fill'; t is not cerebralized though it is preceded by r. 171; medial r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 211; M. 42.
- pī-piṣ-e** = 3 sg. pf. $\sqrt{\text{piṣ}}$ 'crush'; according to Brugmann the change of s into ṣ in piṁśati is due to the analogy of pī-piṣ-e . 231.
- pī-pr-tām** = 3 du. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{pī}}$ 'fill'; ṛ is shortened, because in reduplication it is the reduplicative vowel which bears accent, and this causes the shortening of the radical vowel. 96; M. 21.
- pīppakā** = a kind of bird; doubling of p in onomatopoeic. 112; M. 21.
- pīppala** = berry; Lat. piper 'pepper'; Vedic l (in the neighbourhood of p) stands for IE. r. 220; M. 44.
- pībati** = drinks, cp. $\sqrt{\text{pā}}$. 87; apparently reduplication of $\sqrt{\text{pā}}$ (y)- : Lat. bibere 'drink' beside Gk. $\pi\iota\pi\acute{\omega}\sigma\chi\omega$, $\pi\iota\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\chi\omega$ 'gave to drink', Gk. and Vedic p = Lat. b. 116, 181.
- pībā imām** = (RV. VIII. 17. 1); the Pp. takes pībā (= pība) as imperative with metrical lengthening; but it could be taken as pībās (subjunctive) as well, 311; cp. jyā iyām . M. 64.
- pī-bd-anā** = standing firm; reduplicated $\sqrt{\text{pad}}$ with the loss of a (-bd- = -b (a) d- $\sqrt{\text{pad}}$) like s-ānti : ās-ti. 76; M. 17; cp. pad-ā 'place'. 181; M. 36.
- pī-bd-amāna** = going; from reduplicated present stem of a conjugation of $\sqrt{\text{pad}}$, cp. pī-bd-anā . 76; M. 17.
- pīy-āru** = abusing; from $\sqrt{\text{pī}}$ with iy instead of the expected iṣ, cp. pīy-ati . 205.
- pīlla** = blear-eyed, cp. culla . 153.
- piṣ** = crush, alternating with peṣ the gunated form 69; cp. pīd * pīd connected with the Avestan fyaṇhuš 'hail', fyaṇhvant , Gk. $\pi\epsilon\iota\lambda\omega$ from $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\delta\omega$ 'to crush'; Vedic i corresponds to ya in other languages. 72; cp. piṇḍhi . 186.
- piś** = adorn, cp. piñjara . 116.
- piṣ-ṭa** = pounded; for the change of s into ṣ cp. pī-piṣ-e . 231.
- ***piṣ + d** = cp. pīd . 275.
- pīs-yati** = extends; no change of s into ṣ may show that the word is not Aryan. 233.
- pī-sprś-as** = 2 sg. red. aor. inj. $\sqrt{\text{sprś}}$ 'touch'; the s remains unchanged in the combination sprś . 232; M. 48.
- (a) **pīḥita** = closed = $\text{api} + \text{dhā-ta}$; cp. pīḥayati . 123.
- ***pīḥayati** = cp. pīḥayati . 123.
- pī** = swell : pyai , with the ablaut $\text{yā} : \text{ī}$. 85.
- pīd** = press, from * piṣ-d * $\text{api} + \text{sad}$; ī : iṣ, cp. nīd-ā . 44; M. 10; 272, 275; M. 57; initial a is dropped. M. 11.
- pī-tā** = drunk : pā-tave , pāy-āyati ; cp. pāy-āna . 88; M. 19; cp. pī-nvāná . 97.
- pī-tī** = drinking, $\sqrt{\text{pā}}$, cp. pī-tā . 88.
- pītu-dāru** = a particular tree (whose juice stimulates heart); cp. pūtu-dru . 22; cp. pī-tū , whose short i is IE. as shown by the Gk. $\pi\iota\tau\upsilon\varsigma$. 98.
- pī-tvā** = gd. of $\sqrt{\text{pā}}$ 'drink'; cp. pā-tave , pāy-āyati : pī-tā . 88.
- pī-nā** = swollen, $\sqrt{\text{pī}}$ (= pyai) 'swell', ī is the low-grade vowel of ai, which appears as āy in pāy-āyati . M. 19; cp. pīnasa . 279.
- pīnasa** = snuff, * pīna-nasa , with na dropped by haplology. 279.
- pī-yati** = reviles; Fick connects it with pā-pā whose second p is on the evidence of pāp-mān [Gk. $\pi\eta\mu\alpha$ from IE. * pēpmn-] an original part of the IE. root. 88; pī-yati : pāy-ū 'anus', ī is graded with ā which appears as āy

before vowels but ā before consonants. 88; M. 19; pī-yati : Lat. pējor; according to Streitberg īy and ūv are used before vowels for those ī and ū sounds which alternate with ā(y) and ā(v); but cp. priy-á (√pri) alternating with āy (prāy) and pīy-āru beside pīy-ū, pīy-atnú; this makes it possible that the forms having īy owe their ī to the analogy of those forms whose ī is phonetic before consonants. 205.

pīy-atnú = reviler : pāy-ū 'anus', cp. pī-yati. 88; M. 19; with īy from ī before a vowel beside pīy-āru with iy. 205.

pī-y-ū = reviler, cp. pī-yati. 88; M. 19; 205.

pīy-ūṣa = biestings: -us the pf. pt., ū : u. 98.

pīvan = fat; Gk. *πῖλον* 'fat, plumpi'; √p; Vedic ī represents original i. 19.

pīvas = fat, Gk. *πῖαρ* cp. pīva-sphākā. 342.

pīva-sphākā = exuberant with fat = pīvas + sp- (AV. Pp. pīvaḥ ph-wrong), with elision of final s before s immediately followed by a voiceless mute; cp. mitha-spṛdhyā. 342.

pīvopa vasanānām = VS. 21. 43 Pp. pīvaḥ-up-; contraction irregular; cp. kṛtyéti. 317; M. 64.

puḥpa = flower; ṣ is written as upadhmāniya before p in South Indian inscriptions. 261.

pūm-vatsa = a bull-calf = pūms + va- = pūmz-v-; for the disappearance of z cp. á-sto-dhvam. 339.

pūms = man; s is not changed into ṣ on the analogy of pūmām(s). 231; cp. pūm-vatsa. 339; medially anusvāra and anunāsika are found regularly before sibilants (and h). 257; cp. pūm-bhīs. 273; cp. √hims. M. 48.

pūmscalf = whore, harlot, √cal, car(i); in the latest parts of the RV. there occur certain verbals which contain l corresponding to the IE. l in cognate IE. languages; in older parts of the RV. such formations do not occur. 217; M. 44; in a

compound both the anusvāra and anunāsika are found before a sibilant itself followed by the initial mute of the second member. 257; has both the anusvāra and anunāsika. Also pūm⁴-calf 'harlot'. M. 54.

pūms-kāmā = desirous of man (wishing to lie upon man?), for anusvāra and anunāsika cp. pūms-calf. 257.

pūms-kokila = a male cuckoo; s remains before k in a compound; cp. however śréyaḥ-keta-. 341.

púccha = tail; Av. pusa- 'tress', for ch being connected with ś (and not with c) cp. icchāti, uccchāti, gacchati. 155; púccha: Slav. pysk 'snout', the connection between the two (with reference to ch) is doubtful. 155; doubling of ch is analogical. 156, 157.

puñja = mass : pūga 'association, assembly'; ū : u. 98; cp. Gk. *πυξῶς*. 116.

puñjilā = cp. piñjilā. 277.

puṭa = a fold; cerebral ṭ may show that u stands for ṛ. 21; cerebral ṭ is due to the originally preceding l, cp. Germ. Falte 'fold'. 170.

púnya = auspicious, favourable, √pṛ 'fill'; ṛ has been replaced by u. 21; ṇ of Prakritic origin, it is due to the preceding ṛ which has been replaced by u, cp. pūr-ta, pṛ-nā-ti. 192; M. 39; Pott and Benfey derive it from √puṣ with ṇ = ṣṇ. 194.

puta = the buttocks, cp. pūta; ū : u. 98.

putrá = son; Av. puthra; = *pud + tra, cp. satyám = sat-tyám or sat-ti-yám. 113.

putradīni = unnatural mother, son-eating mother; an abuse; t is not doubled, but when the expression is meant as a statement of fact, doubling takes place. 113.

pud = a particular hell, cp. putrá. 113.

púnaḥ = again, √pan; with visar-janiya at the pause, otherwise with r, cp. púnar garbhatvám. 304; cp. púnar. M. 60; when ḥ stands for etymological r this is indicated

by an added *iti*; cp. *púnar iti*. M. 60.

púnaḥ kaléh = (RV. X. 39. 8), before *k* (*kh* and labials) *r* becomes *ḥ* under the influence of the pause form. M. 72.

púnaḥ-punaḥ = again and again (TS.); *ḥ*, instead of *r*, is due to *āmreḍita*, i.e. repetition of the word in the same form. 336; M. 72.

púnaḥ sám = (RV. II. 38. 4) for *-ar*; before sibilants, final *r* appears in its pause form as *visarjanīya* in sentence *samdhī*. M. 72.

pu-n-ánti = 3 pl. pr. $\sqrt{pū}$ 'purify'; *pu-ná-ti*, *pu-nī-hi*; the low grade vowel *ə* disappears in the weak form of *-ná-* in the ninth class before vowel terminations. 81; M. 18.

púnar = again, \sqrt{pan} ; *u* stands for syllabic nasal; change of *a* into *u* is due to the influence of the labial *p*. 21; final *r* is represented by *visarga*, cp. *púnaḥ*. M. 60; *r* is original. M. 72.

púnar ṇayāmasi = initial *n* is cerebralized after a closely connected *púnar* (with *r*). 191; M. 39.

púnar garbhatvām = cp. *púnaḥ*. 304.

punar tā(s) = PB. 6. 5. 12, expected *punas tā(s)*, cp. *catus-trimśat*. 336.

púnar naḥ = (RV. X. 57. 5), cp. *gṛiṣā*. M. 72.

púnar-ṇava = cp. *púnar-ṇava*. 190; M. 39.

púnar-ṇava = again renewed, with *n*, cp. *púnar-ṇava* in AV.; in compounds the initial *n* of the second member is less regularly cerebralized. 190; cerebralization absent without any preventive. 39; M. 75.

punar-bhv-as = nom. pl. of *punar-bhū* 'produced again or anew', cp. *pari-bhuv-as*. 198.

punaś-cití = piling up again; before *c(h)* the final *r* is treated like *s*; cp. however *svār-cakṣas*, *svār-canas*. 336.

punas-tati = extension anew, \sqrt{tan} ; before *t(h)* the final *r* is treated like *s*, without exception. 336.

pu-ná-ti = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{pū}$ 'purify'; cp. *pu-n-ánti*. 81; cp. *pū-tá*; *ū* is shortened before the present element. 97; M. 20; cp. low grade *i* in *pu-nī-hi*. M. 18.

púnā rūpāṇi = (AV. I. 24. 4) for *-r-r*; before *r*, *r* disappears after lengthening the preceding vowel. M. 72.

pu-nī-hi = 2 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{pū}$; cp. *pu-n-ánti*. 81; *i* is the low grade vowel of *ā* based on analogy. M. 18.

pún-nāman = a male = *pums-n-* = *pumz-n-*; *z* disappears. 339.

pu-pūr-yás = 2 sg. pf. opt. $\sqrt{pṛ}$ 'fill', expected short *ur* (before *y = i*). 26.

púmāms = man, cp. *pums-* where *s* does not change into *ṣ* on the analogy of *púmāms-*. 231; M. 48; cp. *pum-bhís* where *s (= z)* disappears. 273.

púmāmsam = acc. sg. of *púmāms*; cp. \sqrt{hims} , \sqrt{nims} . M. 48.

pum-bhís = instr. pl. of *púmāms-pums*; preceded by another consonant, *s (= z)* disappears before a voiced consonant. 273.

púr = fort; Gk. *πόλις* (citadel); *ur* without any ablaut form beside it. 24; Vedic *r* corresponds to the IE. *l*. 211; M. 42; Vedic *p* corresponds to Greek *πτ*, cp. *πτόλις* 'citadel', Lith. *pilis* 'citadel'; cp. $\sqrt{piṣ}$. 268.

purāḥ-prasravaṇa = streaming forth; *-as* becomes *-aḥ* in compound here; its preservation is frequent, cp. *paras-pā*. 341.

púra āyasīr = (RV. II. 20. 3) *púraḥ ā-*, should be read as *púráyasīr*; contraction though not written is required by metre. 316.

pura-etṛ = leader (*purás*, 'in front, before'); hiatus appears in compounds, when the final *s* of the first member has disappeared before a vowel. 41; M. 12.

purás = before, in front; *ur* without any ablaut form beside it. 24; $\sqrt{pṛ}$: *pra* 'forth' \sqrt{pr} . 98.

purā = before, Gk. *πάλος* 'the lot cast from a shaken helmet', cp. *purās*: *prā*. 24, 98.

pūrāyasir = cp. *pūra āy-*. 316.

pūrā-ṣāt = superior from ancient times; $\sqrt{\text{śah}}$; cerebral *ṣ* (in place of *s*) is by assimilation with the cerebral *ṭ*. 224; M. 45.

purikāya = a kind of aquatic animal; cp. *kulipāya*. M. 25.

puritāt = pericardium, or some other intestine near the heart; probably from *puri*; cp. *pulitāt* with *l* in MS. 215; M. 44.

pūriṣa = rubbish, earthy; Old Slav. *prachŭ* 'dust'; *ur* without any ablaut form beside it. 24; the real nature of *ur* in the word is not clear. 29; Bechtel compares *uri* with Greek *αρα*, *αλα*. 30; *pūriṣa* beside *pṛṣant* 'speckled', Av. *parṣuya*; *i* may be due to *svarabhakti*. 56.

purīṣa-vāhana = removing rubbish, beside *-vāhana*; the medial *n* of the second member in a compound is cerebralized less frequently after a member, with *r*, *ṛ* or *ṣ*; on the analogy of *purīṣa-vāhana* is formed *ratha-vāhana*. 191; M. 39, 74.

purīṣa-vāhana = cp. above. 191; M. 39, 74.

pur-ū = much; Gk. *πολύς* 'many, much'; *ur* in ablaut with *āri*; $\sqrt{\text{pṛ}}$ 'fill', cp. *pār-āyati*. 22; from IE. $\sqrt{\text{pl}}$ -*ū*, cp. Old Frieslandic *ful* ($\sqrt{\text{pl}}$ -*ū*). 29; *pur-ū*: Av. *pour-u*. 29; cp. *pul-u*. 30, 215; M. 44; medial Vedic *r* corresponds to the IE. medial *l* (cp. *πολύς*). 211; M. 42; cp. *pulu*, *pu-loman* $\sqrt{\text{pulu-loman}}$. 279.

puru = the initial half of a name: *pūru* - 'a particular clan', *ū*: *u*, 98.

purū-ṇāman = many-named, cp. *urū-nasā*. M. 74.

puru-dī-neṣu = in many days, $\sqrt{\text{dī}}$ 'shine'; with short *i* instead of the long one. 94.

puru-ścandrā = much-shining; a sibilant as initial of the second member is retained. M. 74.

pūruṣaḥ-puruṣaḥ = each man; for *-aḥ* instead of *-aṣ* cp. *pāruṣaḥ-puruṣaḥ*. 341; M. 71.

pūruṣa = man; Johansson derives it from IE. $\sqrt{\text{plz}}$ - OHG. *Phol*; but it may be connected with *pūr* 'castle' and the original meaning of the word might be 'winner of castle, a hero'. 56; *pūruṣa* beside *pūruṣa* (Pāli *posa-*, *purisa-*, *porisa-*, Pkt. *purisa-*) from $\sqrt{\text{pūrṣa}}$ with *svara-bhakti* (*u*) actually written. 56; M. 13; from $\sqrt{\text{pu-vṛṣa}}$ (with *-ru* = *-vr-*) with interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207; cp. *Māgadhi puliṣa* which has ousted *r* forms. 216.

***purūvaso suragṇāḥ** = RV. VI. 22. 4. Pp. *puruvaso asu-*; with *o* = IE. *äv*. 325.

puro-dāś = sacrificial cake = *puras-dāś*, the *d* is due to the analogy of *dūdāś* 'impious' ($\sqrt{\text{duzdāś}}$) where the cerebral is phonetic. 166, 172; M. 34; cp. *puro-dāś* and *puro-dāś-am*. 305.

puro-dā-s = nom. sg. of *puro-dāś* ($\sqrt{\text{dāś}}$ 'worship') for *puro-dāś-s* with penultimate *ś* dropped before *s*; which may be due to the influence of frequent nominative sg. like *draviṇo-dā-s* 'wealth-giver'. 305; M. 61.

***puroḍobhis** = with sacrificial cakes; *o* = *az*. 38.

puro-yāvan = going in front; cp. *prātar-yāvan-*. M. 74.

purorūk = shining before, in front, or in the east; after the final *k* of this word, the initial *s* of $\sqrt{\text{stu}}$ is lost, cp. *-tu* and $\sqrt{\text{stu}}$. 264.

purv-aṇika = having many faces, (*ānika*) but cp. *jyōtir-anika* with *n*. M. 75.

pula = little hair, *ul* without *ir* or *ur* beside it. 30.

pula-ka = little hair, bristling of hair; Lat. *pīlus* 'hair', cp. *pula*. 30; for *l* = IE. *l* cp. *pula-stī* 218.

pula-stī = smooth-haired; Gk. *πύλινγες* 'curly hair'; in later Samhitās this *l* represents IE. *l*. 218; M. 44.

pulikāya = cp. kulikāya with k instead of p. 136; M. 25.

pulikā = cp. kulikā. 136.

pulitāt = pericardium, with l in MS. against puritāt in other Samhitās. 215; M. 44.

pulu = much, cp. pur-ú. 30, 215; in Classical Sanskrit pur-u has thoroughly supplanted the l forms. 216; pul-ú : Gk. πολὺς 'much, many'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; M. 44; cp. pu-loman. 279.

***pulu-loman** = cp. puloman. 279.

puloma (n) = name of a person, cp. pulu : Gk. πολὺς. 218; = pulu-loman, a case of haplogy. 279.

***pu-vṛṣa** = cp. pūruṣa with ru = vṛ. 207.

puṣ = to nurse : pūśán; ū : u. 97; cp. pūṇya. 194.

pūṣpa = flower; Pāli puppha; cp. paścāt : Pāli pacchā. 154; cp. puṣ-pa in South Indian inscriptions. 261; cp. pauspiñji- and pauspiñdi. 279.

-**pū** = purifying, appears as -pv- before vowels; cp. itthādhiy. 200; M. 40.

pūga = an association, union : puñja. 98; pūga : Gk. πυχνός 'thick, dense'. 116.

pūj (ay) **ati** = honours, cp. pūj-ana. 161.

pūj-ana = honouring, √pūj; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the insufficient nature of the Vedic and comparative evidence. 161.

pūjā = cp. pūj-ana. 161.

pū-tā = purified, cp. pu-nā-ti. 97; M. 20.

pūta = the buttocks : puta, ū : u. 98.

pūtákratāyayai = for the wife of Pūtákratu; expected -kra-tāvy-ai from -kratāvi. 209.

Pūtákratu = a name, cp. pūtákratā- and above. 209.

***Pūtákratāvy-ai** = cp. above. 209.

pūtu-dāru = a particular tree, cp. pūtu-dru, ū for i. 22.

pūtu-dru = a particular tree, cp. above. 22.

pūtr-īma = purified; the i of -īma is unexplained. 19.

pūr = in pūr-dvār, ūr without any characteristic ablaut beside it. 26.

pūr = fort, ūr = ř which goes back to l. 27; according to metre ū : ūū. 49.

pūr-aṇa = filling, cp. pūr-ayati. 27.

pūr-ayati = fills, √pṛ 'fill'; ūr instead of the expected ur before a vowel. 27.

pūru = name of a tribe : puru; ū : u. 98.

pūruṣa = man, *pūrṣa a case of svarabhakti. 30; cp. pūruṣa. 56; M. 13; with the addition of Prakritic svarabhakti we should expect -riṣ- for -rṣ-, u is due to the influence of the preceding ū. 57; cp. Pāli posa, purisa, porisa; Prākṛit purisa with i. 57.

pūr-ṇā = full (= pṛ + tā ppt.); according to Fortunatov and Bechtel Indian ṇ is a regular representation for ln; if this were correct we should have had pūṇā; if the r may be admitted as an intrusion from forms with r then how to explain ūrṇā 'wool', Lith. wilna, where again we should expect ūṇā. 194; cp. pi-pr-tām. M. 21.

pūr-tā = filled, profitable work reward; cp. pūnya with a Prakritic n. 192; cp. pi-pr-tām. M. 21; IE. ř in ablaut with ūr. M. 8.

pūr devatā ā = (RV. VII. 52. 1), r remains before voiced consonants when preceded by (ā, ī and) ū. M. 72.

pūr-pāti = lord of the town or stronghold; r originally remained before p (ph, k, kh) is shown by its survival in such compounds. 335; M. 72, 73; radical stems in -ur (also -ir) lengthen the vowel before consonants (as within words). 73.

pūr-bhīd = breaking down forts; for ū cp. pūr-pāti. M. 73.

pūr-bhīdya = destruction of forts, cp. above. M. 73.

pūr-bhís = with forts, according to metre ū = üü. 49; for ū cp. pūr-pāti. M. 73.

pūr-yāṇa = leading to the fort; cp. pūr-pāti. M. 73; for ṇ cp. grāmanī. M. 74.

pūrvaḥ-pūrvaḥ = each first; for -aḥ cp. páruṣaḥ-paruṣaḥ. 341; M. 71.

pūrva = earlier, first; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; √pr̥:prá 'forth' 98.

pūrvāḥṇ-á = fore-noon = pūrva 'early' + ahna = áhan 'day'; cp. Pkt. puvvaṇha with regular -ṇh- from -hṇ- after va. 129; cp. Classical parā-hn-a where medial n of the second member in a cd. is cerebralized less frequently. 190; M. 39, 74; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. žh) because it appears before n which does not palatalize a guttural and does not change dh and bh into h. 247; M. 51.

*pūrṣa = cp. pūruṣa, pūruṣa. 56; M. 13.

pūr-śú = in forts, beside pūras; u is lengthened before r; this lengthening takes place in those cases only where ūr = ī; cp. urvárā. 42; M. 10.

pūś ca = (RV. I. 189. 2) for pūr ca; final r invariably (like s) becomes the palatal sibilant ś before c (ch). M. 72.

pūśán = name of a god; according to metre ū:üü. 49. √puś, ū:u. 97.

pūśá ábhi = (RV. VI. 50. 5), cp. below. M. 63.

pūśá aviṣtu = (RV. X. 26. 1), cp. below. M. 63.

pūśá ásurah = (RV. V. 51. 11), cp. manīśá abhí. M. 63.

pr̥ = pass, cp. pála. 221.

*pr̥(ġ)khéti = cp. pr̥cch-áti. 157.

pr̥k-śú = in battles, from pr̥t; k stands for medial t before a sibilant. 135; M. 25.

*pr̥kśúdhah = cp. pr̥tsúdhah. 135.

pr̥c = mix, cp. án-ava-pr̥g-na. 117; cp. pras-ná where the origin of ś is obscure. 228.

pr̥c-as = nom. pl. of pr̥c 'food'; nouns formed without the suffix have the palatal of the corresponding verb. 151; M. 30.

pr̥cch-áti = asks; Av. peresaiti (pereska-price); for the relationship between ch and ś cp. pūcha. 155; *pr̥(ġ)khéti and not *pr̥(ġ)skhéti because s, between two mutes, was lost in IE., but already in IE. we have *pr̥skhéti from where comes Lat. posco 'to ask, beg', OHG. forskōn. 157; cp. pr̥s-tá on whose analogy is formed bh̥r̥s-ṭa from √bh̥r̥jj, where the j is a new palatal. 162; cp. pras-ná with ś in place of ch. 228.

pr̥cch-yáte = 3 sg. ps. pr. √pracch; cp. pras-ṭum with the regular ablaut ra:ṛ. 214.

pr̥ñc = mix; nasal is pronounced as a consonant before vowels only and accordingly we should have *prac from IE. *pr̥ñc; this form is, however, an exception. 74.

pr̥tanā-śáhas = abl. gen. sg. of -śáh 'victorious'; cerebral ś is not phonetic here 225; M. 46.

pr̥tanā-śát = winning battles, √sah; cerebral ś is by assimilation with the cerebral ṭ. 224; M. 45.

pr̥tanā-śáham = acc. sg. of pr̥tanā-śát, cp. pr̥tanā-śáhas. 225; M. 46.

pr̥tanā-śáh-ya = victory in battles, cp. above. 225; M. 46.

pr̥tanā-śáh-am = acc. sg. of -śáh, cp. -śáhas where ś is not phonetic. 225; so in AV., elsewhere -śáham. M. 46.

pr̥tsú = in battles, cp. pr̥k-śú with k for t. 135.

pr̥tsúdhah = battle?; in Nighaṇṭu a reproduction of the obscure pr̥kśúdhah. 135.

pr̥th-á = palm of the hand: pr̥th-ati, ra:ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71.

pr̥thak = separate, cp. pr̥th-á. 71. pr̥thivi-sád = seated on the earth, cp. -sád. 236.

pr̥thivi-sṭhā = standing on the earth; for shortening of -vī cp. amīva-cātāna. M. 76.

pr̥thivi-sád = s in VS., but ś in AV. 236; M. 49; for -vī; short-

ening even before a short syllable. M. 76.

pr̥thiv-í = earth; i before v is due to svarabhakti according to some; but it is in reality, a part of the root [prath(i)], and pr̥thví therefore is younger like yahví in contrast with the Av. yeziví. 58; cp. prāth-ati with ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; according to Bartholomae pr̥thiv-í = pr̥thaví in ablaut (o: e- ə)-, this is not correct because i here is due to iṭ which disappears before u in pr̥th-ú but appears in pr̥thiv-í before v. 78; cp. pr̥th-ú where Saussure holds the aspirate of th to be due to the disappearance of the low grade vowel i (= ə, iṭ). 81, 122; nom. sg. fem. -ī remains unchanged, in a few cases, on the analogy of dual in -ī. 321; M. 66.

pr̥thivyā antárikṣāt = from earth, from atmosphere (AV. 9. 1. 1 Pp. -vyāñ a-) metre requires it to be read as -vyānta-; cp. ta indra. 317; M. 64.

pr̥th-ú = broad, Av. pərəthu; Ved. ṛ = Av. ərə points out that the Ilr. pronunciation of ṛ was not what it is at present. 32; pr̥th-ú Gk. πλατύς 'wide, broad', Vedic ṛ goes back to the IE. l sound. 33; √prath(i), the i disappears before u but appears before v in pr̥thiv-í. 78, 81; from *pr̥tə-ú, according to Saussure the disappearance of the low grade vowel i (= ə) causes the aspiration of the preceding t, cp. pr̥thiv-í a-prāthi-ṣṭa. 81; cp. prāth-ati, ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; M. 16; cp. Av. pərəthu, Gk. πλάτανον 'a platter, dish', χαρτοπλάτος 'doll-maker', which shows that Vedic th is original. 120; cp. Gk. πλατύς, Vedic tenuis aspirate (th) is supported by the Avestan th against the tenuis (t) of Greek. 121; M. 22; so long as it was thought that the IE. mother language had no tenuis aspirates, scholars used to explain th in pr̥th-ú as coming from t due to the following ə. 122; cp.

πλατύς 'broad', cerebralization has not taken place in pr̥th-ú though the dental is preceded by a ṛ. 171.

pr̥thu-gmán = having a broad path (?), cp. gm-ás and jm-ás. 162.

pr̥thu-jāghana = broad-hipped, beside jāghāna 'hip'; the long vowel beside the short in the same stem appears here due to vowel-gradation. 48, 75; M. 10.

pr̥thu-jráyī = widely extended; nom. sg. fem. -ī remains, in a few cases, unchanged before vowels on the analogy of the dual in -ī. 321; M. 66.

pr̥thv-í = earth, later pr̥thiv-í (with i) older, cp. yahví in contrast with the Av. yeziví. 58.

pṛśant = speckled, cp. pūriṣa where ī may be due to svarabhakti. 56.

pṛśni = speckled: Gk. περιχρῶς 'dark-coloured', Bugge derives it from √sprś 'touch'. 265.

pr̥ṣ-ṭā = asked (ppt. √praceh =), secondary root praś+cha, cp. Lat. posco = porce-sco; cp. praś-ṭum 162; from √praś 'ask', in praś-nā (present stem prech with inchoative suffix -chá); the cerebral ś stands for a palatal ś before cerebral tenuis itself produced by this ś from dental tenuis). 230; M. 47.

pr̥ṣ-ṭī = rib, cp. praṣṭī. 213; cp. drāṣ-ṭum. M. 43; ś appears in place of ś before ṭ in words connected with those which have ś, cp. pársu. 230; M. 47.

pr̥ṣṭhā = back; ṛ from ara according to Bühler as in vṛthā, sūnṛṭa 34; cp. paṣṭha- where ṣ after a goes back to IE. ṛs. 238.

***pr̥ṣkhēti** = cp. prechāti. 157.

pṛ̥ = to fill; ir, ur in ablaut with āri. 22.

pec-uṣ = weak pf. pt. √pac 'cook', with a new palatal in pf. pt. throughout in Classical Sanskrit. 153.

ped-ú = name of a person under the special protection of Áśvins; Av. pazdayēiti; e = az before d, dh, h (= dh). 37; cp. e-dhī. M. 57; Av. pazd to pad 'foot'; e

replaces az with the loss of sibilant. 274.

pe-rú = causing to drink, beside *pāy-ána* (from $\sqrt{pā}$?); in $\sqrt{pā}$ the (reduced) final *i* (which is graded with *ai*, which appears as *ā* before consonants but *āy* before vowels) alternates with *e* (instead of *ā*). 90; M. 19.

pésuka = one who extends oneself; for no change of *s* into $\$$ cp. *písyati*. 233.

poṭala = geographical name; Gk. *πόταλα*, Vedic *o*: Gk. *a*. 35.

***postqwē** = cp. *paścā*. 269.

***postkwēt** = cp. *paścāt*. 269.

paumsyā = dat. sg. of *páumsya* 'manhood' = *páumsyāya*; final *ya* dropped by haplology. cp. *sakhyā* (RV. X. 10.1.) 280; M. 59.

paura = belonging to a town; *pa-ura* in Prakrit shows that *au* in Sanskrit was pronounced as a diphthong. 40.

pauspiñji = name of a person = **pauspapiñji*, *pa* dropped by haplology. 279.

pauspiñḍi = name of a person, for **pauspa-piñḍi*. 279.

pyā = swell, cp. *pyāśiśimahi*. 225.

pyāśiśimahi = cp. *pyāśiśi-*. 225.

pyāśiśimahi = 1 pl. *siṣ* aor. opt. *pyā* 'swell', *ś* in place of *s*. 225; M. 46; according to Osthoff and Brugmann the *ś* (for *s*) is a case of partial assimilation. 226.

py-úksṇa = cover, from (a) *pi* + \sqrt{uh} : *ohatām*; in \sqrt{uh} is found *ū* (beside *u*) in cases where other roots show *guṇa*. 92.

pyai = swell: *pī*; with the ablaut *yā* : *i*. 85; $\sqrt{pī}$ with the loss of *y* before *i*; this is because the final of roots in *-i* is graded with *-ai* which appears as *āy* before vowels but *ā* before consonants. 87.

prá = forth; dissyllabic, the metre of the RV. shows that an additional syllable is required in words in which *r* either precedes or follows another consonant. 55; M. 13; IE. \sqrt{pr} : *pūrva* 'earlier' from IE. $\sqrt{př}$. 98; after *prá* the *n* of a verb is changed to *ṇ*. 188;

= *pr-* \sqrt{pr} ; *r* = \mathfrak{r} before a vowel. 209; cp. *pl-ā-kṣārayati*, *plenkhá*, *plásuka* with *l* = IE. *r*. 220.

prá iṣayūr = cp. *práśayūr*. 318.

prá-uḡa = forepart of the pole or shafts of a chariot; *saṃdhi* of a + *u* into *au* shows that *au* was a diphthong in pronunciation. 40; = *prá* + *yuga*, hiatus appears in a compound, when, due to Prakritic influence a *y* is lost. 41; M. 12; Bartholomae assumes *u* = *vu*, with the loss of *v* before simple, *u*, cp. *u-vác-a*, *u-vás-a*, *u-váh-a*, *u-vāp-a*. 262.

prak-ṣyati = 3 sg. fut. \sqrt{pracch} 'ask': *prcch-yate*; with the regular ablaut *ra* : \mathfrak{r} ; on this is based the metathesis seen in *ḍrak-ṣyati* : *ḍrṣ-yáte* according to Zubaty. 214.

Pra-galbh-ate : = 3 sg. denom. of *pra-galbhá* 'is proud'. 146.

Pracetā rājan = (RV. 1. 24. 14 Pp. -*cetaḥ rā-*) *o* wise king, (for *praceto rā-* occurring in the same verse in TS. 1. 5. 11. 37, with *-as rā-* treated like *-ar rā-*; probably the vocative *pracetaḥ*, as it would be pronounced at the end of a *pāda* in the original text, was misunderstood for a vocative in *-tar* (from a *-tṛ* stem) which would become *-tā* before *r-*. 338; M. 70.

pracetō rājan = cp. *pracetā rājan*. 338; M. 70.

pracch = ask, cp. *prak-ṣyati*, *prāṣtum*, *prcch-yate*. 214; in place of the accented *rā* appears the low grade vowel \mathfrak{r} , when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 69; properly $\sqrt{praś-}$. M. 16.

pra-jahitá = left, $\sqrt{hā}$ 'leave'; cp. *jahitá*. 164.

prá ṇak = 3 sg. root aor. inj. $\sqrt{naś}$ 'attain'; in the 3rd person the cerebral $\mathfrak{ṣ}$ is expected in place of the radical palatal standing for *-ṣ-ṭ* (= IE. *k-t-*); in the 2nd sg., however, the guttural *k* is phonetic standing for *ṣ-s* (= IE. *k-s*); here the 3 sg. is formed on the analogy of the 2nd sg.; but cp. *á-bhrāt*, etc. 174; M. 35;

cp. nak, naṭ. 174; cp. prá-naṣṭa *prá piṇak and sám piṇak. 187; the n is cerebralized after prá. 189; M. 38.

pra-ṇāpāt = great-grandson; in nominal compounds, an initial n is cerebralized where there be ṛ, r or ṣ in the first member. 190; M. 38; cerebralization less regular. M. 74.

prá naśyati = perishes, beside pra-naṣṭa, pra nañkṣyati with n. 189.

prá ṇāmāni = initial n is cerebralized after prá. 191.

pra-ṇi-nāy-a = has led forth; the cerebral mutes (and nasal) not only do not cerebralize dental n separated from them by a vowel, but even stop the influence of a preceding ṛ, r, ṣ; cp. however prāṇiṇiṣati, the only exception to the rule. 187; M. 38.

pra-ṇí = leader, cp. pra-ṇetṛ. M. 74.

prá-ṇīti = guidance, cp. pra-ṇí. M. 74.

prá-ṇetṛ = guide, leader, cp. netṛ in which e is distracted though etymologically it is not justified. 51; n is cerebralized after prá. 189; M. 38, 74.

prá ṇe-nek-ti = washes forth, √nij 'wash'; cp. pra-ṇi-nāy-a. 187.

pra-ṇau-ti = bellows, √nu; vṛddhi appears in pres. sg. of certain verbs of the second class; it appears where guṇa is expected, hence it is regarded as a lengthened variety of it, dating back to the IE. period. 67.

pra-tānk-am = gliding; acc. inf. √tak 'rush'; nouns formed without suffix including infinitives and gerunds have the palatal of the corresponding verb, but a guttural is phonetic where the verb has a guttural only. 151; M. 30.

prāti = towards; Pkt. paḍi regular; cp. however pat-ati: paḍai, pad: paḍ, patana: paḍana. 156; cp. Pāli paṭi, cerebralization due to the originally preceding r, though there is intervention of a vowel between the two. 168.

prati-kaś = cp. prati-ṣ-kaśa. 264.

prati-kṣyantam = dwelling towards, √kṣi 'dwell'; with y in TS. in place of the regular iy. 201.

pratirambha = cp. pratilambha. 221.

prá tirāmi = cp. prá tilāmi. 221

pratilambha = rage; with l for r by dissimilation 221.

prá tilāmi = l sg. pr. √tṛ 'cross'; with l for r by dissimilation. 221; M. 45

pratīveśya = neighbour, √viś; cp. pratīveśiya in Aśokan inscriptions. 201.

prati-dīvn-e = dat sg. of prati-dīvan 'adversary at play', √div 'play'; according to Schmidt with its i lengthened before v; but as the root nowhere occurs with short i, its ī may well be original. 43.

pratiṣkaś-a = messenger = prati + √kaś; √kaś shows here the sibilant ś to be the initial. 264.

prati-sad = to sit against; s does not change into ṣ. 234.

prāti sphura = repel; s changes into ṣ though it is followed by ur. M. 48.

prati-spaś-á = spying; for the no-change of s into ṣ cp. prati-spāś-ana. 234; M. 49.

prati-spāś-ana = lying in wait; s does not change into ṣ on account of dissimilation. 234; M. 49.

prāti smarethām = 2 du. ipv. √smṛ 'remember'; s remains unchanged when it is followed by r, even when intervened by a, with an additional m. 234; M. 48.

prátika = face, prati + √ac; or prāti + ka? Gk. πρό-ωπον 'face'; contraction of i + a. 103; M. 12.

pratipám = against the stream = prati + ep-á; ī = i + ā in compound of prāti 'against' with the low grade (e) of āp 'water'. 103; M. 12.

prati-bodhá = vigilance; for lengthening cp. nī-víd. M. 75.

prati-vartá = returning into itself, cp. anná-vṛdh. M. 75.

prá-tūr-ti = onset, rapid or violent motion; with long ū, although

the accent is transferred to the initial syllable. 95; cp. sú-sū-ta, ā-kūti. M. 20.

prá-t-ti = giving forth = prá-dā-ti; the low grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with the substantive in -ti from √dā 'give'. 82.

pra-tná = ancient (from prá 'before'); an = ṇn before a vowel, cp. nūtana. 11.

praty-āk = turned towards, facing (√anc), beside praty-āñc; a corresponds to sonant nasal ṇ in weak cases of stems in -āñc. 8.

praty-āñ = nom. sg. of praty-āñc; ñ appears as a final, when a following k or g has been dropped. 185; M. 37.

pratyāñk sáh = pratyāñ s-; before s a transitional k may be inserted after a final ñ. 332; M. 69.

pratyāññ asi = pratyāñ a- (turned towards); final ñ, if preceded by a short vowel, is doubled; cp. āhann āhim. 330.

pratyāñc = turned towards, cp. pratyāk. 8.

práty adhat-tam = 2 du. ipf. √dhā 'place'; the final of dissyllabic prepositions must often be pronounced, as a semivowel, specially before the augmented forms. 322.

praty-avarūhya = getting down, = -ruhya, gd. √ruh; long ū is due to the analogy of √ūh 'remove'; cp. nir-ūhya. 44.

praty-āsthīvan = they spat against, ipf. √sthīv 'spit'; in the root √sthīv, which first occurs in AV., the initial s is replaced by ś throughout; the transition leading to the change is indicated by praty-asth-. M. 49; here s is replaced by ś on account of the preceding i, though intervened by a; from here ś spread to forms like áva-śthyūta, thence to śthīv in general. 236.

práty āyam = (RV. I. 11. 6) = prāti ā-; ĩ changes into y. M. 65.

práty u adarśi = (RV. VII. 81. 1) = prāti. u a-; monosyllabic u does not change into v if it is preceded by vowels or y (= i). 320.

prath = extend; Gk. πλατύς 'broad'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medical l. 211; M. 42.

práth-ati = spreads: pṛthak, ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; M. 16; cp. paṭh-ati with a cerebral. 167.

prath-ate = becomes known; cp. paṭh-ati: práth-ati. 167.

pra-thamá = first (= pra-tamá 'foremost') OP. fra-tama; Vedic tenuis aspirate: Av. tenuis on the analogy of the superlative suffix -tama. 121; according to Fierlinger the tenuis of -tama stands for tenuis aspirate. 130; prath-amá: paḍhama, cp. patati; padai; patana: paḍana. 156; Pāli paṭhama, cerebral ṭh appears in place of the dental th owing to the originally preceding r though there is intervention of a vowel; [cp. πρότερος 'former']. 168.

prath-ayati = makes known; cs. of √prath 'spread', cp. paṭh-ati. 167.

práth-as = breadth: Av. frathanh-; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22.

prathiná = inst. sg. of prathimán 'extension', width, = prathimná; the loss of m in such cases is only a seeming one, for prathiná, etc. appear beside prathimán, etc.; because some of them had a stem in -n without m, -nā seemed an alternative form of -mnā. 270; M. 57.

prathimán = extension: pṛth-ú, ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71.

práth-iṣṭha = broadest: pṛth-ú, cp. above. 71.

pradakṣiṇ-ít = going by right = pradakṣiṇa + ít, with elision of a before i. 319.

pradhíva = like the two pra-dhīs (= that which is placed round the nave of a wheel), cp. upadhíva. 321; M. 65.

prá nañk-ṣyati = 3 sg. fut. √naś 'to perish'; n does not change into ṇ after prá here. 189.

pra-naptr = great grandson, with n in Classical Sanskrit, but cp. prá nápāt with ṇ in the Veda. 190.

prá nabh = to burst; the cerebralization is absent without any cause 189, 190; M. 38.

prá-naṣ-ṭa = attained, lost, beside *prá nak* with *n*. 187, 189.

prá námāni = cp. *asthūrī nau*. M. 39.

pra-pad-á = forefoot, beside *Av. fra-bd-a*; in Vedic the *a* is retained. 78.

***prá piṇak** = shall crush, $\sqrt{\text{piṣ}}$, cp. *sám piṇak* which, according to Bartholomae is formed on its analogy. 187.

pra-pi-tvá = going towards (= *prapi* [āpi] *tvá*), connected (by ablaut) with *āpi*: *api-tvá* and *abhi-pi-tvá* (in the last the low grade vowel has disappeared). 82. advance, break of the day; according to Benfey = *pra-ap*, with elision of the first *a*. 318.

prá pinaṣṭi = crushes, $\sqrt{\text{piṣ}}$; along with this there may have been a form **prá piṇak* with a phonetic *n*; cp. *sám piṇak*. 187; in suffixal *n* the cerebralization fluctuates. 189.

prá-pīna = (VS.) distended; for *n*, instead of *n* cp. *pari-pāna* and *pari-uhyāmāna*. M. 74.

prāblīna = crushed, gone, held; beside *-vīna*, with an interchange of *b* and *v* ($\sqrt{\text{vli-vi-li}}$ or vrī ?). 183.

pra-mānas = careful, medial *n* is not cerebralized. M. 75.

pra-mātha = stirring forth, $\sqrt{\text{man-thi}}$; cp. *pāthas*: *pānthān-*. 15.

prayákṣu = loc. pl. of *prayāj* 'offering'; cp. *prayātsu*. 180.

prayātsu = cp. *prayātsu*. 180.

prayāj = offering, cp. above. 180.

prayajña-sāh- = cp. *dyumnā-sāh*. 225.

prayātsu = cp. *prayákṣu* and *prayātsu*; for *t* in place of the cerebral *ṭ* cp. *anadūt-su*. 180.

práy-as-(e) = for enjoyment (RV. IV. 21. 7 Pp. *prá-áy-*, explained by Böhtlingk, as = *práyase*), beside *práy-* $\sqrt{\text{pri}}$; cp. Gk. *πραΐς* 'mild, soft' from IE. *prāi-u-s-*: *pri-tá*; cp. *giyamāna*. 88; M. 19; *áy* appears (instead of the expected

āy, cp. *práy-as-e*) before a vowel due perhaps to *e* seen in words like *sé-nā*, *ste-nā*, *dhe-nú*, *dhé-nā*, where we should normally expect. *ā*. M. 19.

pra-yāṇa = advance; in derivatives from verbs compounded with prepositions containing *r*, *n* is cerebralized even in suffixes. M. 74.

prá-yukti = instr. sg. of *prá-yukti* 'with the team' (instead of *-tī*); short *i* in place of the long one is due to the accent shift. 95 that accent shift is the cause of the shortening is shown by the fact that the *i* of the inst. sg. of derivatives in *-tī* appears as *i* only when such words are compounded, e.g. *prá-yukti* M. 20.

pra-yu-t = binder, $\sqrt{\text{yā}}$ $\sqrt{\text{bind}}$; with short *u* instead of the long one. 94.

pra-ródhana = ascending, $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$; cp. $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ with *h* representing *dh*. 250.

práv-ate = waves, hops, $\sqrt{\text{pru}}$; Gk. *γλύειν*, Swed. *blukå* 'to hop', beside *flukå*; the correspondence of Vedic tenuis with media aspirate in cognate languages is doubtful. 116; cp. *-pru-ta*. 211; Vedic *r* represents IE. *l*. M. 42.

pra-valh = to try some one at a riddle; the combination *lh* is rare in ancient texts. 244.

pra-valhikā = a riddle, cp. *prahelikā*. 245.

pra-vāhana = carrying off, beside *purīṣa-vāhana* with *n*; the medial *n* of the second member in a compound is less frequently cerebralized after the first member with *ṛ*, *r* or *ṣ*. 191; M. 39.

pra-vīreti = *pravirah* iti (Märk. P. 8. 86), contraction irregular. 317.

pra-v-erita = hurled, flung = *pra+* $\sqrt{\text{ir}}$; with *v* added between vowels but more probable is = *pra+* *ava* + $\sqrt{\text{ir}}$ (with irregular contraction). 223.

praś = cp. *prāṣ*. 174.

pra-śas-ta = praised, $\sqrt{\text{sāms}}$ 'praise'; cp. *pra-śāsta* where lengthening

of a is due to the analogy of $\sqrt{sās}$ 'to instruct'. 43.

pra-śān = nom. sg. of pra-śām 'painless' = *pra-śam-s; n regularly appears for m, when radically final, originally followed by a suffixal s or t 196; M. 60.

pra-śāsta = praised, ppt. of $\sqrt{sāms}$ 'praise'; cp. pra-śasta. 43.

pra-si-ta = bound, $\sqrt{sā}$ 'bind'; cp. sé-nā : sāy-aka prāsiti. 90.

praś-ná = question, $\sqrt{praś}$ (= pracch) 'to ask'; cp. OHG. fergon 'to further', Vedic ra : er. 100; ś = ch 228; cp. pṛṣ-tá where s = ś. 230; praś 'texture, turban'; Gk. πλέχω 'to braid, to plait', Ved. medial corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; the origin of ś is obscure, cp. $\sqrt{pṛc}$ 'mix'. 228.

pra-śrita = cp. pra-ślita. 219, 221.

pra-ślita = a term applied to the rule of saṃdhi according to which as before a soft letter is changed into o; = pra-śrita: Gk. χρίω 'to lend'; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l 219; l for r by dissimilation. 221.

praś-ti = side horse: pársu, pṛṣ-ti 'rib'; metathesis of r takes place when ā is followed by ṣ or h + consonant, cp. dráṣ-ṭum. 213; M. 43; ṣ stands for ś before t in words connected with those that have a ś. 230; M. 47; derived from \sqrt{styai} 'to coagulate'. 235; from *parś-ti with ṣ for ś = k. 235.

praś-ṭum = to ask, $\sqrt{praś}$ (= pracch) with an old palatal; on its analogy is formed bhr̥ṣṭa from $\sqrt{bhr̥j}$ which has a new palatal. 162; for Zubaty's view regarding metathesis seen in drak-ṣyati: dr̥ś-yáte cp. prak-ṣyati. 214; M. 47; ṣ stands for ś before t. 230.

praṣṭha = going forward, *paṣṭha; abbreviation of paṣṭhavāh 'a young bull'. 235; Pāṇini derives it from $\sqrt{sthā}$ 'stand'. 235.

praṣṭha-vāh = a young bull, cp. above. 235.

pra ṣṭhīvanti = they spit forth; for ṣ in place of s cp. praty-āṣṭh-īvan. 236.

prasabham = forcibly, beside prasahya 'with force' from pra + \sqrt{sah} ; perhaps Mid-Ind. *sabbha- (from sah-va) is the basis. 181; *prasahvam. 254.

pra-sahya = with force, cp. prasa-bham. 181.

pra-sāh = victorious, cp. prā-sāh. M. 75.

prá-si-ta = ppt. $\sqrt{sā}$ 'bind': sāy-aka; i is shortened into i due to accent-shift. 94.

prá-si-ti = onset, binding, $\sqrt{sā}$ 'bind'; for short i cp. prá-si-ta. 94; M. 20.

prá sulāmi = I push forth (in TS.), $\sqrt{sṛ}$; for l cp. salila. 218.

prá-sūta = impelled, born, expected *prá-su-ta; -sū- under the influence of independent $\sqrt{sū}$ (when uncompounded). 95; M. 20.

prá hiṇomi = I impel, \sqrt{hi} ; n changes into ṇ after r, although there is intervention of hi. 306; M. 38.

prahelikā = a riddle; a by-form of pravāhikā; cp. \sqrt{valh} from \sqrt{hval} *vhal. 245.

prā = fill: par(i) : ablaut rā : ar(i). 101.

prāñ = nom. sg. of prāñc = bent forward; for *prāñk (= prāñc + s) with the loss of the final k. 305; ñ as final is very rare and only secondarily after the loss of a following k. M. 60; only a single consonant may be final. M. 61.

prā-cáis = forwards; for the palatal c cp. parā-caís. 152; M. 30.

prāṭ = asking, $\sqrt{praś}$ (= pracch 'to ask'); the cerebral appears as final of the first member in a compound. 174.

prāṇ = breathing, pra + \sqrt{an} ; the n is cerebralized owing to the preceding r. 188.

prāṇadhṛg asi prāṇám me dṛmha = dhṛk, originally from $\sqrt{dṛmh}$ 'to be firm' formed on the analogy of dhṛk (= dhṛt) from $\sqrt{dhr̥}$. 303.

prāṇá = breath, \sqrt{an} 'breathe'; cp. pra-netṭ. M. 74.

prāṇátha = respiration, √an 'breathe'; for ṇ cp. pra-netṭi. M. 74.
prāṇiṇiṣati = desires to breathe = pra + √an, desid.; the n is changed to ṇ, when preceded by r, although intervened by ani. 187.
prātar-avaneka = wash in the morning: -negá; tenuis in place of the older media. 116.
prātar-avanegá = cp. above. 116.
prāṇiti = breathes, √an; n is cerebralized owing to the preceding r. M. 38.
prāṇṛtyat = 3 sg. ipf. √nṛt 'dance'; ṇ does not replace n, after r in prá, if r follows. M. 38.
prātār = early; r is original. M. 72.
prātār agniḥ = (RV. V. 18. 1), cp. gír iṣá. M. 72.
prātar-yāvan = going out early; cerebralisation fluctuates in -yāvan after a word containing r, cp. puro-yāvan. M. 74.
prāy = cp. √pri, priy-á and príy-ati. 205.
prāy-as-(e) = (RV. IV. 3. 21.) Pp. prá áyase, explained by Böhtlingk as = prayase) 'enjoyment', cp. pri-tá. 88; M. 19.
prā-vṛṣ = rainy season; for lengthening cp. anná-vṛdh. M. 75.
prāśú = very quick, cp. plāśuka with l = IE. r. 220.
prā-sāt = overpowerer, √sah; cerebral s is due to the cerebral ṭ. 224.
prā-sáh = victorious, beside pra-sáh; fluctuation of lengthening; the long vowel is probably historic *prō. M. 75.
priy-á = dear: prāy-as(e); i as the final of roots in -i is graded with ai which gives āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88; √pri 'to love', i is changed into iy (and not y) before a. 198; in Áśoka inscriptions pria with -ia for -iya. 201; cp. pṛy-ati. 205.
pri = please; i alternates with e in √pri, √vi, √sí, with e and vṛddhi ai in √ni, √bhī, √krī, √li. 84; M. 15; cp. prāy-as 'enjoyment', where the low grade i alternates, with e giving ay (beside

ai in prāy-as). 90; cp. priy-á, prāy and pṛy-ati. 205.
pri-ṇá-ti = loves, pleases; prāy-as(e); cp. priy-á. 88; M. 19.
pri-tá = pleased, loved; prāy-as(e); cp. priy-á. 88; M. 19.
prú-t = swimming; Gk. πλέω 'to sail, go by sea'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.
-pruta = floating, √pru; cp. prú-t. 211; M. 42.
pruṣ = to splash, splutter, cp. vi-prút. 176; Lith. prausti 'wash', cp. plūsi with l. 219; M. 44.
preñkh-á = cp. plenkh-a. 220; M. 45.
preñá = through affection = premná; for -nā = -mnā cp. prathinā. 270; M. 57.
preñi = kind, *premní; according to Brugmann formed on the analogy of forms like dānā (= dāmn-á), preñá, bhūnā, varinā, mahinā. 270.
***preñ-i** = cp. preñi. 270.
prēṣṭha = most beloved, super. of priy-á (√pri) *práy + iṣṭha; e, based on contraction, is distracted into two syllables. 51; according to Osthoff spoken as *priy-iṣṭha in early period, prēṣṭha being later pronunciation. 52; e stands for ayi, hence the word is dissyllabic. 53.
praiṇáná = pleasing (= prīnáná, pr. pt. √pri), occurs in AV. 5. 27. 3, where it is a corruption for prīn-áná. 105.
praiṣam = invitation = pra + eṣam, with ai for a + e, but cp. úpeṣatu and upēṣantam with elision of a before e. 319.
praiṣayur = strong; (RV. 1. 120. 5 Pp.) pra + iṣayúr; samdhi of ā + i into ai shows that ai was pronounced as a diphthong. 40; a + i is contracted into ai only here, e is regular. 318; cp. akṣauhiṇi. 319; M. 64.
praihi = go forth = prá + ihi (2 sg. ipv. of √i 'go'); formed on the analogy of upaitu (upa + etu) 3 sg. ipv. √i 'go'. 319.

- pródha** = great, prá + √vah + ta; in Veda, but cp. praudha in Classical Sanskrit. 318.
- protthita** = risen forth (pra = ud + sthita √sthā); the writing of three t letters is based on etymology but has no phonetic value. 111.
- próthat** = snorting; Av. fraothat, √pruth Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22.
- proth-átha** = snorting; there is no loss of aspiration in the root if an aspirate follows which belongs to a suffix or second member of a compound. 128; M. 23.
- prórṇv-āthām** = 2 du. ipv. √vr̥ 'cover'; with v in TS., beside páry-ūrṇuv-i-ta with uv in AV. 202.
- pr-ó-ṣtha** = bench, seat (=pra + áva = stha); o is a by-form of áva (and not a contraction) due to Prakritism. 54.
- proṣtha** = bank = pra + oṣtha; final ā, instead of being contracted with the following e, o, is sometimes elided before them. 319.
- prohyámāṇaḥ** = being carried forth, ps. pr. pt. √vah 'carry'; with ṇ beside paryuhyámānā with n. 189.
- praudha** = great = pra + ūdha √vah; cp. pródha and práśayur. 318.
- playoga** = name of a person; cp. pláyogi. 142.
- plav-a** = a basket for catching fish, beside palava, with svarabhakti. 58.
- plav-á** = boat, √plu; for l in a verbal form in the latest parts of the RV. cp. pláv-ate. 218; M. 44.
- pláv-ate** = floats, √plu; Gk. πλίσω 'to swim'; in the latest parts of the RV. there occur some verbal formations which contain l corresponding to the IE. l in cognate languages; in the older parts thereof no such verbal is found. 218; M. 44.
- pl-ā-kṣārayan** = caused to flow forth (MS. III. 10. 2); = prá + a-√kṣar; l = IE. r, cp. Gk. πρό. 220; M. 45.
- pláyogi** = descendent of Playoga; guttural appears before -i, -ī, -in, -ya from nouns the last consonant of which is a guttural. 142; M. 27.
- plásuka** = springing up again: práśú 'very quick'; l = IE. r. 220.
- plihán** = spleen, beside the regular plihán; shortening due to metrical requirements. 47.
- plih-án** = spleen; i without an ablaut with ā, cp. Lat. lien 'spleen', IE. *splighén. 19, 89; in later Samhitās this l represents IE. l. 218; M. 44; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. žh) because Avestan and the Old Slavic have a corresponding voiced spirant, cp. spēreza-; Old Slav. slezena. 248; M. 51; cp. Gk. σπλήν (Lat. lien), Bohem. slez-ina which show the initial s to be original. 266; M. 56.
- plihā** = spleen; Lat. lien; Hirt admits loss of final IE. n only after ō and not after ē; accordingly plihā must be originally *plihán; he explains -ā from IE. -ō (=ōm). 109.
- plu** = swim, cp. pláv-ate and plav-á. 218.
- pluṣ-i** = a kind of insect, beside Vedic and later pruş 'squirt'; Lith. praūsti 'to wash'; Vedic l (before labial u) stands for IE. r. 219; M. 44.
- pleñkh-á** = swing, beside pre-; for l = IE. r cp. Gk. πρό. 220; M. 45.
- ps-ā** = to chew, √bhas (=bh (a) s-ā); cp. s-ánti: ás-ti. 76, 77.
- ps-u-** = refreshment, √bhas; cp. ps-ā and s-ánti. 76.
- ps-u-** = appearance, look, √bhās 'to appear'; the low grade vowel e disappears before the suffixal -u. 82.
- *pst** = cp. stāna and Av. fštāna and Mod. Pers. pistān. 263.
- phát** = splash, cp. phál iti with l for d. 222.
- phaṭā** = hood of a serpent; Classical Skt. √sphuṭ 'split'; forms with or without sibilant are used indiscriminately, without regard to the preceding vowel. 265.
- phaṇ** = bound, skip, from phrṇ-
*pharn: par-pharat, pharpharā-

yate 'to move violently to and pro'; ṇ of Prakritic origin, it is due to a preceding ṛ which has now been replaced by a. 192, M. 39.

phaṇa = hood of a serpent: phal 'to burst'; the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding l. 193; cp. phaṭa. 265; originally had a sibilant as initial. 266.

phar-pharāy-ate = darts to and fro, (denominative), onomatopoeic; initial aspiration is lost in a syllable, when the immediately following syllable begins with an aspirate; the rule does not apply to onomatopoeic words. 124; cp. phaṇ. 192.

pharṇ = cp. √phaṇ. 192.

phal = to burst, cp. phul-ta, phul-ti. 171; cp. phaṇa. 193; cp. phulla. 223; cp. Classical Skt. √sphuṭ 'split' with an initial sibilant. 265; Grassmann derives palāla and pala from √phal. 265.

phāl-a = fruit; Gk. φύλλον 'a leaf', Lat. folium 'a leaf'; Vedic ph is original; it represents IE. ph. 120; M. 22; cp. pallava, palāsā. 122.

phāla-ka = board; GK. σφelas 'a foot-stool'; Vedic ph is original; it represents IE. ph. 120; in later Samhitās this l represents IE. l. 219. a by-form with a sibilant as initial has survived in Greek σφelas. 266.

phal-ati = bursts, cp. phull-a. 30.

phāl iti = for phāt ī-, in the later Samhitās l is also found in place of ĩ between vowels. 222; M. 45; the final t is assimilated in quality with the following voiced i. 327.

phalgú = petty, tiny, cp. phalgvā. 120.

phalgú = reddish; Lett. spulgūt 'to shine'; in later Samhitās this l represents IE. l. 218; M. 44; cp. phalgvā. 218. Johansson derives it from √sphūrj. 'to flame' 265; initial s has been dropped. 267.

phalgvā = weakly, feeble (phalgú 'petty'); Gk. φελύγνεi 'is stupid'; Vedic ph is original, it represents

here IE. ph. 120; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218. M. 44

phāṇ-ayati = skims, cs. of √phaṇ, cp. phāṇta (=phāṇita) where i has disappeared. 60; for ṇ cp. √phaṇ. 192.

phāṇita = inspissated juice of sugarcane, cp. phāṇṭā. 60.

phāṇṭā = the fat particles of butter that are produced by churning, cp. above; ppt. √phāṇ, later form phāṇita, i has been dropped leading to cerebralization. 60; for cerebralization cp. √phaṇ. 192.

phāla = plough-share; Gk. φαλλός 'penis'; Vedic ph is original; it represents IE. ph. 120; M. 22.

-phul-ta = bloomed; cp. phulla. 30; ppt. √phul 'to bloom'; Fortunatov and Bechtel hold that the Indian cerebrals are a normal representation of the l or l̥ + dental; phul-ta goes against it. 171.

phul-ti = bursting, √phul 'to burst'; cp. phul-ta. 171.

phulla = blooming; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; ll stands for lv according to Bartholomae; it is for ln according to Pischel. 223.

***phrṇ** = spring, cp. √phaṇ. 192.

phena = foam, a scribal error for phena; for the ṇ cp. amāh. 194.

phéna = foam: Osset. fing; Vedic ph is original; it represents IE. ph. 120; cp. phena. 194; Pott. derives it from √sphây 'to become fat' through the loss of the initial s. 265; M. 56; a by-form with initial s has survived in Old Pruss. spoayno. 266; M. 23.

phaiyākṛta = relating to anything made by the sphya; the V̥ddhi ai for y shows the syllabic value of y. 203.

bamh = to be firm; to strengthen; in low grade the final consonant is preceded by a nasal. 8; probably b stands for older bh through the loss of aspiration, because it is followed by h. 126; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. žh) when, either as a

final or before t it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatals ś and j=IIr. ž), cp. bādhá. 247; h does not represent dh. 251; cp. bādhá and ní-bādhá. 275.

bāmhiṣṭha=very firm, cp. bah-ú. 9.

bām̐h-iyas=firmer, cp. bah-ú. 9.

bákura=a musical instrument; the origin of b is obscure; the word may be of foreign origin. 184; M. 36.

***baghinī**=cp. bahinī and bhagini. 276.

bajā=name of a plant; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the insufficient nature of the Vedic and comparative evidence. 161; the origin of b is obscure, the word may be of foreign origin. 184; M. 36.

bájaha=udder? h appears in place of bh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented. 252.

***baṛḍhá**=cp. bādhá. 274.

bát=an interjection; the word (having b) may be of non-Aryan origin; its cerebral is unexplained. 177; M. 35; origin of b is obscure. 184; M. 36; b is not from v. 184; M. 36; cp. bál itthá M. 67.

baṭūrín=broad, non-Aryan (?). 137; M. 35.

baṭu=young; origin of b is obscure, the word may be non-Aryan. 184.

baḍā=an interjection, origin of b is obscure; the word may be non-Aryan. 177, 184; M. 35, 36.

baṇḍá=crippled, cp. paṇḍa with tenuis instead of the older media. 116; origin of b is obscure, the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 37.

batá=weakling; b in an onomatopoeic; cp. Gk. βάρταλος effeminate' 182; M. 36.

bata=alas, interjection; cp. batá. 182; M. 36.

bádara=berry; origin of b is obscure, word non-Aryan (?). 184.

badva=10,000 millions; the word with b is yet insufficiently explained. 184.

bad-dhá=ppt. of √bandh 'bind'; on its analogy is formed nad-dhá (expected *nādhá). 250; M. 52.

bad-badhānā=having bound, pf. pt. of √bandh; initial aspiration is lost. 128.

badhirá=deaf; probably b stands for bh, through the loss of aspiration, because of the following aspirate dh. 126; M. 23.

bandh=bind, cp. bad-dhá where a = ŋ. 8; cp. Germ. binden, Lat. offendix, offendimentum 'chin-band', Gk. πατρός 'father-in-law', πείσμα 'dew'; b stands for bh, aspiration is lost on account of the following dh. 126; M. 23, 36.

baps=cp. bab-dhām. 273.

bá-ps-at=chewing, pr. pt. √bhas; in low grade syllable a disappears; cp. s-ánti: ás-ti. 76; M. 17; cp. ba-ps-ati. 127; M. 23.

ba-ps-ati=3 sg. pr. √bhas 'chew', cp. bá-ps-at. 76; M. 17; *bha-bhs-ati initial aspiration is lost in the reduplicative syllable. 124; the usage in the Veda shows that an aspirate+s has the same effect on the restoration of the initial aspiration as an unaltered aspirate (cp. dhat-thas and dhat-sva for *dhadh-thas, dhadh-sva); this is not so seen in ba-ps-ati; while the aspiration in dhat-sva, etc., would have been due to the influence of that in √dhā, the case of ba-ps-ati, etc., seems to be phonetic, which shows that the rule for restoration of the initial aspiration worked before ks, ts, ps replaced gzh, dzh and bzh. 127; M. 23.

babará=a proper name; the origin of b is obscure (non-Aryan?). 184.

ba-b-dhām=3 du. ipv. √bhas 'chew'; cp. la-b-dhá *labh+tá; exactly the same samdhi takes place in 'tenuis+s+media aspirate', for bdh goes back to bzdhdh, which, in turn, is from bhst [= bh(a)s+ta], cp. jag-dhá. 131, 242; *babz-dhām for *babhs-tām, z disappears before a voiced dental without leaving any trace behind. 273; *ba-bhs-tām, medial s, when followed by a dental media or

media aspirate, disappears if it be preceded by a consonant. 271.

ba-bhāj-a=3 sg. pf. √bhaj 'share';
cp. bhej-iré formed on the analogy
of sed-iré. 272.

ba-bhūv-a = 3 sg. pf. √bhū 'be',
 *bha-bhūv-a; initial aspiration is
 lost in the reduplicative syllable.
 124, 182; M. 36; with ūv from ū
 before a vowel; for īy for ī cp.
 pīy-ati. 205.

ba-bhūv-āzm = babhūva; final in pause, ā is nasalized when prolated. 302; M. 59.

ba-bhūv-ūr = 3 pl. pf. √bhū 'be';
as a rule v is lost before ūr (which
is derived from ř), but the elision
does not take place here. 262;
M. 55.

babhūvéti-babhūvā́ = babhūvā́
 iti babhūvā́ (AV. Krama);
 according to P. 6. 1. 129, a pro-
 tracted vowel undergoes euphonic
 combination; but cp. TS-Pada
 sūmaṅgalā́iti sūmaṅgalā́. 300.

bábhru = brown; vocative of **bábhru**; accentless **ū** becomes **u**, cp. **kadrū-s**: **kádru**. 93; M. 15; cp. Old Norw. **bifr** 'bearer', Lat. **fiber** 'bearer'; **b** stands for **bh**, aspiration is lost on account of the following **bh**. 126; M. 23.

babhrú = brown, cp. *babhluśá* with
I found in Yājñuśa texts. 215, 220;
M. 44.

babhrú = name of a person, cp.
bābhraṇ-ya with av for u before
-ya (-iya). 203.

babhrú-nikāśa (VS.) = looking
brownish; n is not cerebralized.
M. 75.

babhruśa = cp. **babhluśá**. 220.

babhlusá = brownish; with **l** in Yājuṣa texts beside **babhrú-** found in RV. and other texts. 215; M. 44; in the later Samhitās the use of **l** = IE. **r** extends further than in the RV. 220; M. 45.

*ba-bhs-tām = cp. ba-b-dhām.
271.

barāsī = a kind of cloth, for barsā,
a Prakritism. 57.

barisa = point, beside barsá; a
Prakritism. 57.

bari-bhar-ti = 3 sg. int. pr. $\sqrt{\text{bhr}}$
 'bear'; in Classical Sanskrit,
 the loss of initial aspiration is
 regular even in dissyllabic redupli-
 cation. 124.

bárjaha = udder: *bṛh* 'be great'; as a rule the aspiration is not lost if the following aspirate (that causes this loss) belongs to a suffix or to a member of a compound; *bárjaha* may be one of the exceptions. 128; M. 24; the word with *b* is insufficiently explained. 184; M. 37; *h* stands for *bh* in suffix *-bha*, cp: *ṛṣa-bhá*. 251; *h* appears for *bh* only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented. M. 52; formed with *-ha* = *-bha*. M. 52.

barbara = stammering: Gk. *βάρβαρος*, 'barbarous, foreign', Lat. *balbus* 'stammering'; cp. *bal-balā-karoti*. 181.

*bar-br̥z-d̥hi = cp. *bar-br̥-d̥hi and
bar-br̥-hi where h represents d̥h.
251.

*bar-bṛ-dhi = cp. bar-bṛ-hi. 251.

bár-br̥-hi = 2 sg. ipv. of intv.
bárbr̥h- / **br̥h** (with **úpa** 'to lean')
 for **bar-br̥-dhi** ***bar-br̥z-dhi**, with
 the cerebral dropped after length-
 ening the preceding **r̥** in pronun-
 ciation; **h** represents **dh**. 251;
 M. 52; **-hi** appears (not **-dhi**)
 after a weak grade vowel. 252.

barsá = socket, point, tip, beside
barāśī, barisa, which seem to be
due to Prakritic influence. 57;
origin of b is obscure, the word
may be of foreign origin. 184;
no change of s into ś may show
that the word is of foreign origin.
233.

bársva = socket, roll ; origin of b is obscure ; the word may be of foreign origin. 184 ; M. 37 ; no change of s into ş may show that the word is of foreign origin. 233 ; M. 48.

barh = cp. $\sqrt{\text{br̥h}}$ 'make big'. 213.

barhiḥ-ṣād = cp. barhi-ṣād. 342.

barhiṣ = sacrificial litter; Av. bare-
ziš- 'mat' √bṛh; cp. bráhmaṇ,
brahmán with metathesis of rā
(from ār) before h + consonant.

- 213; M. 43; h represents the old palatal aspirate; cp. garhate. M. 51.
- barhi-śád** = sitting on the sacrificial litter; for barhiṣ-śád with elision of visargas before ṣ. 342; M. 71; old phonetic combination seen only in a compound, cp. dvi-bārha-jman. M. 73.
- bál** itthá = bád (= bāt) i-; the final ṭ is assimilated in quality with the following voiced i. 327; M. 45; final ṭ before vowels becomes ḷ in the RV., not ḍ as later. M. 67.
- bála** = strength; Old. Slav. baliĭ 'bigger'; this example of IE. b is uncertain. 182; with b beside malla 'wrestler' together with balín- bal-īyas from *malya: Gk. μάλα 'very', Lat. multus 'much, great, many'; bal-īyas: Lat. melior 'better'. 183; Pott wrongly takes b to be from v. 184; M. 36; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l in Latin equation. 218; M. 44.
- balása** = a disease, the word with b is yet insufficiently explained. 184; M. 37.
- balí** = tax, duty; Gk. μείλια from *μέλια 'dowry, portion'; b = m. 183; in the latest parts of the RV. l corresponds to the IE. l in Greek equation. 218; M. 44.
- balín** = strong, cp. bála. 183.
- bali-bhṛt** = paying tax, cp. bali-hṛt, where h represents bh. 251; bh for h in Classical Sanskrit. 253.
- balīm** bharati = pays tax, cp. bali-hṛt. 251.
- bali-haraṇa** = presentation of a gift or oblation, √hr̥ √bhr̥. 253.
- bali-hār-á** = paying taxes (AV.), with h for bh √bhr̥. 253.
- bali-hṛt** = paying tax; h represents bh, cp. balīm bharati, bali-bhṛt. 251, 253; M. 52.
- bal-īyas** = stronger, cp. bála. 183.
- bálkasa** = flock; the word with b is not sufficiently explained. 184.
- bálbaja** = name of a plant; b is not from v. 184; M. 36; origin of b is obscure. 184; M. 36.*
- bal-balā-karoti** = stammers; b is found in onomatopoeic words. 181.
- bal-bal-īti** = whirls, turns round, int. √bal 'to whirl', cp. bul-vá, bolayati. 30; b is found in onomatopoeic. 181; cp. Gk. βαλλίζω 'to dance'; in later Samhitās this l represents IE. l. 219.
- bál-bal-ṛti** = whirls round (in ŚB,) for bál-bal-īti, which marks only the udātta accent; reduplicated forms, accented on the first syllable, sometimes receive a secondary accent near the end of the word. 295; M. 80; cp. é-tavái. M. 81.
- bal-bū-thá** = name of a person; Lat. balbus; this example of IE. b is uncertain. 182; M. 36; the origin of b is obscure, the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 36.
- balsá** = twig, shoot, beside -valsá with an interchange of b and v. 183; M. 36.
- balhi** = Bactria, also written as bahli. 244.
- baškáya** = yearling; origin of b is obscure, the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 37.
- baškáya** = yearling; ṣ after ā is uncommon; the word may not be purely Aryan. 239; M. 48.
- baškiha** = decrepit, enfeebled; origin of b is obscure, word non-Aryan? 184; M. 37; cp. baškáya 239; M. 48.
- bastá** = he-goat; origin of b is obscure. 184; M. 37.
- básri** = quickly, cp. bastá. 184; M. 37.
- bahiṇ-paridhí** = outside the enclosure; -is becomes -iḥ (and not -is as usual in a compound). 341; M. 71.
- bahiṇī** = sister; Pkt. for *baghinī, Skt. bhaginī with aspiration transposed. 276.
- bahís** = outside; probably b stands for bh through the loss of aspiration due to the following h. 126; the origin of h is not clear. 248.
- bahú** = much, √bamh; cp. bāmh-īyas, a = m. 9; cp. bhūyas which Bopp derives from bahú

through the loss of a. 118; probably b stands for bh through the loss of aspiration due to the following h. 126; M. 23; h does not represent dh. 251; cp. bādhā 'aloud'. M. 51.

bahura = much, thick, beside bahu-lā. 216.

bahulā = much, thick, cp. bahú. 9; b for bh. 126; M. 23.

bākura = bag-pipe, a musical instrument; origin of b is obscure, the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 36.

bātyā = garden-plant, beside vātya with an interchange of b and v. 183.

bādhā = firm, √bamh (ppt.); according to Brugmann from IIr. bhaḍdhā, IE. *bhṃgh̑tó 39; ā = aḥ before IIr. z or ḡ, when followed by one or more consonants, vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of z or ḡ. 44; M. 10.

-bamh-tā = cp. bud-dhā. 128; cp. √valh which Ascoli derives from bādhā with lh from dh. 255; h represents the old palatal aspirate = IIr. ḡh; ḡh = h + t (*ḡdh). 247; M. 51; ḡ etymologically representing IIr. ḡh (= h) disappears after cerebralizing the following dh (coming from t) and lengthening the preceding vowel. 274; M. 57.

bāṇā = arrow, music, beside vāṇā with an interchange of b and v. 183; M. 36; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 40.

bādh = oppress; b stands for bh, aspiration disappears because it is followed by another aspirate dh. 126; M. 23; cp. Classical Sanskrit vāh which may be a loan from some folk speech. 253.

bābhrav-ya = patronymic of Bābhrú; the guṇa av for u before -ya shows the syllabic nature of y (= iy). 203.

-bāra = aperture, opening; the b is unexplained. 184; M. 37 (a Prakritism for dvāra).

bāl = splash, an interjection; b in onomatopoeic. 182; M. 36.

bāla = young; Russ. balovat 'to play'; one of the very few Vedic words with inherited b. 182.

bāl íti = probably l stands for ḍ, cp. phāl íti. 222; M. 45.

Bāškala = name of a person; the word may be of foreign origin; b is unexplained. 184; ṣ after ā is uncommon. 239.

bāṣpa = vapour, steam, cp. Bāškala. 184, 239; cp. vāḥpa with upadh-māniya before p in South Indian inscriptions. 261.

bāhú = arm; Tokh. pokem 'arm', O. Norw. bōgr 'shoulder'; Gk. πῆχυς 'the fore arm'; b appears for bh, aspiration is lost on account of the following b. 126, 182; M. 23, 36; in some case-formations the TS. shows uv instead of the regular v. 201; M. 40; bāhú: Av. bāzu, h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. ḡh) because it appears here before u which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247; M. 57.

bāhū = nom. acc. du. of bāhú 'arm' = bāhú + ā, ū = u + ā in the nom. acc. dual of masc. fem.—u stems. 104; M. 12.

bāhv-ós = gen. loc. dual of bāhú; suffixal u is always represented by v before a vowel, cp. bāhv-ōjās 'strong in the arm'. 198.

biḍāla = cat, cp. bilāla, birāla. 221, 222.

bindú = drop; the word with b is yet insufficiently explained. 184.

bí-bhar-āṇi = 1 sg. pr. sub. √bhr 'bear'; here the gunated vowel does not bear accent. 65.

bi-bhāy-a = 1 sg. pf. √bhī 'fear'; guṇa corresponds to the long vowel ē. M. 15.

bí-bhar-ti = 3 sg. pr. √bhr 'bear'; with i in reduplicative syllable; but cp. íy-ar-ti, where i changes into iy before a. 198; accented on the first syllable. 289.

bi-bhāy-a = 1 sg. pf. √bhī 'fear'; vṛddhi form corresponds to the long i vowel. M. 15.

bi-bhi = reduplicated √bhī 'fear'; beside bi-bhī—, with its i short-

ened owing to the accent generally lying on the reduplicated syllable, causing thereby the shortening of the radical ī. 96.

bi-bhī = cp. above. for equations cp. Av. bayente 'they fear', Ger. bim. OS. bojōse 'I fear', Lith. bijaũs. 'I fear', Pruss. biā 'he fears', OHG. bibēn 'tremble'. 96.

bi-bhṛ-hī = 2 sg. ipv. √bhṛ 'bear'; the guṇa is replaced by the simple vowel, when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 65.

bi-bhy-úr = 3 pl. pf. √bhī 'fear'; y stands for medial ī. 198.

bimba = orb, disc, cp. bindú. 184.

bimboṣṭha = having lips like bimba fruit = bimba + o—; a is optionally elided before o—. 320.

birāla = cat, for bilāla, with r for l by dissimilation. 221, 222.

bīla = hole, cave; māla 'dirt'; Gk. μέλας 'black'; connection between m and b is noteworthy. 183; origin of b is obscure and the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 37; √bhīd, according to Grassmann with l from d. 222.

bilāla = cp. birāla. 221; cp. biḍāla; d occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

bīl-ma = chip, shavings; origin of b is obscure; bīl = vīl-√vṛ? 184; M. 37.

bilvā = name of a fruit-tree; origin of b is obscure. 184; M. 36.

bilhaṇa = name of a Kāśmīri paṇḍita; cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.

bīsa = root-fibre, cp. bilvā. 184; M. 36; no change of s into ṣ denotes that the word is non-Aryan. 233; M. 48.

bīja = seed; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the insufficient nature of the Vedic and comparative evidence. 161; the origin of b is obscure. 184; M. 37.

bī-bhat-sú = loathing, √badh 'distress'; initial aspiration remains. M. 23.

bī-bhat-súv-as = nom. pl. of bī-bhat-sú; u changes into uv. 200.

bī-bhiṣ-a-thās = 2 sg. red. aor. mid. √bhī 'fear': vi-bhiṣ-aṇa; secondary shortening of the radical ī is due to the shift of accent. 96; M. 21.

bīriṭa = troop, band, see Hindi bhīr 'crowd' cp. bilvā. 177, 184; M. 35; 37.

bukka = goat; Av. būza, Germ. Bock, I.E. *bhuḡo-s; the relationship between these is uncertain. 129.

buk-kāra = howling; Gk. βύχτης 'howling'; b in onomatopoeitic. 181; M. 36.

bud = cp. √ḍub through metathesis. 277.

budilā = name of a person; origin of b is obscure and the word may be non-Aryan. 184.

bud-dhā = ppt. √budh 'to awake' *bhudh + tā; final aspiration of a root is not lost before the following aspiration if the same belongs to a suffix or to a member of a compound; final aspiration is, however, lost (though not strictly speaking so, because here the aspiration is assumed by the suffix instead of reappearing in the initial of the root) in bud-dhā. 128; M. 23.

bud-dhī = wisdom = budh + tí; Gk. πύστις 'inquiring'; when two I.E. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant. 178.

bud-bud-ā = bubble; b in onomatopoeitic. 182.

budh = to awaken; Goth. biudan 'to offer, bid', Gk. πείθομαι 'to ask, learn'; b stands for bh, aspiration is lost on account of the following dh. 126; M. 23; cp. bund. 129; cp. bo-dhī. 252; cp. bodháyati 'he awakens' *bhoudhéi-ti, Lith. pa-si-baudyti 'to rouse oneself'. 274.

budh-ná = bottom, ground; Germ. Boden 'ground'; Lat. fundus, Gk. πυθμήν 'the hollow bottom or stand of a drinking cup'; initial aspiration is lost on account

- of the following dh. 126; M. 23.
- bund**=to point, to notice: budh; in a few cognate words an aspirate is found beside the corresponding media. 129.
- bund-á** = arrow, cp. bilvā. 184; M. 37.
- bu-bhuj-máhe** = 1 pl. pf. √bhuj 'enjoy'; the palatal, which appears before a and diphthongs, appears also before u, m and r. 152; M. 30.
- bu-bhūr-ṣati** = 3 sg. desid. √bhr 'bear'; ūr in ablaut with ar in bhār-ati. 25.
- bu-bhó-j-a** = 3 sg. pf. of √bhuj 'enjoy'; bhúj-am; u low grade: o normal grade. 37.
- buli**=buttock: Lith. bulis 'buttocks'; one of the very few Sanskrit words with an inherited IE. b. 182; Classical Sanskrit l may represent IE. l. 219.
- bul-vá** = oblique, slanting, cp. bolayati 'plunges, dips'; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; Gk. βαλλεω 'to dance'; b in onomatopoeic. 181; cp. bal-bal-i-ti. 219.
- busá** = vapour, cp. bilvā. 184; M. 36; the no change of s into ṣ may denote that the word is non-Āryan. 233; M. 48.
- *bu-dhí** = cp. bo-dhí √bhū. 274.
- brbád-uktha** = an epithet of Indra, cp. bilvā. 184; M. 37.
- brbú** = a proper name, cp. bilvā. 184; M. 36.
- bṛsaya** = name of a demon, cp. bilvā. 184; M. 37; no change of s into ṣ may denote that the word is non-Āryan. 233; M. 48.
- bṛsī**=cushion, cp. bilvā. 184; cp. bisaya. 233.
- brh**=be great; Germ. Berg 'mountain'; initial aspiration is lost on account of the following h. 126; M. 23; cp. pari-vṛdhá where v is younger. 183; cp. ni-brh. 184; cp. bráh-man, brah-mán and barhís. 213; cp. √barh, brh-ánt: Pāli brah-ant. 214; h represents the old palatal aspirate (-IIr. źh) when as final or before t, it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatal ś and j = IIr. ź), cp. pari-vṛdha. 247; cp. bráh-man and brah-mán where h represents the old palatal aspirate (=IIr. źh). 247; confusion of √brh and √vṛh 249; M. 36; cp. bar-brhi. 251; h does not represent dh. 251.
- brh-at-í**=nom. du. neut. (of brhát) -í unchangeable. *bhrghntí. 325.
- brhád-ray-e** = dat. sg. of brhád-ri 'possessing much wealth'; -ray- only in dat. sg., beside rāy-é dat. of rái *rēi 'wealth'. 94; M. 20.
- brhád-ri** = cp. above; rái (low grade -ri) with short i (instead of the long) due to accent shift. 94; Bergaign explains a-rí and sū-rí according to it. 95.
- brh-ánt** = big, √brh; Pāli brah-ant (whose br has been transferred to Pāli brūheti 'to make grow' for *buheti) formed on the analogy of bráh-man where ra (for ar) before h+consonant is phonetic. see Av. berəzas (= brh-ants) OHG. berg 'mountain', Arm. barjr 'high'; Hitt. perkuš 'high', Tokh. pārkār 'long'. 214.
- bṛhas-pāti** = lord of prayer; a good many compounds of a syntactical type, in which the first member is nearly always a genitive in form, accent both members. M. 81.
- bekanāṭa** = usurer, cp. bāṇā and Panjābī karār 'money-lender'. 177; M. 35; 184; M. 37.
- bo-dhí** = 2 sg. root aor. √bhū 'to be', for *bho-dhí instead of *bhū-dhí; the aspiration in the root is lost even when an aspirate follows which belongs to a suffix. 128; M. 23; in the 2 sg. impv. of graded roots —dhi regularly appears after strong and therefore originally accented vowels; after unaccented vowels dh is replaced by h. 252; M. 52; the original form was *bū-dhí; ū was changed into o due to the influence of Pāli ho-hi (with o from Vedic ava). 274; bho is a Prakritic contraction for bhava-. M. 23.
- bo-dhi** = 2 sg. impv. of √budh 'awake'; *bozdhi for *bod-dhi;

- z, representing d, disappears before d and dh.; cp. bodhīn-manās 'watchful-minded' √budh. 274.
- bolayati** = plunges, dips, cp. bulvá. 30.
- bradh-ná** = top, 'point': mürdhán, ū : ra. 97; cp. AgS. brant 'high'; initial aspiration is lost on account of the following dh. 126; M. 23; b stands for M. 182.
- bradh-ná** = pale red, cp. above. 126; M. 23.
- bráyā** = 1 sg. pr. subj. of √brū 'speak'; ā : IĒ. o in subj. 106.
- bravī** = cp. bravi-mi etc.; the long ī may be from short i (cp. ji-gī-vāns) because √brū has the ablaut avi : ū. 89.
- bravi-mi** = I speak, √brū; ī has no ablaut with ā (or āy before vowels). 89.
- brahant** = great; Pāli form for Sanskrit brh-ánt; from this br was transferred to brūheti (for *būheti *brdhayati). 32.
- bráh-man** = devotion, √brh. 126; Av. barəsmān, cp. brahmán 'priest'. 213; M. 43; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IĪr. žh) because h appears here before m which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247; M. 57; initial aspiration is lost. M. 23.
- brah-mán** = priest; metathesis of r takes place when ār would be followed by h+consonant, cp. barhís 'sacrificial litter'. 213; M. 43; for h representing the old palatal aspirate (= žh) cp. bráh-man. 247.
- brahmam-etu** = (in TA. 10. 48) for brahmaitu = brahma+etu. 316.
- bráhma-vani** (VS.) = well-disposed to the priesthood, cp. kṣatra-vāni, M. 75.
- brahmunā** = by the brahmán; Pāli form for Sanskrit brahmanā; change of a into u is due to the influence of the labial. M. 21.
- brahmāgāra** = the dwelling of a brahmán; the medial h was left unpronounced by the Greeks, cp. βραμαγάρα. 243.
- brahmaitu** = cp. brahmam etu. 316.
- brāhmaṇa** = a priest (from brahmán); the medial h is represented by x in Greek, cp. βραχμᾶνες. 243.
- bru-yāt** = 3 sg. opt. √brū 'speak'; with short u beside the long. 99.
- bruv-āte** = 3 du. mid. pres. √brū 'speak', dual —e is praghya. 325; cp. āś-āthe. M. 66.
- bruv-i-tā** = 3 sg. opt. √brū; ī is the low grade vowel of yā. M. 17.
- brū** = speak, in 2, 3 sg. aor. ī may be a later substitution for i. 20; cp. Av. mraoiti = brávi-ti, Gk. βροτός for μροτός, where b stands for m before r. 182; M. 36.
- brūheti** = grows, for Sanskrit *brdhayati with br for b from Pāli brahant 'great'. 32.
- blina** = crushed, beside -vlina with an interchange of b with v. M. 36.
- bleṣka** = noose; the word with b is yet insufficiently explained. 184; M. 37.
- bhāmsas** = anus, cp. bhasád. 9.
- bhá** = a suffix forming animal nouns; cp. ṛṣa-bhá; see also bārjaha where h represents bh; see also *bha a particle meaning 'possibly' occurring in Av. bā, bāṭ and bāō(d)a 'possibly'. 251.
- bhága-t-ti** = gift of fortune = bhága-√dā-ti; the low grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with a substantive in -ti from √dā 'give'. 82; M. 18.
- bhaginī** = sister; cp. bhagnī where i disappears due to modern Indian accent. 60; cp. bahinī and *baghinī. 276.
- bhāgos** = vocative of bhagavant, o = a+u. 36; respectful vocation of bhagavas; O for ava is not due to Prakritism, but to the gradation of the stem. 54; followed by a vowel or a voiced consonant the s becomes z or ž after i or u; in the latter case it disappears after cerebralizing the following d(h), n, and lengthening

the preceding u (cp. dū-nāśa); from such cases the elision of s (z, ʒ) extended to bhós, bhághos and aghos. 337.

bhagnī = sister = bhaginī. 60.

bhañg-á = breaking, from √bhañj; agent noun with a guttural instead of the expected palatal. 150.

bhaj = share; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29; cp. á-bhakta and á-bhak-ṣ-i. 269.

bháj-ati = shares: Gk. φαγεῖν 'to eat'; in the a-ablaut series, √bhaj shows a in the guṇa step; this a does not go back to IE. e, o, but to IE. a. 78.

bhañj = break; in some forms of the root a = ŋ. 8; the final is a new palatal. 159; M. 29; cp. Lat. frango, Germ. brechen 'to break'; in √bhanj, r as the last element of the initial consonant group has disappeared. 268; cp. a-bhanas *a-bhañk-s. 305.

bhaṭa = warrior, hired soldier, beside bhr̥-ta; a = ṛ. 12; the cerebral appears for the dental owing to the originally preceding r. 167, 169.

bhaṭṭa = a great scholar: bhárṭṛ 'gentleman', √bhr̥, for cerebralization cp. bhaṭa. 168, 169.

bhaṭṭāraka = lord, cp. bhaṭṭa. 168.

bhaṭṭi = name of a poet, an abbreviation of Bhartṛ-hari; cp. bhaṭṭa: bhárṭṛ. 168; bhaṭṭi: bhr̥tí. 169.

bhaṇ = speak, beside √bhan 'to resound', cp. amṇáḥ. 194.

bhaṇḍ = sneer; √bharts 'threaten'; cerebralization may be due to the originally preceding r. 168.

bhad-rá = auspicious, from √bhand; a = ŋ. 8

bhadrá = nom. acc. neut. pl. of bhadrá; ā = a+i on the analogy of vásū = vásu+i. M. 12

***bhad-lá** = cp. bhallākṣa and bhad-rá. 223.

bhan = to sound, cp. √bhan. 194.

bhár-a = bear; Gk. φέρε; Vedic labials represent IE. labials. 181; M. 36.

bhár-ati = bears: bhár-āti, ā = a +a. 102.

bharád-vāja = bringing or bearing food, booty; bharát = bhárant; a = ŋ. 8.

bháran = bearing, pr. pt. √bhr̥; Av. barēn; the reduction of -nt to -n is Indo-Iranian. 305.

bhár-āti = 3 sg. pr. sub. √bhr̥; Gk. φέρουσι, contracted ā corresponds to η in Greek. 14; M. 7, 11. the contraction (a+a=ā) began to take place early in the IE. mother language. 102.

bhár-āmas = we bear; Gk. φέρομεν; here ā is on the analogy of bhár-āṇi where ā = ω. 14.

bhári-bhr-at = int. pt. √bhr̥ 'bear'; initial aspiration is not lost when the reduplication consists of two syllables. 124; M. 23.

bhár-īman = refreshment; the introduction of ī before m is unmotivated. 57.

bhár-et = 3 sg. opt. √bhr̥ 'bear', for *bháro-it: dviṣ-yā-t; the long vowel yā alternates with ī the low grade vowel. 86; M. 17.

bhár-eyam = I would bear: -am = -m. 12.

bhārg-as = brilliance: bhrāj- 'shine', ra: ar. 101; M. 43; the guttural has prevailed before the suffix -as because there was no verb with palatal beside this word. 151; M. 29; √bhrāj, the guttural beside the palatal may be due to the IE. dialectic variety. 162; M. 32; cp. √bhrāj with metathesis of r (ār: rā). 214.

bharg = lustre, cp. bhārg-as. 162.

bharj = roast, beside √bhrajj; if the equation is bharj: bhr̥jj, it would be a guṇa ablaut and not samprasāraṇa (bhrajj: bhr̥jj); but it is difficult to ascertain as to which of the two is original; equations in cognate languages do not help, cp. Pruss. -birgo 'cook', Gk. φρύγω, Lat. frīgo. 69.

bharj-ana = roasting, cp. bhrajj. 69.

bharj-ayati = roasts, cp. bharj-ana. 69.

bhár-ṭṛ = lord, husband, cp. bhaṭṭa, bhaṭṭāra-ka. 168; cp. bhr̥á-ṭṛ

through metathesis of ār (rā : ār). 214; M. 43.

bhar-tṛ = bearer (in TS.); the old Vedic ṛ never occurs as final (cp. sthā-túr), but in TS. are found bhar-tṛ and jan-ayitṛ with ṛ as final. 301; M. 59.

bhartṛ-hari = cp. bhaṭṭi. 168.

bharts = threaten; cp. √bhaṇḍ. 'sneer'. 168.

Bhālānās = name of a tribe; (= bhadrānana?) I seems to be of foreign origin. 223; M. 45.

bhala = indeed; invariably enclitic. 289. M. 81.

bhalla = propitious: bhad-rá 'beautiful'; cp. kṣulla-ka. 223.

bhallākṣa = of beautiful eyes: bhad-rākṣa, *bhadlá-; cp. pallava = pad-l-. 223.

bhávatu = 3 sg. ipv. of √bhū 'be'; some scholars think that 3 sg. ipv. represents bhavat u for original bhavad u, the t being retained owing to the influence of the innumerable forms of the 3 sg. with -t- -ti -te, etc.; but this is doubtful; Delbruck thinks that it may originally have been bháva +tú (particle). M. 67.

bháv-ate = 3 sg. pr. √bhū 'be'; cp. potential bhav-eta where e = a + i. 36.

bháv-atha = 2 pl. pr. √bhū 'be'; Vedic th is original; it represents IE. th. 120; M. 22.

bhavantūkṣāṇah = (RV. VI. 16. 47) to be read as -tu u- with hiatus. M. 63.

bháv-i-ṣyati = 3 sg. fut. √bhū 'be'; cp. bhū-t. 22.

bháv-e-ta = 3 sg. mid. pot. √bhū, e = a + i, cp. dviṣ-i-tá. 36; M. 9; cp. Gk. φέπειτο, oi = Ved. ai = e. 36.

bháv-e-thām = cp. bháv-e-ta. 36.

bháv-e-the = 2 du. mid. pres. √bhū, cp. bháv-e-ta. 36.

bháv-e-yam = 1 sg. mid. opt. √bhū; with an irregular y according to Bopp; but, in reality, it stands for *bhavayam, the form being due to the analogy of bháv-e-s, bháv-e-t. 208; M. 41.

bháv-e-yur = 3 pl. act. opt. √bhū; bháv-e-ran. 23.

bháv-e-ran = 3 pl. mid. opt. √bhū. 23.

bháv-e-s = 2 sg. act. opt. √bhū; cp. bháv-e-yam. 208; = bháva +is. M. 12.

bhaṣ-á = barking, √bhaṣ; ṣ after a goes back to IE. ṣs or ls; cp. Lith. balsas 'voice', Germ. bellen 'to bark'. 238; M. 48.

bhaṣ-ati = barks, cp. bhaṣ-á. 238.

bhas = chew, cp. ba-b-dhām *ba-bhs-tām. 271, 273.

bhás-a-t = 3 sg. pr. subj. √bhas; cp. ba-ps-ati, where syncope (of a) takes place. M. 17.

bhasád = anus, the hinder parts; cp. bhāmsas; a = m. 9.

bhā u aṃśave (RV. 1. 46. 10 Pp. bhāḥ u), monosyllabic u does not change into v when it is preceded by a vowel. 320.

bhāga-dugh-á = distributor; agent noun with a guttural instead of the expected palatal. 150.

bhār-man = board, stretcher, √bhr; ār from ar according to Osthoff. 43; ār is a lengthened variety of the guṇa ar. 66; M. 15.

bhāṣ = speak, cp. bhaṣ-á. 238.

bhās-urá = cp. bhās-vará. 71.

bhās-vará = shining: bhās-urá; samprasāraṇa ablaut. *71.

bhikṣ-ati = begs, desid. of √bhaj; cp. bhikṣyati. 208.

bhikṣ-yati = begs; wrong spellings (in Gaṇapāṭha) for bhikṣ-ati. 208.

bhikṣ-ate = cp. bhikṣati, bhikṣ-yati. 208.

bhid = split, cp. -bila with l from d. 222.

bhind = split; nasal is pronounced as consonant before vowels only, and we expect here *bhyad from IE. *bhind; bhind is an exception to the rule. 74.

bhin-dhī = 2 sg. ipv. of √bhind; according to Bartholomae dhī = (d)zdhī with the loss of z before dh as in bo-dhī *boz-dhī for bod-dhī of √budh. 274; = bhind-dhī. 274.

bhiy-ás = fear, $\sqrt{bhī}$; occasionally iy has the value of consonantal y. 202; M. 40.

bhiy-ás-ā = through fear, cp. $bhī-s-ā$. M. 17.

bhiy-ā = through fear ($bhī$ instr.); preceded by a simple consonant the radical ī changes into iy before the vowel of a case-termination. 198.

bhil = to break, split; il without ir or ur beside it. 30;

bhiśák = healer; nom. sg. of $bhiśáj$ (j from IE. \hat{g} : Av. *baēšaza*); here the k has spread from nom. sg. to other cases, where it is not phonetic. bhi = $abhi$. 174; M. 34.

bhiśák-tama = most healing; super. of $bhiśáj$ 'healer' with old palatal; as the two kinds of j (i.e. old palatal and new palatal) were indistinguishable in pronunciation, a guttural sometimes intruded among the old palatals owing to the analogy of new palatals, cp. $\sqrt{añj}$: *anak-ti*. 161; M. 32.

bhiśák-ti = heals; cp. $bhiśák-tama$. 161; M. 32.

bhi-śaj = to heal; Hübschmann sees a new palatal here. 159; Av. *baēšaza* 'means of healing'; j is an old palatal, when it is so shown by the evidence of the cognate languages. 161; M. 32.

bhi-śáj = healer, cp. $bhi-śák$. 174; initial a is dropped ($*abhi-śáj$). M. 11.

bhī = fear, ī alternates with e; *bibhēti*: *bibhī-táh* cp. \sqrt{pri} and *bhyāsati*. 84.

***bhīma-malá** = cp. $bhīmalá$. 279.

bhīmalá = terrible; ma dropped by haplology. 279; M. 59.

bhī-s-ā = instr. sg. of $bhiy-ás$, $bhī-s$ (= $bhiy-ás$) with the loss of a as in *s-ānti*: *ás-ti*. 76; M. 17.

bhuñ-khāra = name of a folk, with *visarjanīya* beside (*jihvāmūliya* and) -k(h) kh-. 261.

-bhu- = be; for - $bhū-$, cp. Lat. *probu-s*, *superbu-s* with short u instead of the long. 95.

bhug-na = ppt. \sqrt{bhuj} 'bend'; with a new palatal j, which in most of

the formations interchanges with the guttural. 138.

bhuj = bend; according to Osthoff j represents here c. 117; according to Grassmann from older \sqrt{bhugh} on account of the Goth. 'biugan' in spite of the Greek $\varphiεύγω$ 'flee', Lat. *fugio* 'to flee'. 126; M. 23; cp. *bhug-na*. 138; j a new palatal. 159; M. 29.

bhūj-am = to enjoy; u as low grade of o in *bhók-ṣyate*. 37.

bhuj-mán = fruitful, rich, \sqrt{bhuj} 'enjoy'; for the new palatal cp. *ój-man*. 153; M. 31.

bhūt = waking, \sqrt{budh} , root stem, with the regular media aspirate on the disappearance of the final aspiration. shortened form of $*bheudh-$. 127; M. 23.

bhunáj-āmahe = 1 pl. pr. subj. \sqrt{bhuj} 'enjoy'; cp. *bu-bhuj-máhe*. M. 30.

bhur = quiver; Gk. $\piορφύρω$ 'to ponder, consider much' Lat. *furere* (cp. *ferv-ere*); the change into ur began to take place in IE. times. 27.

***bhuraj** = roast (meat); the introduction of a before j is unmotivated. 57.

bhuraj-ate = roasts, with ur; cp. *bhrjj-āti* with r. 23.

bhuráj-anta = 3 pl. aor. inj. \sqrt{bhuraj} ; ur (for r) after the initial consonant. 29.

bhurañ-yáti = jerks, flashes, moves suddenly, cp. *bhur-āti*. 24.

bhur-āti = struggles; ur without any ablaut form beside it. 24.

bhurij = a pair of scissors, arms, heaven and earth; from *bhur-r-j*; i from r a Prakritism. 19; cp. *bhur-āti*. 24; cp. *bhūri* 'much' (Grassmann $\sqrt{bhū}$?). 97.

bhuri-śáh = very overpowering, \sqrt{sah} , epithet of the chariot: *bhūri*; ū: u. 97.

bhur-ván(i) = restless, \sqrt{bhur} , cp. *bhur-āti*. 24.

bhúv-ar = the atmosphere, second of the *Vyāhṛtis* = *bhúvas* (with -as and not -ar)-ar on the analogy

of svār the third of the Vyāhṛtis (with original -ar). 339.

bhúv-as = cp. bhúv-ar. 339.

bhuv-ā = instr. sg. of bhū 'earth'; cp. -bhiy-ā. 198.

bhū = be: bhav(i), 'to bring forth, grow'; according to Schulze with the ablaut avi: ū. 91; Gk. *φύω*: (a Gk. prefix expressing the idea of greatness) Av. bū Old Slav. biy, Lith. bu, Germ. bin, Celt. bu; Vedic media aspirate represents IE. media aspirate; Vedic media aspirate is represented by tenuis aspirate in Greek; that Vedic has, in this case, preserved the original media aspirate is shown by the fact that in most of the cognate languages Vedic media is represented by media and that the Vedic distinction between tenuis aspirate and media aspirate is not understood if the two do not come from the original IE. language. 117; cp. ví-bhv-an with v instead of the expected -bhuv-. 202; cp. bodhí. 252; bhāva- or bhavi- is a 'base', bhū- is a 'root' in their conventional sense in vowel-gradation. see also bhū-ṣ-ati, hā-s-ate and sāḡe for -s-. M. 7.

bhū-t = 3 sg. augmentless aor. of √bhū, beside bhāvi-syati; ū in ablaut with avi from IE. euə. 22; M. 8; according to metre ū = ūū. 49.

bhūnā = instr. sg. of bhū-mán 'earth'; cp. prathi-nā, mahinā. 270; M. 57.

bhūmi = nom. sg. neut.; cp. bhūmī and bhūmy ā. 337.

bhūmim = acc. sg. of bhūmī, Old Pers. bumām of bumi; ā before consonants for i (of low grade). 105.

bhūmī = cp. bhūmy ā. 337.

bhūmy ā = (RV. IX. 61. 10. Pp. bhūmīḥ ā), more probable is bhūmī ā, the loc. sg. of bhūmī (and not nom. sg. bhūmi-s = bhūmi-z. = bhūmī). 337.

bhūmyā upāri = cp. bhūmyopāri. 316.

bhūmyām = loc. sg. of bhūmī, cp. bhūmy ā where Roth suggests bhūmyām or bhūmyās, with elision of -ām or -ās. 337.

bhūmyās = able. gen. sg. of bhūmī; cp. bhūmy ā. 337.

bhūmyopāri = (RV. X. 75. 3. Pp. bhūmyā u-, should be -yās u-); with irregular contraction. cp. śatatamāviveṣiḥ (RV. VII. 19. s) for -tamām avi-. 316; M. 65.

bhūyas = more; Bopp derives the word from bah-ú with the loss of a, on the analogy of Pāli dhītā from duhitā. 118; cp. bhūy-iṣṭha. and bāmhiṣṭha. 208.

bhū-y-iṣṭha = super. of bhūyas; according to Bopp the y is irregular; but, in fact, it is from bhū-yas comparative. 208; M. 41.

bhū-ri = much, cp. bhuri-śāh. 97.

bhūrja = birch; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; cp. Osset. barse, bārs, bārz, Old Slav. brēza, Lith. bėrzas, OHG. birihha, O. Icel. biörk; j is an old palatal. 161.

bhūr̥ṇi = ardent, cp. bhūrja √bhur? 26.

bhū-stṛ̥ṇa = earth-grass, a kind of fragmented grass; s does not change into ṣ owing to the following r (Ved. tṛ̥ṇa from *stṛ̥ṇ- 'grass') 237; the sibilant is preserved after a final vowel in a compound. 264.

bhṛ̥ = bear; cp. bhārāmi, Av. barāmi, Arm. berem, Gk. *φέρω*, L. fero, Lith. baéra, OIr. -biur, OSl. berō, *bher-; for ūr in desid. cp. búbhūr̥ṣati. 28.

bhṛ̥kum̐sa = a male actor in female attire; original bhru-; change is due to popular etymology. 34.

bhṛ̥kuṭi = eyebrow; ṛ comes from ru, cp. bhrukuṭi. cp. Gk. *ὄφρως*, *ὄφρως* 33; the change from bhru to bhṛ̥ may be due to the analogy of bhṛ̥kum̐sa where ṛ is original. 34.

bhṛ̥ḡu = name of a sage; Lat. fulgur 'flashing, lightning'; Vedic ṛ goes back to the IE. l sound.

33; √bhrāj 'shine', cp. bhārg-as. 162; M. 32.

bhr̥jj = roast; Gk. *φρύγω*, L. *frig-o*, √bhrāj; jj = IE. zg, cp. májj-ati. 162.

bhr̥jj-āti = roasts, with r̥; bhráj-ate with ur. 13; the Indian grammarians give √bhrasj as the base (like √masj for √majj), and from √masj they derive madg-ú; and this well corresponds to √vraśe 'to cut'. 162; cp. Gk. *φρύγω* 'to roast', Lat. *frig-o* 'roast', Skt. jj from IE. zg. 162; M. 29.

bhr̥-ta = born, cp. bhaṭa, 12, 168; Av. *bəreta*; Vedic r̥ = Av. *ərə* which points out that the IIR. pronunciation of r̥ was different from what it is now. 32.

bhr̥m-á = error: bhrām-á 'rowing or roaming about', ra: r̥ *saṃprasāraṇa*. 71; M. 16.

bhr̥ma-lá = perplexed, bewildered, √bhrām; cp. bhr̥m-á: bhrāmá. 71.

bhr̥m-í also bhr̥mi = whirling about, cp. bhr̥m-á. 71.

bhr̥ś-á = strong: bhrāś-iyas; the original quality of the vowel is undetermined. 71.

bhr̥ś-ṭa = roasted, ppt. √bhrāj; j is treated as an old palatal; cp. yāś-ṭave. 162.

bhr̥ś-tvā = gd. of √bhrāj, bhrasj (= jj = zg); cp. bhr̥ś-ṭa. 162.

bhej-iré = 3 pl. pf. √bhaj 'share'; the new palatal (in place of the guttural) before i (= ə) is a transfer; cp. *ok-i-vāms*. 142; M. 26; formed on the analogy of *sed-ire* (√sad, *sazd-*, and not on **sazdire*); the transfer of e from *sed* to *bhej* shows that the loss of the voiced sibilant (z of *sazd*) was older than the original text of the RV. 272; M. 57.

bhet-tf̥ = breaker, √bhid; doubling of t is based on assimilation. III; M. 21.

bhéd-ati = breaks, √bhid, cp. bhet-tf̥. 111.

bhok-ṣyate = 3 sg. fut. of √bhuj 'enjoy'; cp. bhúj-am. 37.

bhóg-a = enjoyment, √bhuj; in RV. the guttural appears before both unaccented -a and accented -á; but the palatal before accented -á only. 149; M. 29.

bhoj-á = liberal, √bhuj: bhog-á 'enjoyment'; before the suffix -a, the final of the root is mostly guttural, because the -a in nearly all the cases of the noun represents IE. -o; cp. bhóg-a. 149; M. 29.

bhój-am = 1 sg. root aor. √bhuj 'enjoy'; o represents the high grade corresponding to the weak grade u, cp. bhúj-am. M. 9.

bhot-syāmi = I shall wake up, √budh *bhudh; Solmsen thinks, on the basis of Gk. *ῥέψω* (fut. of *ῥέπω* 'guide, lead') that the loss of aspiration before s began to take place as early as the IE. period. 128.

bhós = sir, voc., a contraction of bhavas, cp. bhāgos: bhagavas. 54; for the elision of s (z, ṣ.) cp. bhāgos. 337.

bhrakum̐sa = cp. bhr̥kum̐sa. 12.

bhrakuṭi = eyebrow, ra: r̥. 12.

bhraj̥ = roast, beside √bharj (taught by P. 6. 4. 4); if √bharj is original, the ablaut would be *bharj*: *bhr̥jj* and not *bhraj̥*: *bhr̥jj*. 69; in place of the accented ra appears the low grade vowel r̥, when the accent is shifted to the following syllable. 69; j is shown to be an old palatal by the parallel form with ś before t (h) or by a cerebral that appears either as final or before a mute. 160; j, an old palatal, the media of ś. M. 31.

bhrām-á = whirling flame; cp. bhr̥m-á. 71; M. 16.

bhrām-ati = roams about: bhr̥m-á. 71.

bhrām (i) = to go about; in forms with ā, which go back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added in post-Vedic Sanskrit. 15.

bhraś-ati = falls: á-nibhr̥ś-ṭa 'unimpaired'; ra: r̥ *saṃprasāraṇa*. 71.

bhraś-at = fell (aor. √bhraś); cp. bhrāś-ati. M. 16.

bhrās-īyas = stronger: bhrśá; the original quality of the vowel is undetermined. 71.

bhraṣ-ṭa = ppt. √bhras 'fall'; cp. bhrās-ati. M. 16.

bhrāṣ-ṭra = roasting pan, beside bhrāṣ-ṭra; ra in place of ar before ṣ + consonant is regular (cp. kraṣ-ṭum, sraṣ-ṭum). 69; j is treated as an old palatal, but the cognate languages take it as a new palatal; cp. Bulg. brijag 'to bake', Pruss. -birgo 'cook', but cp. Mod. Pers. birīstan. 162; cp. yās-ṭave. 162.

bhrāj = shine; j, as an old palatal is the media of ś. 159; M. 31; cp. bhārg-as 'glow' for ablaut ar: rā. 101; M. 32. cp. bhārg-a, bhārg-as, bhīg-u with a guttural beside palatal; due to the IE. dialectic variety. 162; cp. bhrāt. 173; cp. Gk. φλέγω 'to' burn'; medial corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; cp. bhārg-as with metathesis rā: ār. 214; M. 43.

bhrāt = lustre, nom. sg. of bhrāj; cerebral stands for the old palatal j (media of ś). 173; M. 34.

bhrātar = voc. of bhrātṛ; the voc. of -ṛ stems has original r. M. 72.

bhrātuṣputra = brother's son; instead of the expected -ur p- (with original r); but because the pause form of r and s was identical the saṁdhi of s came to be applied to -ar forms as well. 335.

bhrā-tṛ = brother: bhār-tṛ 'husband'; metathesis rā: ār. 214; M. 43.

bhrātṛ-vya = a brother's son, probably -ṛv- = -ru- (cp. Av. brātū-irya) with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207.

bhrās-āyati = caus. √bhras 'fall', cp. ā-ni-bhrṣ-ṭa. 71.

bhrās-ya = deserving a fall, √bhras, cp. above. 71.

bhrāṣ-ṭra = frying pan, beside bhrāṣ-ṭra. 69; cp. bhrāṣ-ṭra. 162.

bhrū = brow; ū is an original IE. vowel, cp. Gk. ὀφρῦς. 22; M. 8; cp. OHG. brāw-a, AgS. bróew- from ur-IE. brēu-, cp. Old Gallic

brī-va 'bridge'; here ū is in ablaut with āv (through av) found in equations. 90; J. Schmidt wrongly compares this ū with that of √gūh. 92; cp. su-bhru in bahuvrīhi compound. 95.

bhrūṇa = embryo; √bhur; rū from ūr. 214.

mamh-s-ate = 3 sg. s aor. subj. √man 'think'; the anusvāra usually appears before s and corresponds to n in related forms. 258; all forms with ms are based on original ns or ms. M. 54.

mamh = be great; in mah-āyati etc. a = m. 8; h represents the palatalization (=IIr. jh) of gh, when in cognate forms gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s, cp. magh-ā. 246.

mamh-ate = presents, √mamh, beside magh-ā; h represents the palatalization. M. 50.

mamh-āna = gift (-āna = -éno); before the suffixes beginning with a (=e) the final of a root is mostly palatal. 151; M. 29.

makṣū = quickly, kṣ = ś + s; Av. moṣu, Lat. mox. 134; M. 25.

makṣuv itthā = cp. makṣv i-. 322.

makṣv itthā = quickly thus = makṣū i-; metrically v is to be read as -uv-. 322.

makh-ā = lively; Gk. μάχομαι 'to fight'; the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119; M. 22.

magh-ā = gift, √mamh; for gh being palatalized into h cp. √mamh and samaha. 246; M. 50.

maghā-t-ti = gift of presents (=maghā-√dā-ti); cp. bhāga-t-ti. 82; M. 18.

maghā-van = bounteous, cp. maghón the weak form. 52.

maghón = bountiful; reduction of maghā-van; o = a + u. 36; M. 9; o based on contraction is to be distracted. 52; 53; o for ava is not due to Prakritism but to the gradation of the stem. 54.

maccha = fish: mātṣya; ch for ts a Prakritism. 158.

maja-mudāra = a record-keeper, document-holder; the representation of the Arabic dz by j in

Indian shows that the pronunciation of the Indian *j* was, more or less, like a combination of *d*+*š*. 137.

majj = dip; *j* is a new palatal. 159; Lith. *mazgoti*, cp. *madg-ú*, *madg-ura*. 180.

májj-ati = dives, plunges in water; Lith. *mazgóju* 'to wash'; *jj* from *zg*; doubling of *jj* based on assimilation, cp. *bhrjj-áti*. 111, 162; M. 29.

majj-án = marrow, from IE. **mozgh-*; Vedic media stands for media aspirate in cognate languages, cp. *gm-ás*, *jm-ás*, *dvár*, *dur*; this may be due to dialectic variations in the IE. mother language. 129; M. 24; IE. **mezg-én-*, the palatal is phonetic before *a* = IE.-e. 151; M. 30; cp. Av. *mazga-*, Old Slav. *mozgu* 'brain'; *j* is a new palatal. 159; Vedic *jj* = IE. *zg*. 162; M. 29.

maj-mán = greatness; in a few cognate words an aspirate is found beside the corresponding media. 129; M. 24. **maghmán* cp. *máh* 'great'; *j* is recognized as an old palatal by the following *m* which does not change a guttural into a palatal. 160; M. 32.

maṇa = 40 seers; *ṇ* not coming from *n* shows that it is a non-Aryan word. 195.

maṇí = pearl; Lat. *monile* 'necklace'; Old Slav. *meni* 'pearl-lace'; owing to the predilection for cerebrals in Prakrit, which substituted *ṇ* for *n* throughout between vowels, even without the influence of neighbouring cerebrals, one or two words with such *ṇ* have made their way into the Vedic, cp. *amnáḥ*. 194; M. 39.

maṇita = inarticulate sound; *ṇ*, not coming from *n*, in an onomatopoeic word. 195.

maṇínā = with a pearl; the *n*, preceded by *ṇ*, is not changed into *ṇ* owing to dissimilation. 187; cp. *pra-ṇi-náy-a*. M. 38.

maṇíva = like two pearls = *maṇī+* *i-* (epic), one of the exceptions to

the rule, prescribing *pragṛhya* for the dual in *-i*. 321.

maṇau = loc. sg. of *maṇí* 'the seventh astrological yoga'; beside *manau* with *n*; from Arabic? 195.

maṇḍ = adorn; *mṛdú*, IE. **meld-*; cerebralization due to the originally preceding *l* (-not to *r*). 169, 171.

maṇḍ-a = cream; Gk. *μέλδω* 'to melt out'; cp. *maṇḍ*. 170.

maṇḍ-ati = adorns, cp. *maṇḍ* and Lat. *mundus* 'adornment'. 168.

maṇḍúka = frog, from **mandr-*: Arm. *molēz-* 'lizard'; *ḍ* = dental + *r*; etymology uncertain. cp. Lat. *mandūcus* 'chewing, a chewer'? 171; cerebral unexplained. 171; M. 34, 35.

maṇḍūra = rust of iron; cerebral unexplained. 177.

maṇḍūra-dhāṇikā = a particular abusive expression; for *ṇ* cp. *dhāṇikā*. 192.

maṭi = instr. sg. of *ma-tí* = *matí+* *ā*; *i* = *i+* *ā* in instr. sg. of fem. stems in *-i*. = **mṇti-s*. 103; M. 12.

maṭi-kṛ = to lay eggs; cp. *maḍi(ka)* with *d* instead of the older *t*. 117.

matyā = egg, cp. *maṭi-kṛ*. 117.

mátsya = fish, Av. *masyō*; cp. *maccha*. 158; according to Bartholomae connected with *madg-ú*. 180.

math = stir; Gk. *μόςος* 'battle-din' (**μόνθος* or *μάθος*); Vedic *th* is original. cp. **menth-*, **mṇthā-* for *mánthitā* and *mathā-yāti*. 120; M. 22.

mathurā = name of a town: *madhurā*; already in Patañjali aspirate tenuis interchanges with aspirate media. 123.

mad = to drink, cp. *médha* 'juice', where *e* = *az* with the loss of sibilant. 274.

mád-ati = is drunk; Gk. *μαδᾶν* 'to drip', Lat. *madet*; in the *a*-ablaut series *maḍ* has *a* in the *guṇa* step; this *a* goes back to the IE. *a*. 78; Lat. *madeo*; Vedic media represents IE. media. 116; M. 22.

madi-(kā) = egg: matyā, cp. matī-kr. 117.

madúgha = name of a plant yielding honey, beside madhu-dúgha; dhu dropped by haplology. 279; M. 58.

madg-ú = diver, a bird, an aquatic animal, √majj = mazg. 162; M. 29; allied to the change of final s (of roots and stems) into t, is the change of the medial dental sibilant (z) to d before voiced mutes other than dentals, in madg-ú. 180; M. 36, 57; Bartholomae derives it from *madzgú- Vedic mátsya. 180; before voiced mutes other than dentals, z becomes d; cp. Lith. mazgótī 'to bathe'. 272.

madgura = diver, cp. madg-ú. 180.

mádh-u = honey, mead; *médhū, Av. maðu, Gk. μέθυ 'wine', Lith. medū-s, O. Slav. medū, Eng. mead; cp. adhvará. 9; u an original IE. vowel. cp. mádhup-sarasa 'fond of sweetness'. M. 8.

madhu atra = honey here; according to Śākalya on P. 6. 1. 127 final i, u remain unchanged before a vowel (except in a compound). 321.

***madhu-dúgha** = shedding sweetness, cp. madúgha. 279; M. 59.

madhum etu = (TA. 10. 48) instead of madhv etu, cp. madhu atra. 321.

Madhurā = cp. Mathurā. 123.

mádh-ya = middle; Lat. medius, (*-dios): adhás; connection doubtful. 9; mádh-ya: Pkt. majjha; on its analogy Ascoli proposes ud + hyati for uj-jhati. 164; cp. madhyā for *madhya-yā. for equations cp. Skt. mádhyaḥ, Gaul. medio- (lānum), L. medius (with i for y), Goth. midja (fem.), Hom. μέσος, μέσος, Arm. mēj, O.Sl. mežda 'limit', Russ. mežá. 279.

madhyám-di-na = mid-day; √dī 'shine'; secondary shortening of ī into i owing to the shift of accent. 94; M. 20.

madhyā = in the middle, *madhya-yā; ya dropped by haplology. 279; M. 58.

madhyāhna = mid-day = Pkt. majjhaṇṇa with ṇṇ from hn after jja against puvvaṇṇa, avaraṇṇa with regular nh from hn after va, ra. 129.

madhv etu = cp. madhum etu and madhu atra. 321.

man = think, cp. mām-s-ate. 258.

mānaḥ rūhāṇa = cp. mánor ūhāṇā. 191.

mānaḥsu = loc. pl. of mánas, with visarjaniya before -su beside -ssu. 260.

mana-rūga = (?); Sāyaṇa derives the word from √raj 'direct'. 162.

mánas = mind: Gk. μένος 'force, spirit, wish'; Vedic n represents IE. n. 195; M. 37.

mánāms-i = nom. acc. pl. neut. of mánas 'mind'; long grade in ā, low grade in a. 80; M. 18.

manāk = a little, cp. āṇu which Bury explains like amnāḥ. 194; cp. manānāk. 280.

manānág = a little; according to Grassmann from *manānás 'driving away anger'; perhaps the same as manāk 'a little'. 174, 280.

manāyī = the wife of Mānu, for manāvī. 209; Leumann explains the paroxytone as due to acc. sg. manāvyām which would be manāvyam. 289.

manāvī = cp. manāyī. 209; in ŚB. 289.

manāvy-ām = manāvī + ām, cp. above. 289.

manāvy-am = cp. above. 289.

manīṣā agnīḥ = contraction of -ā + a- occasionally does not take place. M. 63.

manīṣā abhī = cp. above. M. 63.

manūṣyeṣu = among men, for -ṣyeṣu; in ŚB. (which marks udātta only) an independent svarita is thrown back on the preceding syllable in the form of an udātta, cp. manāvy-am: manāvy-ām. 294; M. 80.

manuṣyè-ṣu = cp. above. 294.

mano-ratha = wish, √ram, a = ṇ. 8; for *mano-rtha = manaḥ + artha, a due to svarabhakti. 57.

mánor úhāṇā = medial *ṇ*, occasionally appears (in place of *n*) in accented words after final *r*; the division *mānaḥ ruh-* (RVpp. 1. 32. 8) is less plausible. 191.

manortī = mental pain = *manas* + *ārti* with *o* + *ā* = *o*; cp. *śīrortī*. 323.

manaū = a particular constellation; hiatus occurs in certain words of foreign origin. 42.

manth = to stir, cp. *mathita*; *manthī* 'stirred soma juice'; *a* = *ṇ*. 8.

mánthā = churning stick; *ā* = IE: *ō* from *ōj*. 107.

mandurā = stall of the horses; Gk. *μανδρα* 'fold'. 23; *ur* for medial *r* after a heavy syllable. 29.

mandibhi stómebhir (RV. I. 9. 3) for *-bhis s-*; before a sibilant immediately followed by a voiceless mute, a final sibilant is dropped; cp. *ási* (**ás-si* = Gk. *ἄσι*) and *barhi-sthām* 'standing on the sacrificial grass' where *barhi* = *barhiṣ*, but *apnaḥ-sthá-s* 'possessor'. M. 71.

***mandr** = cp. *maṇḍūka*. 171.

man-dhātṛ = sensible, judicious, from **manz* for *manas* + *dhātṛ*, with the loss of *a* owing to the shift of accent on the final syllable. 77; Av. *ma-zdar* (with the disappearance of the low grade vowel *ə* of *√dhā*), cp. *savyeṣṭhā sārathiḥ*. 82.

mán-yate = 3 sg. pr. *√man* 'think'; *a* from sonant nasal *ṇ* is accompanied by *n* before *y*. 10.

mán-yā = the back of the neck; cp. *manyu-sāvinam* 'pressing soma with zeal' but *maṇi* with *ṇ*. 194.

ma-māṛj-a = 3 sg. pf. *√mrj* 'wipe'; *ār* on the analogy of *mārṣti*. 67; M. 15.

mamāṣm = (TS. 4. 7. 2 = TB. 3. 9. 4. 8) = *mama*; *ānurvāra* is written for *anunāsika*. 257; final in pause, *ā* is nasalized when prolated. 302; M. 59.

ma-mr-ur = 3 pl. pf. *√mr* 'die'; with *r*: *mur-īya* with *ur*; *mr-*

-thās with *r* and *mār-ta* with *ar* ablaut. 23.

máyī = in me; before vowels *máyy-*. 199; *máy-i* shows that *tvé* 'in thee' = *tvāii* = *tvé(y)*, hence unchangeable before vowels. 325.

mayūkha = peg; Weber explains *kh* from *ṣ* (the word being actually written with *ṣ* in some places). 136.

marút = the storm-god; Lat. *Māvors* (= *magh* + *vors* 'turner of battle, old name of Mars') (*ru* = *vor* = *vr*) with inter-change of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207; Gk. *ἀράω* 'to rage', *ἀλαομαι* 'to rove about', Vedic medial *l* corresponds to the IE. medial *l*; *√*mar* 'shimmer'. 211.

marut-ta = name of a king of the lunar race = *marut-t-ta* = *marut-√dā-ta*, cp. *bhāga-t-ti*. 82.

marut-t-t-ta = cp. above; the writing of four letters, based on etymology, has no phonetic value. 111.

márk-a = darkening = *marc* + *ka* (Kāt. on P. 1. 1. 58 with the suffix *-a* correct) = *márk-ka*. 113.

markāṭa = ape; pure dental origin of the *ṭ* is not evidenced here. 173; M. 34; non-Aryan. M. 35; cerebral unexplained. 177.

mārg-a = way, for *mārg-a*, shortening before conjunct consonants is a Prakritism. 44.

mār-ta = mortal, *√mr*, cp. *ma-mr-ur*. 23.

mār-tya = cp. *mau-rttiyā* with *iya* in the SV. *gānas* 201.

márdh-ati = leaves behind; Gk. *μαλθαρός* 'tender'; Vedic medial *r* corresponds to the IE. medial *l*. 211; M. 42.

maryādā = dat. sg. of *maryāda* 'boundary' = *maryādāya*; final *ya* dropped by haplogy (in spite of a different syllable intervening). 280; M. 59.

maryās = unaccented particle; 2 sg. opt. *√smṛ* 'think of'. (?) 266.

marś-ana = touching, *√mrś*; Lat. *mulceo* 'to stroke'; Vedic medial *r* corresponds to the IE. medial *l*. 211; M. 42.

marś-áyati = damages; a before conjunct consonants but ā before a single consonant, cp. dhār-áyati. 13.

mála = dirt, dirty garment, cp. bíla with b. 183; : Gk. μέλας 'dark'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; M. 44.

***malihā** = beside malhá, 'having soft excrescences in the dew-lap'; svarabhakti between l and h. 58.

malla = wrestler, beside bála with b. 183; with ll=ly. 223.

malhá = having soft excrescences in the dew-lap; cp. malabā 'debris' in Hindi; in ancient texts the combination lh is rare. 244; cp. malihā. 58.

malhana = a Kāśmīrian name; cp. Kalhana. 244.

ma(m)h = give, cp. mahánt where media aspirate, (in place of the original media seen in Gk. μέγας) is due to the analogy of ma(m)h; cp. mamhane-ṣṭhās 'liberal'. 249.

mah = great; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIR. zh) because Av., the Satəm language, has a corresponding voiced spirant e.g. maz-. 248; M. 51; according to Kuhn h represents here kh. 253;

máh = great, cp. máj-man, and makhá (GK. μάχουαι). 129.

mahát = great, mahán long grade. M. 18; for the importance of accent cp. máhas 'greatness,' but mahás 'great,' yásas 'fame' but yaśás 'famous.'

mahā = great (only in compounds) for mahán with the loss of n. 109.

mahānagnī = meretrix, beside -nagnī; for n cp. amnāh. 194.

mahādeva = the great god Śiva; Alberuni represents the Sanskrit h, a breathing sound, by h, cp. Alber. mahādev: -deva. 243.

mahán = great, according to metre ā = ää. 49; from mahánt. 109; cp. mahām. ; 303; for mahánt+s; cp. sārgām iva with ām for ān-s. 330; h=j=IE. ĝ. M. 51.

mahānagni = cp. -nagnī. 194.

mahā-nada = a great river; medial h (of Indian words) was left unexpressed in Greek, cp. μάνδος. 243.

mahán(t) = great; Av. mazā; a=ñ. 10; mahát, (from -nt-), cp. mahát. 80; M. 18; cp. mahā, mahán. 109; the old palatal h is represented, in cognate languages, by other palatals, by ĝ (= Ved. j) in Greek μέγας 'great', Goth. mikils. 249; according to Meillet in Vedic, media aspirate in place of the media seen in Greek μέγας is due to the analogy of ma(m)h 'to give'. 249; for *mahānts, cp. vīkān. M. 69.

mahánt-i = nom. acc. neut. pl. of mahánt, cp. trí and vásū. 103.

mahām = great; presumably for mahán with m for n through m. 303.

mahārāṣṭra = the great country; Alberuni represents Indian h, a breathing sound, by h; cp. mahratt. 243.

-mahi = l pl. mid. ending: Gk. -μεθα; Vedic i corresponds to a in Greek. 19; M. 52; h represents dh, cp. -mahe. 250.

máhi-keru = very devout, √ci 'note', beside cé-ru 'devout'. M. 28.

mahinā = instr. sg. of mahimán 'greatness', cp. prathinā, bhūnā 270; M. 57.

mahilā = woman; Goth. mavilo 'maidan'; Classical Sanskrit l may represent IE. l. 219; h represents the palatalization (= IIR. jh) of gh, cp. Goth. mavilo-. 246.

mahiśa = buffalo; √mah, Gk. μόσχος 'calf'; fem. máhiṣī; an original sibilant has perhaps been lost here. 273; M. 57.

máhi śád dyumán námaḥ = śád; pr. pt. √as 'be', (TS. 3. 2. 8. 2.); the change of s into ś in such a situation, is isolated. 238; M. 50.

mahī = earth, the medial Indian h is represented in greek as μόφης μωφίς (h = φ) or μάις. 243.

-mahe = l pl. mid. ending with h representing dh, cp. Av. -maide, Gk. -μεθα. 250; M. 52.

-mahai = 1 pl. mid. ending, with h = dh. 250; M. 52.

mah(a)n-ā = by greatness; an = nn before a vowel. 11.

máhyam = dat. sg. of ahám, L. mihi; h represents the old palatal aspirate (Iír. zh). 247; cp. ahám where media aspirate (in place of the media seen in Greek ἑγώ) is due to máhyam (also máhya). 249; h does not represent bh. 251.

māmscatú = light yellow, dun-coloured; (RV. VII. 44. 3.) cp. mās, Gk. μῆν; catú √cat; in a compound anusvāra and anunāsika are found before a sibilant (final) when that is followed by the initial mute of the second member. 257; cp. māmscatvá. M. 54.

māms(-ā) = Goth. mimza-; cp. mās 'flesh' with the loss of the nasal before s. 109; cp. mām- in mām-bhis. 273.

māmsabhūtodana = odana in the form of meat, (Rāmāyana) with o = au. 320.

māmsodana = māmsa + od-; cp. pañcaudana. 320.

māmsá = flesh, medially anusvāra appears before sibilants. see also OSl. mešo, Arm. mis, Goth. mims and Tokh. misa. M. 54.

māms-prṣṭā = touched by flesh; so Kuhn; with an abbreviation of s before another s (cp. kṣatrā) analysed by scholars as mām-sp-. see māms-pácana. 114.

mā = measure, cp. mimī-: mitá-, mi-tvá with ā: ī: i ablaut. 20.

mā = bellow; Schulze connects it (like √pā 'drink') with ī, which is graded with ai that gives āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88.

mā = acc. sg. 'me'; invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.

mā + u = cp. mó. 326.

mākali = for mātali, driver of Indra's chariot; if it is correct, it may have a reference to the interchange of tl and kl seen in various languages. 135.

mā-kis = no one, not any one, by no means, never; is enclitic; mākí dual. M. 81.

mā-kim = none, emphatic prohibitive particle, cp. kim. 289; M. 81.

māṇaka = coin, in South Indian languages; ṇ not coming from n denotes that the word is foreign; for ṇ = ln cp. paṇa, Lith. pelnas 'loan'. 195.

māṇava = boy: mānuḥ, mānavá and mānusaḥ 'man'; though mān-us- 'man' may be an independent formation beside mān-u-, the probability is rather in favour of regarding it as secondary starting from a n. mānu-s-, because mānu- shows eight case-forms, but mānus- only three. for ṇ cp. maṇi. 194.

māṇava(ka) = young; Pruss. malnyx 'child'; the cerebral ṇ may be due to the originally preceding r = l. 194; : Gk. μεῖραξ 'a young maiden'; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding r still preserved in Greek. 193.

mātali = cp. mātali. 135.

mātali = cp. mākali. 135.

mātár-am = acc. sg. of mātár; = mātá where the final r disappears in the pause; *māter-ṃ. 108.

mātá = mother, nom. sg. of mātár; cp. mātár-am. 108; the nominatives in ā of -r stems are probably due originally to the loss of the final r before consonants in the sentence then becoming the regular form everywhere; conversely aṣṭáu has become the only independent form in Av., aṣṭā- appearing only as first member in compounds. M. 19.

māti = measure, not from √man but from √mā. 15.

-mātur-a = in dvai-mātura 'having two mothers'; ur for medial ṛ after a heavy syllable. 29.

mātura = cp. mātulá with l = IE. r. 220.

mātulá = maternal uncle, mother's brother; for mātṛ-la. 22; from mātur-a or from mātṛ-la with u for ṛ. 30; Lat. māter; in the later Saṃhitās and other litera-

ture the use of l = IE. r extends further than in the RV. 220.

mātṛ = mother, according to metre ā=āā. 49; cp. Lat. māter; Vedic m represents IE. m. 197; M. 37.

mātṛ-śvasṛ = mother's sister; for the change of s into ṣ cp. pitṛ-śvasṛ. 237.

mātṛs = acc. pl. of mātṛ; ṛ from r 34; M. 8.

mātṛs trīn = (RV. I. 164. 10) -ṛs occurring only once in the RV. remains unchanged; final -rs never occurs. M. 70.

mād-bhīs = instr. pl. of mās 'month'; the dental s, as final of the nominal stems, is changed into d before case-terminations beginning with bh. but cp. tāpobhis for *tāpadbhis. 179; M. 36.

mād-bhyās = dat. able. pl. of mās 'month', cp. above. 179; M. 36.

mān = according to P. 6. 1. 63 =māms 'flesh' before case-terminations beginning with bh (dropping (s=z)). 273.

māpēḥ = mā āpēḥ, to be read as mā āp- with hiatus and the ā shortened into a. 315; M. 63.

māpsavaḥ māduvaḥ = to be read as mā āps-, mā-du (mā ad-) RV. VII. 4. 6d.; the original vowel has to be restored in pronunciation with hiatus. 315; M. 62; cp. māpēḥ. M. 63.

mām = me, acc. sg. of ahām; metrically ā=āā. 49, 50.

mā-yā = magic, √mā = man; cp. māti, Gk. *μητις*, √mā 'make'? 15.

māruta = wind; Pāli māluta with IE. l. 219.

mārṅ-śyate = 3 sg. fut. √mrj 'wipe' beside mrakṣ-; metathesis. rā: ār. 213.

mārga = way, track, beside marga. 44; on its analogy is preserved the guttural in mārṅ-ati. 148; cp. apāmārgā-, nirmārguka, nirmārgā with which mārga has no reference. 161.

mārgati = searches, √mārj, mārg; before the a of the thematic verbal endings, the final of roots (in gutturals) regularly appears as a palatal; mārgati is formed on

the analogy of 'mārga' 'way'. 148.

mārj-ayati = 3 sg. caus. √mrj 'wipe'; ār on the analogy of mārṣ-ti. 67.

mārjāra = cat; the r form alone occurs in Classical Sanskrit, thoroughly supplanting the Vedic mārjālyā and mārjālīya. 216.

mārjālīya = an epithet of Śiva, cp. mārjālyā and mārjāra. 216.

mārjālyā = fond of washing, cp. mārjāra. 216.

mārj-mi = I wipe; ār from ar, cp. mārṣ-ti. 43.

mārṣad = mā riṣad (a aor. inj. √riṣ 'be hurt'?) rṣ in place of the grammatically correct -riṣ- is a hyper-Sanskritism. 60.

mārṣ-ti = 3 sg. pr. √mrj 'wipe'; ār due to accent; lengthening of a due to the following consonant group. 48; vṛddhi appears in the sg. pres. of certain verbs of the second class; it appears where guṇa is expected, hence is regarded as a lengthened variety of it dating back to the IE. period. 67; always with ār for ṛ (instead of rā through metathesis). 212.

mārṣ-tu = let him wipe (in AV.), with ār and never with rā. 213.

māvat = like me; not from √man. 15.

māṣa = bean; ṣ after ā is uncommon; the word may be non-Aryan. 239; M. 48.

mās = flesh: māṃsa, with the loss of nasal before s. 109;

mās(a) = moon, month; Lat. mensis; nasal disappears before s. 109.

māh = measure; according to Pictet h stands for dh here. 253.

māhina = gladsome, beside māhina. 47; M. 10.

māhina = gladsome, with metrically lengthened ī. 47; M. 10.

mī-t = pillar; root-stem √mī 'fix'; for the low-gradedness of root nominals cp. kṛ-t. 66.

mī-tā = ppt. √mā 'measure'; = 'set up' √mī 'set up'. 20.

mitá-dru = the ocean (√drū); shortening of ū due to the shift of accent; cp. dravī-tṛ for ū: āvi. 94.

mi-trá = sun-god, $\sqrt{\text{mith}}$: according to Fierlinger t stands for th; 'friendship' in RV. X. 34. 14. 130.
mitra-dhruk = hostile to friend, $\sqrt{\text{druh}}$; with regular dh on the disappearance of the final aspiration. cp. a-dhrúk (Av. druxš) *dhreugh-. 127.

mitrá-váruṇā = Mitrá and Váruṇa; accent double (both members are duals in form). M. 81.

mitr-íya = friendly: mitr-yà, -íya: yà. 200; cp. mītrya and mitryà. 289.

mitr-yà = cp. mitr-íya. 200; cp. mītr-ya. 289.

mītr-ya = Pāṇini prescribes for Vedic mitr-yà; for the change of independent svarita into udātta (accompanied by a change in position) cp. vīryà: vīrya. 289; M. 81.

mi-tvā = gd. $\sqrt{\text{mā}}$ 'measure', cp. mī-mī-. 20.

mith = alternate: Av. mith 'to deceive'; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; cp. mitrá and mithū-dīśā 'appearing alternately'. 130.

mith-ás = cp. mitha-spṛdhya. 342.

mitha-spṛdhya = vying with one another (RV. I. 166. 9. Pp. mitha spṛdhya-iva for mithas-spṛ-); before a sibilant immediately followed by a voiceless mute, a final sibilant is dropped. 342; M. 71.

mithunī = (in TS.) -ī (-cvi form) often remains unchanged before a vowel. 321.

mi-nā-ti = diminishes, $\sqrt{\text{mī}}$, i is added before n as svarabhakti according to some. 58; n is not cerebralized after a preposition with r. 189.

mi-nó-ti = establishes, $\sqrt{\text{mi}}$ 'fix'; the suffixal n is not cerebralized after a preposition with r. 189.

mind-ā = defect: Lat. menda 'fault, defect', expected *mandā; mi- is based on AV. nind-ā. 18.

mi-mikṣ-iré = 3 pl. pf. $\sqrt{\text{myakṣ}}$ 'be situated', beside mi-myákṣ-a; ya: i samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

mi-mikṣ-úr = 3 pl. pf. $\sqrt{\text{myakṣ}}$ 'be situated'; cp. above. 70; M. 16.

***mī-miz-dhi** = cp. mī-mī-hi $\sqrt{\text{mih}}$ 'urinate'. 251.

mī-mid-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{mih}}$ 'shed water'; the cerebral in place of the old palatal h is phonetic before -dhi. 175.

mi-mī = present base of $\sqrt{\text{mā}}$ 'measure'; cp. mī-tā ī = IE. ē through transfer from a, cp. (ā-sthi-ma. 20.

***mī-mī-dhi** = cp. mī-mī-hi. 251.

mī-mī-te = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{mā}}$ 'measure'; accent on the reduplicative syllable. 96.

mi-mī-hi = 2 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{mih}}$ 'shed water'; ī = iz, before IIr. z, when followed by one or more consonants, vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of z. 44; with h for dh; the cerebral z is phonetic, which after cerebralizing the following dh is dropped, leaving a compensatory length. 175, 274; -īhi for *īdhi from *izdhi, cp. bar-bṛ-hi. 251; -hi does not appear as -dhi after an unaccented vowel. 252.

miyédha = meat-juice offer, a sacrificial meal; Av. myazda, e = az before dh. 37; M. 9; from IE. mijédho. 70; = mī-edh-ī changes into iy. 200; it is not certain whether dh goes back here to IE. *zdh or *dzdh. 274.

miyedhya = worthy of miyédha, cp. above. 274.

mīś-rā = mixed, with the ablaut i: ya. 70; beside mīś-lā with interchange of r and l in the same period; *mīk-ro; cp. *mīk-sko for Lat. misceo. 215; M. 44.

mīś-lā = cp. above. 70, 215; M. 44; in Classical Sanskrit the r form has completely ousted the l form, a rare phenomenon. 216; cp. Greek suffix -λος and Lat. -lus; in the oldest parts of the RV. there are only a few nouns which have preserved the IE. l. 217.

miṣ = wink, cp. $\sqrt{\text{mīl}}$, mīdam. 221.

mīh = mist; h represents the palatalization (IIr. jh) of gh when, in cognate forms, gh appears before sounds other than s, cp. megh-ā. 246; M. 50.

mih = make water; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. *zh*) when, as final or before t, it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatals *ś* and *j* = IIr. *ž*), cp. *médhra*. 247; M. 51; cp. *mi-mī hi*. 251; cp. *médhra* with *edh* from *ezdh*. for $\sqrt{\text{mikṣ}}$ cp. *mekṣa-yati*, Lat. *misceo* with *-sko-*. 275.
mihira = the sun, $\sqrt{\text{mih}}$?; loan from Middle Iranian; h is a breathing sound. 243.

mī = diminish; *minā-*; cp. Gk. *μν-ω*, Lat. *mi-nu-o*; cp. *gī-yāmāna*. 88.

mīdam = in a light, soft or low tone; with original *ḍ*; $\sqrt{\text{miṣ-ḍ}}$, *i* = *iz* cp. *mi-mī hi*. 44; cp. $\sqrt{\text{mil}}$, *miṣ*. 221; M. 45.

mīdhá = reward, $\sqrt{\text{mih}}$, *i* = *iz*, cp. *mi-mī hi*. 44; M. 10; Gk. *μισθός* 'reward' from $\sqrt{\text{mizdhó}}$; Vedic *miyédha* from $\sqrt{\text{miyézdho}}$. 70; M. 57; expected *-há*, because *dh* is replaced by *h* between vowels, if the first of the two be unaccented; the retention of *dh* may be explained partly as an archaism and partly due to borrowing from a dialect in which the aspirates did not become *h*. 252; M. 52; Johnsson gets *izd-* from *idzd-* which is wrong. 275; cp. OS. *mūzda* ($\sqrt{\text{mīzda}}$), Goth. *mizdo*; Av. *mīzdam* and Gk. *μισθός*, see also *pīd* and *nī-ḍ-á*. 275.

mīdhvāms = bounteous, $\sqrt{\text{mih}}$, pf. pt. without reduplication; cp. also AV. VI. 79. 3. *bhakti-vāmsaḥ* a hybrid form. cp. *mīdhá*. 44; M. 5, 10.

mī-tvā = measuring, for Vedic *mi-tvā*. 20.

mī-mām-sate = desid. of $\sqrt{\text{man}}$ 'think'; *m* is added to *ā* which is based on syllabic nasal. 15.

mīlhuṣe = dat. sg. of *mīdhvāms*; for the change of *dh* into *lh* cp. fle. M. 5.

mīl = to close the eyes; KS. *mīdam* 'soft, gentle', connected with $\sqrt{\text{miṣ}}$ 'wink'; in later Samhitās *l* appears in place of the phonetic *ḍ*. 221; M. 45.

mīl-ati = closes eyes, $\sqrt{\text{miṣ-ḍ}}$, *i* = *iz*, *ḍ* = *l*; cp. *mi-mī hi*. 44.

mīv = push, cp. *mū-ta*, *mū-rá*, *mū-tra* = $\sqrt{\text{myū}}$ and *sūcī* $\sqrt{\text{syū}}$, *sūtra-* and *syūtá-*. 267.

mīv-ati = pushes = *mū-tra* 'urine'; roots in *-iv* exhibit *iv* before vowels and *y* but *yū* before consonants, cp. *dīv-í*: *dyūtá-s* = $\sqrt{\text{dijīyāí}}$, *dīyāí*: $\sqrt{\text{dijīyē-tó-s}}$ $\sqrt{\text{dijīyētos}}$ $\sqrt{\text{dijūtós}}$. 91; M. 16.

mūkha = mouth; Afgh. *max*; the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119; M. 22.

mug-dhá = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{muh}}$ 'to be perplexed', beside *mūdhá* which is formed on the analogy of *gūdhá*. 44; *gh* is palatalized into *h*, cp. $\sqrt{\text{muh}}$. 246; M. 51; this presupposes *h* as representing original guttural (IIr. *zh*), but cp. *mūdhá* which requires *h* to be representing the original palatal (= *zh*), the confusion being due to the manifold origin of *h*. 254; M. 53.

muc = leave, cp. *upa-vi-mok-am*. 151; cp. *mu-muk-tām* and *á-mug-dhvam*. 271.

muj = to give out a particular sound; according to Osthoff media represents IE. tenuis. 117.

mūñja = reed; it is uncertain whether *j* represents here and old palatal or a new palatal. 161.

muṇḍa = bold; *ṇḍ* denotes that *ṇ* = *ṛ*. 21; $\sqrt{\text{mṛd}}$ 'press', cerebral due to the originally preceding *r*. 167; Gk. *μαλδύνω* 'to soften, weaken'; cerebralization due to the IE. *l* (and not to the *r*). 169; cp. $\sqrt{\text{mṛd}}$. 171.

muta = thought; Pāli form for Vedic *ma-tá*; change of *a* into *u* due to the influence of the neighbouring *m*. cp. *saṃmuti*, *brahmunā*; *mūni* $\sqrt{\text{man}}$ and *púnar* $\sqrt{\text{pan}}$. 21.

mudgara = cudgel; cp. *mudgala*. 216.

múḍgala = name of a person, who wielded cudgel; with *l* in Veda; in Classical Sanskrit *mudgara* has thoroughly ousted the *l* form. 216.

mudhā = in vain, $\sqrt{m\ddot{r}dh}$ 'neglect'; like $m\ddot{r}s-\acute{a}$ from $\sqrt{m\ddot{r}s}$; u = \ddot{r} . 22; cp. \sqrt{muh} where h does not represent dh in spite of mudhā, which is connected with $\sqrt{m\ddot{r}dh}$. 251.

mún-i = ascetic, \sqrt{man} ; u stands for syllabic nasal; change of a into u due to the influence of neighbouring m; cp. muta. 21.

múnī = nom. acc. sg. of mún-i = múnī-s = múnī-z = múnī, with the analogical z dropped after lengthening the preceding i (the change of s into z was on the analogy of those cases where the s was followed by a vowel or a voiced consonant). 337.

mu-muk-tám = 2 du. pf. ipv. \sqrt{muc} 'leave'; just as mu-muk-tám and á-mug-dhvam are related, similarly *az-dhí and ás-ti are related. 271.

mu-mūr-ṣati = desid. $\sqrt{m\ddot{r}}$ 'die'; ūr in ablaut with ār in mār-ati. 25.

mur-īya = 1 sg. opt. $\sqrt{m\ddot{r}}$ 'die', with ur, cp. $m\ddot{r}$ -thās: mār-ta. 23; ur for \ddot{r} after the initial consonant. 29.

mūr-mur-a = burning chaff, $\sqrt{m\ddot{r}}$. 23; ur for medial \ddot{r} . 29.

muṣi-tá = stolen, cp. mū-ṣ- 92; *mūṣa-tós; in strong cases, ū of mūṣ retained the accent, but elsewhere (where the accent was transferred) ū became u. 93; M. 15.

muṣkará = a species of small animal or insect; having testicles; a man with large testicles; $\sqrt{muṣ}$ = mūṣ?; u from IE. ϵ . 21.

muṣ-ṭi = fist, $\sqrt{muṣ}$; cp. músala, where s does not change into ś. 233.

músala = pestle; no change of s into ś may show that the word is non-Aryan. 233; M. 48.

mūs-ra = pestle; is músala connected with it? 233.

muh = to go astray, h represents the palatalization (= jh) of gh, when, in cognate forms, gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s; cp. mug-dhá mógha. 246; h does not represent dh, cp. mudhā. 251; h represents original guttu-

ral (= zh), but owing to the various origins of h (which led to confusion) the root also shows some forms which would presuppose an old palatal (= zh), cp. mūdhá. 254; cp. mūdhá formed on the analogy of gūdhá. 275.

mūh-ur = suddenly, repeatedly; second u from IE. ϵ . 21; ur has no characteristic ablaut form beside. 24; ur beside ūr in muhūr-tá. 28; in nominal derivatives a guttural is expected; palatal is analogical. 153; M. 31; this requires h to be representing old palatal (= zh), while, in reality, it originally represents a guttural (cp. mug-dhá mógh-a), the confusion is due to the manifold origin of h. 254; M. 53.

muhūrtá = moment, cp. mūh-ur. 26; only ūr (for \ddot{r}) appears and not īr. 28.

mūh-yati = is perplexed, beside mug-dhá and mógh-a; h represents palatalization. M. 51.

mūdhá = perplexed, ppt. of \sqrt{muh} , beside regular mug-dhá, cp. gūdhá. 44; M. 53; 254; *muḡdhá for muh+ $\acute{t}á$, formed on the analogy of gūdhá. 275.

mū-ta = ppt. \sqrt{miv} 'push', cp. mív-ati. 91; M. 16; for *myū from \sqrt{miv} ; y as the last element of an initial consonant group has disappeared. 267; M. 56.

mū-tra = urine; Av. mū-thra 'dirt', Old Ir. mū-n 'urine', cp. mū-ta. 91; M. 16; from *myū; Gk. $\mu\alpha\iota\nu\omega$ 'to paint over' (IE. root *meigə-), cp. mū-ta in kāma-mūta. 267; M. 56.

mū-rá = foolish, \sqrt{miv} . 27; Gk. $\mu\omega\text{-}\rho\acute{o}s$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho\acute{o}s$ 'weak'; Vedic ū in ablaut with ω in Greek. 90; cp. Gk. $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\nu$ 'magic power'. 90; cp. mív-ati. 91; M. 16; from *myū, cp. mū-ta. 267; M. 56.

mūra = root, beside the more frequent mūla. 216.

mürkhā = fool, dull; Goth. -malksk- 'thoughtless'; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; mürkhā: mürch-ati, mürkhā is probably a new forma-

tion analogous to śok-á from śóc-ati; because a ch does not interchange with a guttural kh, and unlike j and h belongs exclusively to the old series of palatals. 154; M. 31; cp. Pāli milakkha with kkh=rkh, cp. paścāt. 154; from *mūrṣkhá on account of Gothic malsks 'foolish'; in Vedic ṣ has disappeared between r and kh; cp. also mūr-á from *mūr. 269.

murch-ati = coagulates, becomes dumb, cp. mūr-tá. 26; cp. Gk. μωρός; no connection with mūr-á. 27; cp. mūrkhá. 154.

mūr-tá = thickened; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26.

mūrdhán = forehead, head; Gk. μέλαθρον 'roof', beside βλωθρός 'high' from μλ-*, meladh-, ūr in ablaut with āri. 25; ūr=ṛ which goes back to IE. ĭ. 27; M. 42; cp. bradhná with br from mr., ūr=ra. 97; cp. AgS. molda; dh has not changed into qh although it is preceded by r. 171; cp. bradhná 'summit' with b for m. 182; cp. AgS. molda; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211.

*mūrṣkhá cp. mūrkhá. 269.

mūla = root, cp. mūra. 90.

mū-ṣ = mouse; Gk. μῦς, L. mūs: mósatha 'ye rob', beside muṣitá; in √mūṣ is found ū in forms, where other roots show guṇa. 92; ū is the old weak grade vowel of o, the length of which is preserved by the accent shifting to it. M. 15; goes back to *meuṣ(ə), which, in low grade, became reduced to mūs(ə), which in strong cases retains the accent. 93.

*mūs(ə) = reduced form of *meuṣ(ə). 93.

*mūṣə-tós = cp. muṣi-tás. 93.

*mūs-ēs = mūṣ-as nom. pl. of mūṣ-; cp. mū-ṣ, OSl. myši, Alb. mī, OHG. mūs, Arm. mukn. 93.

*mūs-ṛ = mūṣ-am, acc. sg. of mū-s. 93.

mr = die, with ūr in desid., cp. mú-mūr-ṣati. 28; cp. √mlā with l=IE. r. 220.

mr̥ḡ-á = animal, wild beast: mārga 'track'; vr̥ddhi ablaut. 148; according to Osthoff and Collitz in the nom. of stems in -a only a guttural is phonetic, and the palatal there is a transfer from the palatal verbal forms; mr̥ḡ-á, however, has no palatal verbal form beside it, hence no option of palatal here. Is Rum. merge 'go' connected with mr̥ḡ-á? 150.

mr̥j = wipe; j is recognized as an old palatal by the parallel forms with ṣ before ṭ, ṭh. 160, 161; M. 31; cp. mārṣ-ṭi with ār for ṛ. 212; cp. mred- *mrazd-. 213; cp. tuvi-mrakṣá through metathesis (rā : ār). but cp. mr̥ktá-vāhas 'carrying off what is injured' √mr̥jor √mr̥c seen in Av. mēreñc 'to die'. see also mārīci 'shining'. 213.

mr̥j-ati = wipes, √mij with old palatal changing into a cerebral ṣ before dentals, e.g. mr̥ṣ-tá; on its analogy is formed bhṛṣ-ṭa from √bhṛjj (which has a new palatal). 162.

mr̥-thās = 2 sg. root aor. inj. √mr̥, cp. mur-īya: mār-ta. 23.

mr̥d = be gracious, from *mr̥zd for *mr̥d; in RV. short ṛ represents long ī also, cp. tiṣṇām. 31; Benfey takes media for the corresponding aspirate media. 130.

mr̥d-áti = is gracious, for mr̥z-d √mr̥ṣ; with long ī in Vedic but in later Skt. short; Av. mareždā 'to pardon' and marždika 'kind' are connected with √mr̥ṣ, 'forget'. 275; M. 57.

mr̥d-áyati = is gracious, from *mr̥zd-áyati instead of marđ-áyati (with guṇa) from *marzd-áyati; Av. maržd-. 85.

mr̥d-iká = grace, mercy, cp. mr̥d-áti. M. 57; Av. mareždikem- with ṛd (=īd) for ṛzd. 275.

mr̥d = press, crush (Gk. ἀμαλδύνω 'destroy'), cp. muṇḍa 'bald'. 167; cp. mṛn-nīta. 196; cp. pari-mala *pari-maḍa *mr̥ḍa. 222; cp. Lat. mordeo, AgS. smelte 'to melt', Old Germ. smilyu, Av. a-hmaršta, Germ.

- schmerz 'pain'; initial sibilant is original; it has disappeared in Vedic. 266; M. 56.
- mṛd** = earth, cp. mṛn-maya. 196.
- mṛd-ú** = soft; Lat. mollis *mol-duvis; mṛd-ú: Gk. βραδύς 'slow, tardy'; Vedic ṛ goes back to IE. l. 33; cp. ūrna-mradas 'soft as wool'; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 71; M. 16; cp. maṇḍ-ate with a cerebral. 168; the d has not changed into ḍ although it is preceded by r. 171; for the initial sibilant being dropped in Vedic, cp. √mṛd. 266; M. 56.
- mṛdh** = to diminish, neglect; Gk. μαλαχός 'softly'; dh has not been cerebralized though it is preceded by ṛ. 171; cp. mudhā and √muh. 251.
- mṛn-nīta** = led by earth, for mṛd-n-; according to Whitney the reading mṛn-nīta is wrong. 188, 196.
- mṛn-maya** = earthen; n=d before m of the secondary suffix. 196; M. 37.
- mṛjātīdīśe** = (RV. IV. 57. 1); to be read as -ti f-; cp. mṛpéh. M. 63.
- mṛṣ** = touch; cp. mṛed from *mrazd, either from √mṛj 'wipe' or √mṛś 'touch'? 213; cp. tuvi-mrakṣā through metathesis, mṛśā. VI. 213.
- mṛṣ** = forget; cp. mṛd-āti, mṛdikā with ṛd = ṛzd. mṛṣya. IV. 275.
- mṛṣ-tā** = ppt. √mṛj 'wipe'; cp. mṛj-ati. 162; M. 33; ṭ replaces t after ṣ (=j). 166; cp. Av. maršta; ṣ stands for j (from ž) before ṭ itself produced by the ṣ from dental tenuis. 230; M. 47.
- mṛs-mṛśā-kṛ** = (MS.) to crush; no change of s into ṣ may show that the word is foreign. 233.
- mṛ** = perish; ir, ur in ablaut with āri. 22.
- me** = *moi, of or to me (dat. gen. pronoun); Av. me, Gk. μοι; IE. ai, oi, ei = Av. ae, but when final = e. 37; invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.
- *meuṣ(ə)** = mū-ṣ = mouse. 93.
- mekṣāmi** = 1 sg. fut. √mih 'shed water' for *mekṣyā- with the loss of y after ṣ. 271; may be due to the scribal error. M. 57.
- megh-á** = cloud, √mih 'shed water'; cp. Av. maēga 'cloud'; gh is palatalized into h, cp. mih. 246; M. 51; expected meh-á, cp. agh-á. 252; M. 52.
- *mezg-én** = cp. majján. 151.
- medhi** = pillar, post; Johnsson derives ezd from edzd. Written also as methi, methi, meṭhi; from √mith or mi? 275.
- médhra** = penis, √mih 'make water'; h represents the old palatal aspirate (=zh)-, dh = h+t = zdh when before t it is replaced by a cerebral. 247; M. 51; with edh from *ezdh for ih+t, cp. bādhā, ní-bādhā and ūdhā. 275; M. 58.
- med-āti** = is fat, √mad; Germ. Mast 'food'; *mazd-; e = az, cp. sed = sazd = sa-sd-. 273; M. 57.
- méd-yati** = is fat; cp. med-āti, médas 'fat' 37; see also eḍaka. 38.
- médha** = sap, juice, nourishment; Gk. μαρσός; a = az before dh. 37; cp. edh. 38; Benfey wrongly derives it from *myedhā by the law according to which y, as the last element of an initial consonant group disappears. 268; e replaces az accompanied by the loss of sibilant. 274.
- medhayú** = pugnacious; according to Pischel from √mith with interchange of tenuis aspirate with media aspirate. 123.
- medhās** = wisdom, sacrifice; from *mazdh-, √man; a = ṇ 9; e = az 37; cp. medhā where e = az. 274; M. 57. Lanman thinks that medhā- in N. medhā, Inst. medhāyā, N. pl. medhās started from medhām as contracted Acc. of medhas- found in su-medhās-.
- medhā** = insight, cp. medhās. 9; Av. mazdāe, e = az. 37; M. 9. according to Thurneysen e comes from IE. z 38; expected mehā, for the irregular retention of dh cp. mīdhā. 252; M. 52; e replaces az accompanied by the loss of sibilant. 274; M. 57.

medhiyān = full of sap (in AB.) for medhyān with iy for y. 202.

médhirās téśām = (RV. I. 11. 7) before t; final s following ā always remains, cp. yās te. M. 70.

meru = a mythical mountain; Sumeru from *Smeru; forms with or without sibilant are used indiscriminately without regard to the preceding vowel. 265.

***meld** = cp. mṛd-ú, maṇḍ-ati. 168.

maireya = an intoxicating drink; for mairea itself coming from madira; samdhi of a+i into ai shows that ai was pronounced as a diphthong. 40.

mó = and not = mā+u; when o is the result of combining the final ā of particles with u (itself often unchangeable) it is praghyā. 326; M. 67.

mógh-a = vain; gh is palatalized into h, cp. √muh. 246; M. 51; cp. mūdhā. M. 53; mógh-a phonetic against móh-a where h is irregular in RV. 149; M. 29.

mo-mugh-á = astray, confused, √muh; gh is palatalized into h, cp. √muh. 246.

mós-atha = ye rob; cp. mūs. M. 15.

moṣitá = stolen, √muṣ; cp. mū-s. 92.

móh-a = delusion; cp. dóh-a. 149; M. 29.

móh-uka = falling into error or confusion; in nominal derivatives a guttural is expected; new palatal is analogical. 153; the form requires h to be representing old palatal (=zh) while, in reality, it stands for an original guttural (cp. mug-dhā, mógh-a), the confusion is due to the manifold origin of h. 254.

mau-rttiyā = mortal: mártya, with -iy in SV.-gānas. 201.

myakṣ = be situated, adhere; cp. a-myak for á-myakṣ-t. 305; M. 61.

***myū** = cp. mū-ta, mū-rá, mū-tra from √miv 'push'. 267.

***myedha** = cp. médha which Benfey derives from *myedh. 268.

mrakṣa-kṣtvam = rubbing to pieces from √mrj 'wipe' or √mrś

'stroke'; for metathesis (rā: ār) cp. tuvi-mrakṣá. 213; M. 43.

mrak-ṣyate = 3 sg. fut. of √mrj 'wipe'; for metathesis (rā: ār) before kṣ, cp. mārḥ-ṣyate (in MS). 213.

***mrazd** = cp. mred from √mrj or √mrś 'touch'. 213.

mrada = soften; 2 sg. ipv. √mrad: mṛd-ú; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 71; M. 16.

mrād-ayati = smoothes, polishes: mṛd-ú; cp. mrad-a. 71.

mradiman = softness; cp. mrada and mrad-ayati. 71.

mrād-iyas = softer; cp. above. 71.

mraṣ-ṭā = 3 sg. fut. of √mrj in Brāh.; metathesis rā: ār before ṣ+consonant. 213.

mrít = fall to pieces, decay; with r in Brāhmaṇas; Āpastamba has mlit. 215.

mri-yase = diest, √mrj; cp. √brū for √mrū. 182.

mruc = sink; cp. √mluc and √mṛc. 215.

mred = to repeat (with ā-), to rejoice (with upa+ni), from *mrazd: mrj 'wipe' or √mrś 'touch'; e=az before d. 37; from √mrj or √mrś with metathesis of rā for ār before z.+d. 213; cp. ā-mrel-ayati with l in place of the phonetic d. 222; *mraz-d the old voiced palatal spirant (ž) disappears after cerebralizing the following d and lengthening the preceding vowel. 274.

mrók-á = epithet of a destructive agni; agent noun with a guttural in place of the expected palatal. 150.

mlā = fade; connected with √mrj; Lat. morior 'die'; Vedic l, in the neighbourhood of the labial m, stands for IE. r. 220; M. 44.

mlā-tá = softened; has no b form. 183.

mlātāni = tanned, √mlā; cp. cár-māni mlātāni and carma-mnā. 196.

mlit = cp. √mrit. 215.

mluc = set, go to rest; cp. anu-mluc, ni-bṛh. 184; with l in the 10th book of the RV. against

- √mruc, with r in the first nine books. 215; M. 43.
- mleccha**=foreigner; Pāli milakkha, cp. mūrkhá. 154.
- mlecch-ati**=becomes foreigner; cp. mleccha and mūrkhá. 154.
- yam-yam**=int. of √yam 'stretch out'; the nasal is reduced to anusvāra before any consonant in the intensive reduplicative syllable, the final of which is treated like that of the prior member of a compound. 259.
- yam-yamī-ti**=restrains intensively; int. √yam 'restrain', beside yaŷyam- with the nasalized ŷ before y. 197.
- yá**=who, relative pronoun; y is consonantal and not syllabic. 202; M. 40.
- ya**=the present suffix; always consonantal. 202; M. 40.
- yak-an**=liver, beside yák-rt; the k is found in yak-an, but only in weak forms before n or a (=ṇ) where it is phonetic. 151; M. 30; cp. śák-rt: śak-an-
- yák-rt**=cp. yak-an. 151; M. 30; cp. Gk. ἥπαρ 'liver'; ἥπαρ-ος 'a fish of uncertain kind'. 169; Lat. iecur: Germ. Leber, Arm. leard from IE. *ljēkrt, with the loss of the l, the first element of the initial consonant group, Lith. jeknos, Av. yākare. 264. M. 55.
- yak-n-ás**=abl. gen. sg. of yak-an; guttural before n is phonetic, cp. yak-an. 151; M. 30.
- yákṣ-at**=3 sg. s aor. subj. √yaj 'sacrifice'; cp. á-yaṣ-ṭa. 230; M. 47; cp. vik-ṣú. M. 48.
- yákṣ-ma**=a wasting disease; Gk. ἑκτιχός 'hectic'; Vedic kṣ=Gk. χτ. 240.
- yác-chaknávāma** (RV. X. 2. 3) for yád ś-; after a final c initial ś becomes ch. M. 73.
- yácchati**=3 sg. pr. √yam 'stretch': Av. yasa'ti; the representation of Vedic ch in cognate languages by sounds corresponding to ś shows that ch is related to ś and not to c. 155; with inchoative suffix -cha, cp. rapśáte. 157.
- yaj**=sacrifice; cp. iṣ-tá for sampra-sāraṇa. 69; M. 16; Av. yaz-, j is old palatal when there are parallel forms with ṣ before ṭ, ṭh, or a cerebral appears either as final or before mutes. 159; cp. iḍ-é *iḍ-d, ij-d, yaj-d. 166; Gk. ἄγιος 'devoted to the gods', the semi-vowel y, when not derived from i before other vowels (within Vedic itself), is based on IE. j (Greek spiritus asper). 207; M. 41; cp. i-yak-ṣati and i-yak-ṣamāṇa where i=*yi, *ji-iaḥ-se-ti. 262; cp. i-yáj-a where initial y has disappeared. 262; in yaj-d, cp. iḍ and ij-. 271; a-yās not from √yaj; cp. yakṣ-á 'mystesy'. 305.
- yáj-ati**=offers, √yaj; with old palatal j (the media of ś and not of c) maintaining its j before n, v (yaj-ñá, yáj-van) against √yuj (with new palatal j) which interchanges j with the guttural before consonants, cp. yuk-tá, yúg-van. 138; M. 31.
- yáj-a-tra**=worthy of worship; r is parasitic = yajatá, Av. yazata 'adorable'. 212; M. 43.
- yájuḥ-su**=in sacrificial formulas; with visarjaniya before -su beside -ṣ-ṣu. 260.
- yáju(ṣ)ṣkannám**=√skand 'jump'; the n is not cerebralized although it is preceded by ṣ. 188; M. 38; -uḥ produces the same effect as simple u, as it was originally pronounced as -uṣ. 237; M. 50.
- yájuṣ karoti**=prepares sacrificial formula; often in external samdhi -us becoming -uṣ remains. 340.
- yajñám vaṣtu**=(RV. I. 30. 10) before v final m is assimilated as nasalized ṽ; but the printed texts regularly give anusvāra. M. 68.
- yaj-ñá**=offer; trisyllabic; an = ṇn before a vowel. 11; = yaj'ná, when a consonant is followed by n, ñ, or m a parasitic vowel often appears; it is, however, here frequent only as representing the second syllable after the caesura in triṣṭubh and jagatī verses, it rarely occurs at the beginning of

- such verses and never at the end. 55; cp. yáj-ati with old palatal j. 138; Av. yasna, Gk. ἄγνός. M. 37.
- yajñápatāzu íti = cp. -tāzv í. 298.
- yajñápatāzv íti = (in TS.) -patāzu íti (= -patau loc. sg.) the protraction of e, o is two-fold: (1) āzi-āzu, (2) e3, o3. 298.
- yajñ-íya = holy; -iya beside -ya; yaj-ñā 'worship'. 199.
- yáj-van = sacrificing, √yaj; the old palatal j (of √yaj) is retained before n, v, while the new palatal j interchanges with the guttural before consonants; cp. yuktá and yúg-van. 138.
- *yaj-d- = cp. iz-d- and √īḍ. 274.
- yát = cp. yán ni-pási where Pada analyses yát ni- instead of the correct yám ni-. 333; M. 68.
- yat kim = that what; Gk. ὅτ τι 'what'. 103.
- ya-tá = ppt. √yam 'restrain'; cp. yā-tṛ where ā = ṛ. 98.
- yát tvā = (RV. I. 15. 10) for yád t-; cp. tát satyám. M. 67.
- yá-thā = as; Av. yatha, Old Pers. yathā; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; it becomes enclitic when used in the sense of iva (like, as it were) at the end of a pāda, cp. tāyávo yathā. 290; M. 82.
- yáthociśé = as thou hast said = yáthā + ūc-. 320.
- yáth ohiṣe = (RV. VIII. 5. 3) = yáthā + oh-; final ā, instead of being contracted with the following e, o, is in a few cases, elided before these diphthongs. 319, 320; M. 64.
- yad-vānas = cp. yarvānas, where r stands for d. 212.
- y-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √i 'go' = *iy-ánti; the interchange of guṇa and simple vowel is generally accompanied by a shift of accent; guṇa appears in the syllable which bears the accent (é-ti) but is replaced by the simple vowel when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 64; y = i. 197.
- yántindavaḥ = (RV. IV. 47. 2) to be read as -ti + ín- with hiatus. M. 63.
- yan-túr = guide, √yam 'restrain'; n regularly appears for m before a dental. cp. yantṛ and yantrá; cp. yan-túr-am 'guide' which occurs twice for yantāram and has been formed, according to Macdonnell, as if from -túr owing to the parallelism with aptúram which once appears beside it. 195; M. 37.
- yan-tṛ = guide, √yam; cp. yan-túr. 195; M. 37.
- yán-trá = rein, √yam; cp. yantúr. 195; M. 37.
- yantriy asi = yantrī + a- (furnished with an amulet); ī changes into iy instead of the expected y. 321.
- yán ni-pási = (RV. IV. 11. 6. Pp. yát ni-), more probable is yám ni-; the confusion is due to the actual change of m into n before dentals. 333; M. 68.
- yabh = cp. yi-yap-sate for *i-yap-. 262; to have connection with (a female); cp. √jabh with the change of initial y into j. 163.
- yam ced = ha(m ce) for am ce in Śāhābāzgarhī recension of Aś. Edicts a becoming ha-. 243.
- yam = restrain; cp. yan-túr, yan-tṛ, yan-trá. 195; cp. a-yān with n for the final m (+ s). 196; cp. Gk. ζῆμία 'penalty'; y = ī cp. yaj. 207; reduplicates in perfect with ya. M. 41; √yam 'reach', cp. á-yān. 196; M. 37, 60.
- yam-á = pair, god of dead; Weber derives y from j. 209.
- yamunā = name of a river: Διαμούνα: the representation of Indian y (j) by Δ in Greek shows that this was, more or less, a combination of d and ś. 137; M. 26.
- yám-yamāna = extended, int. pr. pt. √yam 'stretch'; the preservation of m before y shows that final m originally remained unchanged in samdhi before y. 334; M. 68.
- yamé = twin sisters, nom. acc. du. fem. = yamā + i. M. 12.

yaṣ-yam = int. √yam 'stretch' beside yam-yam, yam-yam-; reduplicative m is treated on the analogy of that of sám, cp. sam-tanyate: san-ta- and tam-tanyate: tan-tan-. 343.

yaṣ-yamīti = cp. yam-ya-. 197.

yaṣ = running, √yā 'go'; i changes partly into iy and partly into y before the initial vowel of the case-terminations. 200.

yá-yo-s = gen. loc. du. of yá 'who'; cp. yós. 279.

yáva = corn; Gk. ζεαί, Av. yavō, Lith. javai; for y=i cp. √yaj. 207; M. 41.

yavanāla = a particular grass; in Buddhist Sanskrit yonāla; o = ava a Prakritism. 54.

yarvānas = yadvānas (wise?), r for d is wrong. 212.

yáviṣṭhiya = cp. yáviṣṭhya. 289.

yáviṣṭhya = youngest; with accent on the first syllable; grammatically expected yaviṣṭhyā = -ṭhiā; the shift of accent may be due to the analogy of the vocative yáviṣṭhya, because excepting in RV. V. 26. 7 yáviṣṭhya occurs in vocative only. 289.

yaviṣṭhyā = cp. above. 289.

yaśas-kīrtim = yaśaḥ k-; often in external samdhi-as remains (and is not changed into jihvāmūliya or upadhmāniya). 340.

yaśas-patāka = having the banner of fame; with -as before p in a compound; but cp. itāḥ-pradāna; cp. yaś-ās 'glorious'. 341.

yaśānsi = nom. acc. pl. neut. yaśas; (yá-) some of the inscriptions write n in place of anusvāra before s. 185.

yaṣ-ṭave = dat. inf. √yaj, but iṣ-ṭá; in place of the accented ya appears the low grade vowel i, when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 69; M. 16; the old palatal j is changed into ṣ before ṭ, while the new palatal j interchanges with guttural, cp. yuk-tá. 132; M. 31; old palatal j is recognized when there occur parallel forms with ṣ before ṭ and ṭh. 159.

yaṣṭāhe = 1 sg. mid. fut. √yaj; h probably stands here in place of s, cp. 1 sg. act. -tāsmi. 255.

yáṣ-ṭṛ = sacrificer, √yaj; cp. yáṣ-ṭave. 159.

-yas = comparative suffix, y is consonantal and not syllabic. 202; M. 40.

yá-s = who; Gk. ὅ-s; for y = i cp. √yaj. 207; M. 41.

yas = boil; Gk. ζέω 'to boil', cp. √yaj (y = i). 207; the semi-vowel y when not derived from i before other vowels is based on voiced palatal spirant (i = spiritus asper); it is probably due to this difference of origin that √yas 'boil' and √yam 'restrain' reduplicate with ya in the perfect but √yaj with i. M. 41.

yas = exert; cp. i-yas-ā and i-yasitá where the initial y (*yi-) has disappeared. 262.

yás te = (RV. I. 4. 4), cp. médhirās téśām. M. 70.

yah-ú = ever young; for h representing the old palatal aspirate (= ṣh) cp. yahvá, yahvánt. 247; cp. √yakṣ, yakṣ-á, *yah. M. 51.

yahvá = ever young, besides yah-ú; Av. yazu-; h represents the old palatal aspirate (ṣh) because it appears here before v, which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247; M. 51; h does not represent bh. 251.

yahvánt = ever young, swift; cp. yahvá. 247; M. 51.

yahv-ī = young, swift; Av. yazivi 'older'; cp. prthiví with prthiví. 58.

yām ṛnamcayé = (RV. V. 30. 14) in the Samhitā text of the RV., there survive, at the end of a verse, within a hemistich, from the period when such end was also accounted a pause, several instances of nasalized ā preserved to avoid hiatus and contraction, here ā appears as ām before ṛ. 302; M. 60.

-yāms = the strong form of stems in -yas, the anusvāra stands for n

before s, cp. -yān, the nom. sg. 258.

-yā- = optative of non-thematic conjugation whose low grade is e = á + ē or á + i of the thematic conjugation. 89.

yāc(i) = cp. yāc-ñā, yāc-ñya. 153.

yāc-ñā = request; in nominal derivative a guttural is expected; palatal is due to the fact that no form of the root occurs with a guttural. 153.

yāc-ñyā = request; cp. above. 153; M. 31.

yāg-a = sacrifice; cp. yāj-á with the regular old palatal. 162.

yāj-á = sacrifice, √yaj; with old palatal, beside Classical Sanskrit yāg-a, with its guttural on the analogy of the new palatals. 162.

yāt = 2, 3 sg. s aor. √yaj; cp. á-bhrāt; but cp. ni-spṛś 'caressing' from ni-spṛś or ni-spṛh 'desirous of.' ? M. 34.

yātayāj-jana = marshalling men; -t+j-, √yat 'array oneself'. M. 68.

yā-tú = goer, witchcraft; not from √yam but from √yā; cp. kóka-yātu. 15.

yātu-dhāna = a demon, a sorcerer; cp. jātu-dhāna, dhāna 'practising' √dhā 'put'. 163.

yātī = brother's wife; Gk. *ἐνάτηρ, Lat. iantricēs; 'a female door-keeper'; √jan(i), ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. 14; √yam(i), ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, remains without nasal; see also OSl. jetry, Lith. jenter. 15.

yā-tī = revenger (ā = ī): ya-tá (a = ī); ā, a: ī, ī. 98.

yān = acc. pl. of masc. yá 'who'; metrically ā = ää. 49.

-yān = cp. *yāms. 258.

yāmala = a pair = yamala: yāvara in Jain Pkt; Pkt. r against Vedic l is rare; yam-á 'pair'. 216.

yāmātṛ = son-in-law; cp. jāmātṛ. 208.

yāmi = cp. jāmi with original j. 208.

yā-vant = how great; a is lengthened before the initial v of the secondary suffix. 46; M. 10.

(a)yāsiṣam = 1 sg. siṣ aor. √yā 'go'; cp. yā-sis-i-ṣthās. 233.

yāsisīṣthās = 2 sg. prec. √yā 'go' beside a-yā-siṣ-am; s remains unchanged in the second of the three successive syllables in which s-ṣ-ṣ would be expected. 233; M. 48.

yitlha = name of a person in Rājatarāṅginī; yi- is a wrong reading for pi-. 262.

y-idam = Pāli form for Vedic i-d-ám. 338.

yi-yam-sati = desid. √yam 'stretch'; expected *i-yam- (cp. i-yāj-a) but from the Brāhmaṇa period onward yi- is met instead of i-. 262.

yi-yak-ṣa = desid. √yaj with yi- (in place of i-) in Classical Sanskrit; cp. i-yak-ṣati, 262.

yi-yap-sate = desid. √yabh 'have sexual intercourse with'; expected *i-yap- like i-yāj-a, cp. yi-yam-sati. 262.

yi-yavi-ṣu = desiring to cover, desid. √yu; cp. yi-yam-sati. 262.

yi-yā-sati = desid. √yā 'go'; cp. above. 262.

yu = separate; cp. yu-yo-dhī. 252; yu = yoke, cp. yó-dhi. 252.

yu = cover, cp. yi-yavi-ṣu. 262.

yuk-tá = ppt. √yuj 'yoke'; cp. uk-tá: u-vāc-a; just as in uk-tá: u-vāc-a, va is the basic form, similarly in yuk-tá: yu-yó-j-a, -yo- with guṇa is original. 62; cp. yuj-e with new palatal j; = Gk. ζευκτό-s, Lat. iunctu-s, Lith. jūncta-s. 138; M. 26.

yuktá-aśva = having yoked horses; the evidence of metre shows that contracted vowels are often even in compounds to be read with hiatus, when the initial vowel of the second member is in a heavy syllable. M. 73.

yug-á = yoke; Gk. ζυγόν; Vedic u represents IE. u. 20; cp. yuj-e where j=g. 138; M. 26; u represents low grade of o. M. 8.

yug-mánt = even, √yuj; cp. yuj-e. 138.

yúg-van = yoking; cp. yuj-e. 138; M. 26; √yuj with a new palatal;

on its analogy is formed vi-mṛg-vari from √mrj. 161.

yuñk-ṣva = 2 sg. ipv. √yuj; unlike yuñdhi (=yuñg-dhi) k has been preserved here. 269.

*yuñg-ate = yuñj-ate, 3 pl. pr. √yuj; *yuñgate phonetic, because -anti and some of the subjunctive verbal endings alone have a=IE. e, the palatal is, however, on the analogy of forms in -ī, e.g. á-yoj-i, yuñj-i-tá- 148.

*yuñge = for yuñj-e. 1.sg. pr. √yuj; cp. *yuñgate. 148.

yuñg-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. √yuj; cp. yuñ-dhi. 269.

yuñ-te = yokes; for yuñk-te; cp. yuñg-dhi. 185.

yuñ-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. √yuj; for yuñg-dhi; ñ appears before consonants other than gutturals when a following k or g has disappeared. 185; M. 37; g has disappeared between a nasal and a mute. 269; M. 56.

yuj = yoke; cp. yuj-e, yug-á, yóg-a, yuk-tá, yúg-van. 138; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29; cp. Gk. ζεύωμι; for y = ī cp. yá-s. 207; M. 41.

yuj-e = 1 sg. pr. mid. √yuj 'yoke'; the new palatal j derived from guttural (velar), is interchangeable, in most formations, with the guttural and is represented in cognate languages by the same sound which represented the original guttural. 138; M. 26.

yuj-yate = is yoked, ps. pr. √yuj; the palatal j (instead of the guttural) is phonetic before y; cp. *yuñgate, *yuñge, *yunagā(ni). 148.

yuñj = yoke; nasal is pronounced as consonant only before vowels and accordingly we should have here *yvaj from IE. *junj. 74; weakened from yunaj. 258.

yuñjāthe apāh = (RV. I. 151. 4) 'ye two yoke to work'; under the influence of nom. du. -e, the verbal dual -e of the 2, 3 pr. and pt. mid. came to be uncontractable, but this e is not prosodically shortened; cp. pari-mamnāthē asmān. 325; M. 66.

yuñj-i-tá = 3 sg. opt. √yuj 'yoke'; palatal is phonetic before palatal i, cp. *yuñg-ate. 148.

yuñj-yā-m = 1 sg. opt. √yuj 'yoke'; cp. yuj-yate. 148.

-yu-ta = bound, ppt. √yū 'bind'; yū-thá, ū: u. 93; at first shortening of vowels took place in second member of compounds (on account of the accent being shifted to the first member); later on forms with shortened vowels came to be used even independently. 95; ū: u. 98.

yu-tām = 3 du. ipv. √yū 'bind'; shortening of ū due to the shift of accent. 98.

yu-té = pres. 3 sg. √yū, cp. yu-tām. 99.

yudh = fight; Gk. ὁμιλῶ 'a fight'; for y = ī cp. yá-s. 207; M. 41.

yudhām - śrauṣṭi = √śruṣ, śru 'hear'; ṛddhi appears before the primary nominal suffix -ti, it appears where guṇa is expected; hence it is regarded as a lengthened variety of it. 66.

*yunagā(ni) = yunājā-(ni) 1 sg. subj. √yuj: the guttural (which would be phonetic before ā not = e) is replaced by a palatal on the analogy of á-yoj-i, yuñj-i-tá. 148; M. 29.

yunaj = yoke; cp. √yuñj the weak form. 258.

yunājā- = cp. *yunagā(ni). M. 29.

yunaj-mi = I yoke; with y before m in mss. 209.

yunay-mi = I yoke; cp. yunaj-mi. 209.

yuñj-e = I yoke; guttural alone is justified. M. 29.

yupi-tá = smoothed: yūpa; in √yup is found ū in forms where other roots show guṇa. 92; M. 15.

yu-yuj-re = they have joined, pf. √yuj; for the irregular palatal before r cp. ri-ric-ré. 153; M. 30.

yu-yuj-vāms = pf. pt. √yuj 'yoke'; in Classical Sanskrit a palatal (instead of an expected guttural, cp. vi-vik-vān) appears before pf. pt. suffix. 153.

*yu-yóg-a = for yu-yój-a; the palatal before a (not = e) is due to the analogy of á-yoj-i. 148.

yu-yój-a = has yoked, √yuj; guttural alone would be justified. M. 29.

yu-yo-dhí = 2 sg. ipv. √yu 'separate'; in ipv. 2 sg. of graded roots -dhi (not -hi) regularly appears after a strong and therefore originally accented vowel. 252; M. 52.

yu-yóp-a = has infringed, √yup; cp. yúpa. M. 15.

yúva(n) = youth; cp. yūn. 91; M. 16; cp. yū-ne; the ū (of yū) changes into uv before a, cp. Lat. iuven-i-s. 198.

yuv-ábhyām = dat. abl. dual of yúv-an : yu-ṣmá-bhyam 'to you all'; cp. yúv-an. 198.

yuva-śá = young, youthful; Lat. juven-cus; yúva- yúvan; a = ŋ. 8.

yuvākú = belonging to both of you; Gk. σφωίρεπος 'of you two', beside asmákam; u in ablaut with am. 21; change of a into u. 21.

yúvān = youth. M. 16.

yuṣmá = you: yūy-ám; ū : u. 98.

yu-ṣmábhyam = dat. pl. of yuṣmá; cp. yuv-ábhyām. 198.

yuṣmā-ka = yours, cp. asmā-ka. 152; M. 30.

yuṣmā-nīta = led by you; n is not cerebralized owing to the intervening m. 188; M. 39, 74; cp. dīrghá-nītha. 190.

yuṣmé = you; cp. tvé, under the influence of which it becomes uncontractable. 326; M. 66.

yū-tí = joining, binding; √yū : yu-ta. 93.

yū-thá = herd; cp. yū-tí. 93; cp. ni-yú-t. M. 20; y is consonantal, cp. gáv-yūti, where av for o before y is analogical (y of yūti being consonantal). 203.

yū-n- = acc. pl. of yúv-an 'youth'; may be an ablaut of the IE. *yēy- if the Greek αἰζήνος goes to it. 91; = yú+un, ū is the low grade vowel of uva. M. 16.

yū-na = cord, string; √yū : yu-ta. 93.

yū-ne = dat. sg. of yúv-an (where ū changes into uv). 198.

yūpa = post : yu-yóp-a, √yup; ū is the old weak grade vowel of o, the length of which has been preserved by the accent shifting to it. 92; M. 15.

yūpa-vrask-á = cutter of the sacrificial post; cp. ava-vraśc-. 149.

yū-y-ám = we; for *yūr-ám (Av. yūž-em) on the analogy of vayám : yusmá; ū : u. 98; for *yūs-ám. M. 41; y on the analogy of vay-ám, where it is phonetic. 208; the medial y is irregular according to Bopp. = Av. yūš, yūšem, Go. yūs, Gk. ὑμεῖς 'you'. 208.

*yūr-ám = cp. yū-y-ám. 208.

yū-ṣ = broth; cp. yūṣ-án. 90.

yūṣ-án = broth; Gk. (ζύ-μῆ) ζω-μός, Lat. jūs 'broth'; Vedic ū in ablaut with ω in Greek. 90; cp. Gk. ζύ-μῆ; for y = i cp. yáva. 207; M. 41.

y-eva = cp. éva. 338.

yéṣṭha = going most, √yā, *yá-iṣṭha; é based on contraction is distracted into two syllables. 51.

yokṣe = 1 sg. fut. √yuj for *yokṣye, with the loss of y after ṣ. 271; may be due to the scribal error. M. 57.

yóg-a = yoking; cp. yug-á where o is reduced to u. 20; M. 8; cp. yuj-e with new palatal. 138; M. 26; cp. a-yuj-á. 149; cp. bhóga. M. 29.

yó-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. √yu 'yoke'; for -dhi (instead of hi) cp. yu-yo-dhí. 252; cp. bo-dhí. M. 52.

*yo-yudh = cp. -yudh in gav-yudh. 203.

yóṣ-ā = woman; Weber derives y from j, cp. yó-ni 'womb' √yu 'hold'. 209.

yoṣít = cp. yóṣā. 209.

yós = welfare; o is not = ava. 54.

yó-s = gen. loc. du. of yá 'who'; for *yáyos, initial ya dropped by haplology. 279; M. 58.

yaú-mi = I unite, √yu; au is a lengthened variety of the guṇa o. 67; M. 15.

yau-ṣ-ṭam = 2 du. s aor. inj. √yu 'separate'; au is the strong grade of u. 106.

yáu-s = ward off, 2 sg. s aor. inj. \sqrt{yu} ; \sqrt{yuddhi} appears in the act. s aor. of roots in -vowels 67; au is the lengthened variety of the guna o. M. 15.

ram-ram = int. \sqrt{ram} 'rejoice'; the nasal is reduced to anusvāra before any consonant of the intensive reduplicative syllable, the final of which is treated like that of the prior member of a compound. 259.

ramh = hasten; h represents palatalization (= IIr. jh) of gh, when in cognate forms gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s; cp. ragh-ú. 246.

ramh-ati = speeds; cp. ragh-ú. 9; with the regular palatal before the a of the thematic verbal ending, cp. rañgh-ate. 148, 151.

ramh-ate = cp. ramh-ati. 148; cp. ragh-ú; Gk. ἐλαφρός 'agile' where Vedic r = IE. l. 210; M. 42.

ramh-áyati = accelerates, \sqrt{ramh} ; h represents here IE. guttural; the anusvāra m consequently corresponds, in cognate languages, to n + guttural; cp. Av. renjayeiti. 258.

ramh-as = speed; cp. ragh-ú. 9; before the suffix -as the palatal is general, because in IE. only the nom. sg. neut. had -os while the rest of the cases had -es with an initial palatal; cp. rañgh-as. 151; for h representing palatalization of gh cp. \sqrt{ramh} . 246.

ramh-i = speed; for h representing palatalization cp. \sqrt{ramh} . 246; M. 51.

rakṣ = injure; kṣ = ś + s and not k + s: Av. raš-; in Av. š stands for ś + s but khš for k + s. 134; M. 25; cp. rákṣ-as. 240.

rakṣ = protect; Gk. ἀλέξω 'to ward off'; Vedic initial r corresponds to IE. l. 210; M. 42; cp. ri-rakṣā and *ri-rakṣiṣā. 279.

rakṣ-ati = protects; this is an exception to the rule, which negatives metrical lengthening of final vowels of verbals in -i. 311; M. 63.

rákṣ-as = injury, pain; kṣ = ś + s, cp. $\sqrt{rakṣ}$. 134; M. 25; cp. Gk. ἐρέχθω 'to rend'; Vedic kṣ = Gk. χθ. 240; Av. raš- rašanh-; kṣ goes back to kth with loss of aspiration. 240.

rakṣ-ás = demon, cp. rákṣ-as. 240.

rakṣo-hán = demon-slaying; for n cp. grāma-ní. M. 74.

rakṣ-ya = a misspelling for rakṣ-a in inscriptions. 208.

ragh-ú = quick; cp. ramh-ati; a = m. 9; r = IE. l. ἐλαχύς. 210; M. 42. gh is palatalized into h, cp. rh-ánt. 245, 246; M. 50, 51.

raghu-drú = running quickly; $\sqrt{drū}$: drav-ṭí; āvi = ū; with short u instead of long. 94.

raghu-drúv-as = swift-runners, nom. pl. of -drú; preceded by a group of consonants the ū of a root changes into uv (not v). 198.

raghu-drú = cp. raghu-drúv-as, = raghuśyád 'flying swiftly'. 198.

raghu-yá = rashly; u is not lengthened here before the suffixal y-, cp. sādhu-yā. 45.

rañgh = hasten (in Classical Sanskrit) \sqrt{ramh} ; cp. ragh-ú. 246.

rañgh-ate = speeds; guttural before the a of the thematic verbal ending (where a palatal is phonetic) is due to the analogy of iñgate, liñgati which, in turn, are formed on the basis of the old 7th class pres. *inág-mi, *linag-mi. 148. cp. rañgh-aṣ. 151.

rañgh-as = speed, $\sqrt{rañgh}$; guttural preserved before the suffix -as on the analogy of iñgati, ā-liñgati, cp. above. 151.

raj = colour, redden: árijuna 'bright-coloured'; through metathesis ra: ar. 214; M. 43; cp. lajjate. 220.

rājaḥsu śīdan = sitting in atmosphere; the ṣ usually follows short words such as, u, tú, nú, sú, hí and occurs where there is a close syntactical connection of two words. 237; M. 50.

rajatá = silvery; Av. erēzata. 12; Lat. argentum; base dissyllabic. 100; j is an old palatal. 161; M. 32; árijuna through metathesis. 214.

ráj-as = atmosphere; Gk. *ἄρῆος*, Go. *riqiz-a*; 'a place of nether darkness'; j is a new palatal. 159.

rajas-túr = traversing the air; final s remains, but cp. *dúṣ-ṭara* where preceded by u it becomes ṣ. M. 70.

rājas-su = loc. pl. of *ráj-as*; the writing of double ss in such cases is a Vedic innovation, cp. *á-si* (=ás-si), Av. *ahi*, Gk. *ἄλ* and *ámha-su*, Av. *azasu*, which shows that in IE. one s was common in such cases. 111; M. 21.

rajā-śayā = sleeping in atmosphere, for **raja-śayā* = *rajaḥ-ś-*; for elision of *visarjanīya* and lengthening of the preceding vowel cp. *ayā-śayā*. 342; M. 71.

raj-í = row: *ṛj-ú*; *ra:* *ṛ* samprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16.

ráj-iṣṭha = straightest: *ṛj-ú*; cp. above. 70; this j, an old palatal (cp. *ṛj-ú*), is the media of *ś*. 160; M. 32.

rājeṣitam = *rájaḥ-iṣ-* (RV. VIII. 46. 28), cp. *sártavājáu*. 316; M. 64.

rájju = rope; Lith. *rezgù* 'to knit'; Vedic *jj* = *zg*. 162; M. 29; Un. and BR. derive it from *√srj*. 265.

raj-yate = becomes red; cp. *lajja-mānā* and *sajj-ate* (for *saj-yate*). 163.

rañj = colour; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29.

raṇ = rejoice; *rānya* 'glorious'. 21.

***raṇanta** = cp. *ran-ta* with *na* dropped by haplology. 279.

raṇayā ihā = (RV. VIII. 34. 11) Pp. *raṇaya* as *ipv.* with metrical lengthening; but could as well be *raṇayāḥ*, subj. 311; cp. *jyā iyám*. M. 64.

rā-tna = gift, *√rā* 'give'; a, in gradation with *ā*. 5; on the basis of *rā-tna* and *pá-tni* Collitz limits the change of *tn* into *kn* to unaccented syllables. 136.

ratna-dhéyā = dat. sg. of *ratna-dhéya* 'giving away or distribution of wealth' = **ratna-dhéyāya*; final *ya* dropped by haplology. 280; M. 59.

ratni = elbow; cp. *aratni* with a; Lat. *ulna*. 101.

rā-ṭha = chariot, *√ṛ* 'go'; Av. *ratha*; Gk. *ῥόθος* 'a rushing noise', *ἐπιρροθος* 'hasting to the rescue, helper'; Vedic *th* is original. 120; M. 22.

ratha-vāhaṇa = chariot-horse; *ṇ* form is a transfer. 190.

ratha-vāhana = cp. -*na* which is due to the analogy of *purīṣa-vāhaṇa*. 190.

rathā-ṣāh = overcoming chariot, able to draw the car; dental *s* is phonetic; cp. *ṛtanā-ṣāham* with unphonetic *ṣ*. 225; M. 46. for lengthening cp. *ahi-súva*. M. 75.

rathīām = cp. *rathyām*. 287; M. 81.

rathí = charioteer; cp. *rathyām*, *rāthya* 'belonging to a car'. 287; M. 81.

rathyām = acc. sg. of *rathí* 'charioteer' = *rathīām*; independent *svarita* called *jātya* 'genuine' or *nitya* 'invariable' always follows a *y* or *v*, and is just as much due to a preceding *udātta* (lost by the change of *ī* and *ū* to *y* and *v*) as the dependent *svarita* is. 287; M. 81.

rād-ati = digs, Lat. *radit*; in the a—ablaut series *√rad* has a in the *guna* step, this a does not go back to the IE. *e* or *o* but to IE. *a*. 78.

ran = 3 pl. middle ending; according to Bopp it was originally -*ram* (like -*dhvam*) and became -*ran* through -*raṇ*. 303.

ran-ta = 3 pl. pr. inj. *√ran* 'rejoice'; cp. *raṇanta*. 279; 58.

ranta ityā = (RV. VII. 36. 3) occasionally *ā* remained uncontracted because the editors of the RV. regarded this as representing -*aḥ i-* or -*āḥ i-*. 314; M. 64.

randh = make subject; cp. *raddhā*; a = *ṇ*: *radh-rā* 'rich' *√rādh*. 8.

ran(d)dhi = 2 sg. *ipv.* *√randh* 'make subject' for **randh-dhi*; in this consonant group both the second as well as the first are originally aspirate. 130; of the two mutes in juxtaposition only the second can be aspirated. M. 24.

rap = chatter; in RV. beside $\sqrt{\text{lap}}$ in AV. 215, 219; M. 43.

rapś-āt = exuberant; cp. rapś-áte. 157.

rapś-áte = is full; = rap(s)śáte, IE. *ra^xps-kéte; in inchoative suffix —cha, ch corresponds to IE. sk̥ where after the s has been dropped between two consonants ś = IE. k̥ remains; and thus the Vedic ch comes both from skh and sk̥. 157; M. 31.

rab-dhá = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{rabh}}$ 'seize'; b represents bh. M. 36.

rabh = grasp: r̥bh-ú; ra: r̥ samprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16; cp. Gk. λάφυρο 'booty'; initial Vedic r corresponds to IE. l. 210; M. 42; cp. $\sqrt{\text{labh}}$. 215.

ram = to be delighted; cp. la-lām-a with l = r. 220.

-ram = cp. -ran and -dhvam. 303.

ram-ṇā-ti = stays, $\sqrt{\text{ram(i)}}$; m is added to a. 15; cp. lāñchana with l = IE. r. 220.

ramb = hang down; Lat. lābi 'to glide'; initial Vedic r corresponds to IE. l. 210; M. 42.

ramb-ate = hangs, with b; cp. ā-rāmbh-ana, an-ā-rambh-ana. 129; cp. Lat. lābi 'glide', Germ. lampen 'loosely hung'; one of the very few Vedic examples with the inherited IE. b. 181.

ray-í = wealth, from $\sqrt{\text{rā}}$ 'give'; the low grade ī, which alternates with ai giving āy before vowels but ā before consonants, gives here e (ay, and not āy). 90; cp. práy-as 'enjoyment'. M. 19.

rayi-pāti = lord of wealth; sometimes the final vowel is left unlengthened between two short syllables. M. 75.

rayi-sthāna = possessing wealth; ṣ in AV. but s in RV. 236; M. 49; cp. rayi-ṣthi-. 236.

rayy-ā = with wealth, instr. of ray-í; should not be pronounced as rayi-ā. 40.

raráṭa = forehead; cerebral unexplained. 177; M. 35.

ra-rī-thās = 2 sg. inj. $\sqrt{\text{rā}}$ 'give': rā-sva; ī is the low grade vowel

of āy (in rāy-ā) and ā (in rā-sva, rā-m). 88; M. 19.

raśanā = girdle. $\sqrt{\text{raś}}$ = las 'shine' 10.

raśmí = rope, ray, cord, $\sqrt{\text{raś}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{las}}$ 'shine'. 10.

rah = abandon; cp. rāh-ú and rāh-as. 247; h represents the old palatal aspirate (žh) because Av., the Satəm language, has a corresponding voiced spirant, cp. razarih 'solitude' 248; h does not represent dh. 251.

rāh-as = solitude; cp. $\sqrt{\text{rah}}$. 248.

raha-sū = giving birth in loneliness; for -h sū with elision of visarjaniya cp. barhi-śād. 342.

rā = bark, Lat. latrare; initial Vedic r corresponds to the initial IE. l. 210; M. 42.

rā = give; cp. alātrná with l. 221.

rāula = a proper name; hiatus in a word of foreign origin. 42.

rā-kā = the goddess of propagation, night; Gk. ληχάω; cp. $\sqrt{\text{rā}}$ 'bark'. 210.

rākṣasa = a demon, $\sqrt{\text{rakṣ}}$ 'injure'; cp. rakṣ-ás and laḥkasa. 261.

rāṣṭh = cp. rādh. 105.

rāj = king; Lat. rēx, Celt. rēg, $\sqrt{\text{raj}}$, rj 'direct'; ā: a ablaut. 79; M. 18; rāj: Lat. rēg, Vedic media represents IE. media. 116; M. 22; cp. ráṭ. 173.

rāj = rule, shine; j is recognized as an old palatal by the parallel forms with ṣ before t, ṭh or by a cerebral which appears either as final or before mutes. 160; M. 31; cp. árjuna through metathesis (ār: rā) = Lat. reg-ō. 214; M. 43.

rāj-an = king; with sonant nasal. 6; Vedic ā = IE-ē, cp. Lat. rēx; not so in kṣā-man 'ground' where Vedic ā = o, cp. Gk. χῥῶν. 80.

rājan-i = loc. sg. of rāj-an; sonant nasal ŋ changed into an when followed by a vowel. 6.

rājaniya = royal (ŚB.), for rājan-yā. 202.

rāja-putrá = son of a king: rāja = rājan; a = ŋ. 8.

rāja-su = loc. pl. of rāj-an; a = ŋ. 6.

rājā = nom. sg. of **rājan**: **rājan**: **rājñ**: **rāja-** (= **rāj-ṇ**); **rājā** long grade; low grade in **rāj-an**, **rāj-ñ**, **rāj-a**. 80; M. 18; cp. **rācā** in **Paiśācī** with tenuis in place of the older media. 116; cp. **lājā** in **Māgadhī** **As.** inscriptions, where **l** has thoroughly supplanted **r**. 216; according to **Bopp** with apparent loss of the final **n**; but here **ā** = **an**. 303.

rājān-am = acc. sg. of **rājan** with **ā**. 13.

rāju = Pāli form for Sanskrit **rājan**; change of **ā** into **ū** is phonetic in **rāju-bhi** on account of the labial **bh**. 21.

rājñ-as = abl. gen. sg. of **rājan**; sonant **ṇ** = **n** before a vowel. 6.

rāj(a)ñā = instr. sg. of **rājan**; **an** = **ṇn** before a vowel. 11.

rāt = nom. sg. of **rāj** 'ruler'; the cerebral stands for the old palatal; the guttural **k** would have been phonetic as the nom. sg. originally ended in **-s** and even the old palatals became **k** before **s**; the cerebral must therefore be due to the influence of forms with phonetic cerebral. 123; M. 34, 60.

rāt = 2, 3. aor. inj. $\sqrt{\text{rāj}}$ 'shine', 'rule'; the cerebral appears in place of the radical palatal after the ending has been dropped. 174; M. 34.

rā-trī = night; not from $\sqrt{\text{ram}}$, but from $\sqrt{\text{rā}}$. 15.

rātry-as = nom. pl. of **rā-trī**: Pāli **rattiyo** with **-iyo** for Vedic **-yas**. 201.

rātry-ās = abl. gen. sg. of **rā-trī**; cp. Pāli **rattiā**. 201.

rādh = succeed; with **ā** before a consonant instead of the expected **ai**, for Gk. $\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ 'labourer' points to an IE. ***rīdh-** which gives **rā*īdh** as strong form. 105.

rā-bhis = with wealths, from **rāi**; Lat. **re-bus**. 105.

rā-m = acc. sg. of **rāi** 'wealth'; with **ā** before **m** instead of the expected **ai** (= **āy**) before vowels; cp. **ra-rīthās**. 104; M. 19; cp. Lat. **re-m**; Vedic **r** corresponds to the IE. **r**. 209.

rāy-ā = with wealth, from **rāi**; cp. **ra-rī-thā** and **rā-m**. 104; M. 19.

rāyā utā = cp. **rāyótā**. 316.

rāy-é = dat. sg. of **rāi** 'wealth'; for **ray-** cp. **ṛhād-raye**. M. 20.

rāyótā = **rāyé utā** (Pp. **rāyā u-** RV. X. 93. 10), in fact it is **rāyé u-** and the contraction is irregular. 316; M. 64.

rāyò-vāniḥ = **royó avāniḥ**. written as **रायो वनिः**; cp. **apsv antár**; this is called **kampa**, and **vikampita** by the phoneticians. 78.

rāvaṭ = **r āvṛt** 'turning round', $\sqrt{\text{vṛt}}$; cerebral in place of the dental may be due to the originally preceding **r** sound. 168.

***rāṣṭā** = dominion, for **rāṣṭrá**; cp. **rāṣṭrānām**. 271.

rāṣṭrá = dominion; in the conjunct **-ṣṭr-** the **r** seems not to have been pronounced, cp. **úṣṭra**. 166, 271; M. 33.

rāṣṭrām ihá = metre requires it to be read as **rāṣṭrēhá** (cp. **túbhya**), **m** is to be dropped. 333; M. 65.

rāṣṭrā-nām = gen. pl. of **rāṣṭrá**; the dental **n** instead of the expected cerebral shows that in the combination **-ṣṭr-** the **r** sound was not pronounced. 167, 188; M. 33.

rāṣṭr-īya = belonging to dominion; **-īya** beside **-ya**. 199.

rāṣṭrēhá = cp. **rāṣṭrām ihá**. 333; M. 65.

rāspirá = holding the sacrificial ladle, smoking; not from $\sqrt{\text{psr}}$ 'win' but from $\sqrt{\text{ras}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{rap}}$? 23.

rā-sva = 2 sg. rot. aor. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{rā}}$ 'give'; cp. **ra-rī-thās**. 88; M. 19. cp. **rā-svā**. 312.

rā-svā = metrically lengthened, before the short syllable of a following word, otherwise **rā-sva**. 312.

rāh-ū = demon of eclipse, $\sqrt{\text{rah}}$; **h** represents the old palatal aspirate (**žh**) because it appears here before **u** which does not palatalize a guttural and before which **dh** and **bh** do not become **h**. 247, 248; M. 51.

riḥpha = epithet of the twelfth astrological house, beside **rispha**

from Greek *ρίφη*; h is used in Sanskrit *riṣpha* to give expression to spirant ph. 261.

rikh = scratch; in RV., $\sqrt{\text{likh}}$ in AV. and VS. 215; M. 43.

rikh-ati = scratches, sits; palatal is expected before the thematic a, cp. *dahati* (dāgh-a). 140; M. 26.

ric = leave; Gk. *λείπω* 'leave', Lat. *linquo*; initial Vedic r corresponds to the IE. initial l. 210; M. 42.

riṇák-ti = leaves, $\sqrt{\text{ric}}$; before ũ, ř and consonants, (except y) the gutturals were not originally palatalized. 152; M. 30.

rip = smear; Gk. *λίπος* 'fat, rich'; cp. $\sqrt{\text{ric}}$. 210; M. 42.

riph = hurt; according to Grassmann ph = v, $\sqrt{\text{riph}}$ 'sing'. 181.

ri-rakṣa- = desid. $\sqrt{\text{rakṣ}}$ 'protect', **rirakṣiṣā*; ři dropped by hapology. 279.

ri-rik-vāms = pf. pt. $\sqrt{\text{ric}}$ 'leave'; cp. *riṇák-ti*. 152; M. 30.

ri-riksá = desire to injure; desid. $\sqrt{\text{riṣ}}$ 'injure'; kṣ = ř + ṣ. 137.

ri-rik-ṣati = desires to injure; kṣ = ř + ṣ. 137; M. 25.

ri-rik-ṣú = one who desires to injure, cp. above. M. 25.

ri-rik-ṣe = 2 sg. pf. mid. $\sqrt{\text{ric}}$ 'leave'; cp. *riṇák-ti*. 152; M. 30.

ri-ric-ré = 3 pl. pf. mid. $\sqrt{\text{ric}}$ 'leave'; in verbal inflection, the palatal which appears before a and diphthongs, always appears also before r. 152; M. 30.

ri-ric-é = he has left; cp. *ri-ric-re*. M. 30.

ri-ric-yā-t = pf. opt. $\sqrt{\text{ric}}$ 'leave'; guttural was palatalized before y. M. 30.

ri-riḍ-dhi = 2 sg. pf. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{rih}}$ 'lick'; the cerebral in place of the old palatal h is phonetic before -dhi. 175.

ri-rī-hi = lick, for **ri-rī-dhi*, $\sqrt{\text{rih}}$, cp. *mi-mī-hi*. 44; (beside *ri-riḍ-dhi*) for **ri-riḍ-dhi*; the cerebral ž, after cerebralizing the following dh is dropped, leaving a compensatory length. 175, 274; h represents dh, cp. *bar-br-hi*, *mi-mī-hi*. 251; -hi appears after un-

accented ī (-dhi after accented vowels). 252.

riś = tear, cp. $\sqrt{\text{liś}}$. 220; cp. á-redant with ed = eḍ. 275.

riś-ya = an antelope; the base is different from that of řś-ya. 33.

riśādas = destroying enemies; ri = ari according to Aufrecht. 77; cp. śādas. 80.

riṣ-ant: *riṣ-ant*: *riṣ* 'injury'. 93.

riṣpha = cp. *riḥ-pha*. 261.

rih = lick; Gk. *λείχω*, initial Vedic r corresponds to the initial IE. l. 210; M. 42; h represents the old palatal aspirate (žh), when as final or before t it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatals ś and j = IIr. ž), cp. *rédhi*. 247; cp. *ri-rī-hi* **ri-rī-dhi* from **ri-riḍ-dhi*. 251; cp. $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ from $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$ which gives *rūdhvā*, *rūḍhi*, á-ruk-ṣat (= *ružh*) on the analogy of $\sqrt{\text{rih}}$. 254; cp. *riḍhá* with *iḍh* for *iḍḍh* = *ih* + *t*. 275.

rih-áti = licks, cp. *rédhi*. M. 51.

riḍhá = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{rih}}$ 'lick'; **riḍhá*, cp. *mi-mī-hi*. 44; M. 10; h represents the old palatal aspirate (žh). 247; M. 57; **riḍ-dhá* for *rih* + *tá*; ž etymologically representing IIr. žh disappears after cerebralizing the following dh and lengthening the preceding vowel. 275; M. 58.

riḍh = cp. *rādh*. 105.

riṣ-ant = injuring (**riṣ-ánt* beside *riṣ-ant*); ī is the low grade vowel of e, the length of which has been preserved by the accent shifting to it. 93; M. 15; Benfey explains the long ī as due to the metrical requirements. 93.

ru = break; cp. *ru-d-rá*. 181.

ru = cp. $\sqrt{\text{vr}}$ through metathesis. 206.

ruk-má = gold, $\sqrt{\text{ruc}}$ 'shine'; cp. śag-má 'helpful' with g before m, owing to the influence of samdhi. 117; in nominal derivation the guttural, as a rule, remains. 153; M. 30.

ruḡ-ṇá = broken, $\sqrt{\text{ruj}}$; for the guttural cp. *ruk-má*. 153; M. 30.

ruc = shine, cp. *vārc-as* 'lustre'; *ru* — $\sqrt{\text{vr}}$ with an interchange of

sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206; cp. Lat. *luceo*, initial Vedic *r* corresponds to the IE. l. 210; M. 42; cp. *ruś-ant* with *ś* in place of *c*. 228.

ruc-á = shining; *rók-a* 'light'; cp. *arc-á*: *ark-á*. 149; M. 29.

ruj = break; *j* a new palatal. 159; M. 29; Gk. *Φρηγνυμι*: 'break' (*ru*: *rp*), cp. $\sqrt{\text{ruc}}$. 207; cp. Gk. *γυγρός* 'misery'; initial Vedic *r* corresponds to the IE. l. 210; M. 42; cp. *log-á*. 218.

ruj-á = breaking; *róg-a* 'disease'; cp. *arc-á*: *ark-á*. 149; M. 29.

***rujáná-nās** = cp. *rujánās* through haplology. 279.

rujánās = having a broken nose, cp. above. 279; this explanation is improbable here. M. 59.

***ružh** = cp. *á-ruk-ṣat*, *rūdhvā*, *rūḍhi* from $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ = *rudh*. 254.

ruṇ = from $\sqrt{\text{raṇ}}$ 'rejoice'; *u* from *a*, cp. *rāṇya*. 21.

ruṇad-dhi = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$ 'obstruct'; for the older **ruṇedh* according to Bartholomae. 39.

ru-d-rá = name of a god, $\sqrt{\text{ru}}$ 'break' with a Prakritic *d* (or from $\sqrt{\text{rud}}$?). 181; cp. *ud-rá* where the initial *r* has been dropped. 263.

rudh = grow, later $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$; cp. $\sqrt{\text{vṛdh}}$ with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206; M. 42; cp. Gk. *ἔλυσθαι* 'to come'; initial Vedic *r* corresponds to the IE. l. 210; M. 42; Kuhn derives it from *vi-srúh* 'sprout', through the loss of initial *s*; cp. *rájju*: *sṛj*: *sráj*. 265.

rudh = rise; the unaccented form is regularly $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ (*h*=*dh*) while, when it is accented, *ródhati* appears beside *róh-ati*. 252; M. 52. cp. *rūḍhi*, *rūdhvā*, etc. - which presume IIr. $\sqrt{\text{ružh}}$. 254.

rudhikrá = name of an asura, $\sqrt{\text{kram}}$ (*i*); *ā* goes back to a syllable with nasal. 15; = *rudhi* = *rudhira*, *kra*=*kir*; cp. *rauhinā*, where *h* represents *dh*. 250; M. 52.

rudhirá=red, cp. *lodhra*. 220; cp. *rohít*, *róhita* and *lohitá* where *h* represents *dh*. 250. M. 52; expected **ruhirá* because *dh* is replaced by *h* between vowels if the first of the two be unaccented; for the irregular retention of an aspirate cp. *ṛbh-ú*. 252; M. 52; its derivation from $\sqrt{\text{sru}}$ 'flow' (through the loss of the initial *s*) is doubtful. 266.

runat dasmāt = (TS. 2. 6. 8. 5) = *runak d-* with dental *t* in place of the guttural *k*. 328.

rundh = obstruct; cp. *ruṇadh* the strong form. 258.

rup = tear; cp. *rūp-á* 'form', with long *ū*. 98; cp. $\sqrt{\text{lup}}$. 219; M. 44.

ru-ruk-vāms = pf. pt. of $\sqrt{\text{ruc}}$ 'shine'; before the pf. participial suffix, the guttural, as a rule, remains. 153; M. 30.

ru-ruk-ṣ = desid. of $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ = *rudh* 'ascend'; the form presupposes **ružh* and is based on the analogy of $\sqrt{\text{rih}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{vah}}$ whose *h* stands for an old palatal *žh*. 255.

ru-ruk-ṣant = desid. pr. pt. $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$, where *h* represents *dh*; cp. *ródh-ati*. 250; M. 53.

ruś-atí = angry, beside $\sqrt{\text{ruṣ}}$ 'be angry'; change of *ṣ* into *ś* is probably due to *ruś-ant* 'shining'. 225; M. 46.

ruś-ant=shining, cp. *ruś-atí*. 225; M. 46; beside $\sqrt{\text{ruc}}$ 'shine'; *ś* very rarely interchanges with *k* or *c*. 228; M. 46.

ruṣ = be vexed, cp. *ruś-atí*. 225.

ruh = grow; *rudh*: *vṛdh*; interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis 206; cp. $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$. 210; M. 52; Vedic *r* represents IE. l. M. 42; *h* represents *dh*, cp. *ródh-ati*, *vi-rúdh*, *-ródha*, *ródhas-*, *ródhasvant*. 250; the unaccented form is regularly $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$, while, when it is accented, it appears as *ródh-ati*. 252; in Classical Sanskrit *h* has ousted *dh* forms except in *rodh-ana*. 253; cp. *vi-srúh*. 265.

ruh = ascend, from $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$; in some cases it is treated as if it were derived from IIr. *ružh* on

- the analogy of $\sqrt{\text{rih}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{vah}}$. 254.
- rūh** = growth; h represents dh, cp. $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$. 250.
- rūksá** = cp. *lūkṣa* with l in TS., TB. and TU. 216.
- rūḍha** = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ from $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$; the form presupposes **ruḥ* (old palatal giving a cerebral) and is formed on the analogy of $\sqrt{\text{rih}}$, $\sqrt{\text{vah}}$. 255; M. 53.
- rūḍhi** = ascending, conventional acceptance of words; $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ from $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$, cp. *rūḍha*. 255.
- rūḍhvā** = gd. of $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ = *rudh*; cp. *rūḍha*. 255; M. 53.
- rūp-á** = form, $\sqrt{\text{rup}}$ 'tear'; ū: u. 98; cp. *vārpas* 'appearance'; ru: *vṛ* an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206.
- rūrā** = hot: Old Slav. *varŭ* (ru: *vṛ*); cp. *rūp-á*. 206.
- rūs** = cover with dust; cp. *a-rūkṣi-ta*. 137.
- rūṣi-ta** = covered, besmeared; cp. *saṃ-roṣayati*. 84.
- re** = pf. mid. 3 pl. ending; cp. —uḥ. 335.
- rék-u** = empty, $\sqrt{\text{ric}}$; gutturals followed by u are not palatalized. 152; M. 30.
- rék-ṇ-as** = property; distraction in the diphthong e is found here though it is not justified by etymology. 51; M. 13; according to Bartholomae e stands for ayi, hence the word is dissyllabic. 53; $\sqrt{\text{ric}}$, cp. *vag-nú* with g for k owing to the influence of *saṃdhi*. 117; M. 22; before ū, ṛ and consonants (except y) the gutturals were not palatalized. 152; M. 30.
- rej** = tremble; this j, an old palatal, is the media of ś. 160. M. 31.
- réd** = trembling; $\sqrt{\text{rej}}$ with a cerebral as final, cp. $\sqrt{\text{rej}}$. 160.
- rédhi** = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{rih}}$ 'lick'; h represents the old palatal aspirate (=Ilr. *zh*), when, before t, it is replaced by a cerebral; dh=h+t (**ṛdh*, z disappears). 247; M. 51.
- reṇúka-kāta** = stirring dust: $\sqrt{\text{kṛt}}$ 'to cut'; cp. Lith. *kertù* 'cut'; cerebral t appears in place of t originally preceded by r. 167; re-nú $\sqrt{\text{ri}}$ 'run': *ré-tas*. M. 33.
- re-vān** = rich: *revánt*—*revát* (=rev-*vnt*=), long grade ā, low grade a. 80; M. 18.
- reṣ-ant**=injuring, $\sqrt{\text{riṣ}}$ 'injure'; cp. *rīṣ-ant*. M. 15.
- raí** = wealth, cp. *brhád-ri* with short i instead of the long in low grade (=ri). 94; cp. *rā-m*, *rū-ā*; Lat. *rē-s*. 104.
- raivat-yá**=wealth, beside *re-vánt*; a = ŋ. 8.
- rók-a** = light, $\sqrt{\text{ruc}}$ 'shine'; on its analogy is the guttural preserved in *lok-ate*, where a palatal is otherwise expected. 148; cp. *ruc-á*, *śuc-á*. 149; M. 29; cp. *roc-á* 'shining'. 150.
- rok-ṣyá-ti** = 3 sg. fut. $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ from $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$ which presupposes $\sqrt{\text{ruḥ}}$; cp. *rūḍha*. 255.
- róg-a** = disease, $\sqrt{\text{ruj}}$; cp. *ruj-á*. 149 and *bhóg-a*. M. 29.
- roc-á**=shining, $\sqrt{\text{ruc}}$: *rok-á* 'light'; cp. *arc-á*: *ark-á*. 149; the agent nouns, being mostly oxytones show a preference for the palatal, which originally appeared in oxytones only. 150; M. 29.
- ródhum** = acc. inf. $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ from $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$; cp. *rūḍha*. 255. *
- ródasimé** = these two worlds, i.e. heaven and earth = *ródas-i* + *i*; this is one of the exceptions to the rule which prescribes unchangeability for the dual -i. 321; M. 65.
- ródha** = growing, $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$; cp. $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ where h represents dh. 250; M. 51.
- ródha** = bank, $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$; the unaccented form of the root is regularly -*ruh*, but when it is accented, forms such as *ródhati* appear beside *róhati*; in nominal derivatives dh predominates in accented radical syllables, the RV. having *ródh-a* but AV. *róh-a*. 252.
- ródh-ati** = grows; cp. $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ with h = dh. 250; M. 51; cp. *ródha*. 252; M. 52.

ródh-ana = obstructing, $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$; dh is found in Classical Sanskrit beside the more frequent $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$; cp. avaródhana. 253.

ródh-as = bank; cp. ródh-a. 250; M. 51.

ródhas-vant = having high banks; cp. $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ where h represents dh; 250.

ródh-ra = cp. lodh-ra with l = IE. r. 220.

rop-ayati = 3 sg. caus. $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ 'to ascend'; according to Pott, Bopp and Benfey; but cp. $\sqrt{\text{rup}}$ 'break'. 270.

róman = hair: vr̥ 'cover' (vr̥—ru) with interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206; beside lóman. 215.

róh-a = rising, $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ —rudh; for the change of dh into h cp. ródh-a. 252.

róh-aṇa = means of ascending $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$: rudh. 250; cp. róh-ati. M. 51.

róh-ati = rises, $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$ —rudh; the unaccented form of the root is regularly $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$, but when the form is accented ródh-ati appears beside róh-ati (h here being analogical). 252; beside ródh-ati 'grows' with the derivatives vī-rúdh, -rodha-, ródhas from $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$ 'be red'. M. 51; 52.

róh-as = elevation; h = dh, cp. $\sqrt{\text{ruh}}$: ródh-ati. 250; M. 51.

rohíc chyāvā = (RV. I. 100. 16) for -t śy-; before ś final t becomes palatal. M. 68.

rohít = red; cp. lohítá with l. 219; h represents dh, cp. lodhá 'a red animal', rudhirá 'red', Gk. *έρυθρός*, Germ. rot. 250; M. 51; cp. ródhita whose h replaces dh, on the analogy of rohít, where the accented vowel (does not precede dh but) follows. 252; M. 44.

rohítá = cp. lohítá. 215; 219; M. 44.

ródhita = red; cp. rohít where h = dh. 250; M. 51; h replaces dh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented; ródhita is, however, formed on the analogy of rohít, where the accented vowel

follows. 252; M. 52. its derivation from $\sqrt{\text{sru}}$ 'flow' (through the loss of initial s) is doubtful. 266.

rauhiṇá = name of a demon, metonymic, son of Róhiṇi; h- dh, cp. rudhi-krá. 'a demon' 250; M. 52; h appears for dh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented. 252; M. 52.

lahkase = demon (Brāhmaṇa) = rākṣasaḥ with hk in place of Sanskrit kṣ. 261.

lakuṭa = cudgel; cp. laguḍa with ḍ instead of the older ṭ. 117; cp. lagula with l for ḍ. 222.

lakta-ka = cp. nakta-ka; where n stands for l. $\sqrt{\text{lag}}$ (?); 196.

lakṣá = mark: Germ. lügen 'to tell a lie'; Vedic l corresponds to IE. l. 218.

lakṣ-aṇa = mark, $\sqrt{\text{laks}}$; cp. lāñchana and lākṣman 'mark' and lākṣmaná. 158.

lakṣmanyā = name of a person: (-íā) Germ. lügen, cp. lakṣá. 218.

lakṣmiy-ā = instr. sg. of lakṣmí; in TS. -iy (instead of -y) prevails. 201; M. 40.

lakṣmí = mark, sign; cp. lakṣ-á. $\sqrt{\text{lag}}$ (?) 218.

lag-ati = sticks; the guttural is preserved before the a of the thematic verbal ending on the analogy of lag-na, where the same is phonetic. 148.

laguḍa = cudgel: lakuṭa; in a few instances, media stands for the older tenuis. 117; cp. lagula. 222.

lagula = cp. laguḍa: lakuṭa; l appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

lagulin = name of a person, or one having a cudgel; cp. lagula. 222.

lag-na = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{lag}}$ 'stick'; cp. lag-ati. 148.

lagh-ú = light; in Vedic the word occurs with only or preponderating r; in Classical Sanskrit l form alone is found, r form being treated as an archaism. 216; cp. Gk. *ελαχός*, Lat. levis; in later Samhitās this l represents IE. l. $\sqrt{\text{raṅh}}$. 218; M. 44.

laṅgh = spring, jump, cp. √raṅgh. 246.

laṅgh-ati = jumps; cp. raṅgh-ate. 148.

lajj = feel shy; Indian grammarians take the base as √lasj like √masj for √majj. 162; cp. raj-yate. 163.

lajj-ate = feels shy (AB.), √raj 'redden'; Gk. *ρέζω* 'to colour'; in later Saṃhitās and literature the use of l = IE. r extends further than in the RV. 220.

lajjamānā = pr. pt. √lajj : raj 'being reddish' = rajyamānā, cp. rajyate, sajyati = sajya. 163.

lad = move to and fro; cp. √lal. 222.

laṇha = smooth, from lhaṇha, Pkt. form for Sanskrit ślakṣṇā with laṇ for lh = śl. 255.

latā = creeper; cp. uṭaja with a cerebral. 169.

lap = chatter, in AV.; cp. √rap in RV. 215; M. 43; cp. Gk. *λαλέω*, Lat. loqui; Vedic l = IE. l. 219; M. 44.

lab-dhā = ppt. √labh 'obtained'; for l in a verbal form found in the latest parts of the RV. cp. lebhire, 217; M. 44; labh + tā. 131; M. 24; b stands for original bh. 181.

labh = take, seize, with l in the 10th book of the RV. against √rabh with r in the first nine books. 215; M. 43; cp. Gk. *λάβω* 'booty'; in the later parts of the RV. there occur some verbal forms with l corresponding to the IE. l in cognate languages; in the oldest parts no such verbals are found; cp. lebhire, lebhānā, lab-dhā. 217.

lamb = hang down; for l cp. lagh-ū. 216; cp. Lat. *lābi* 'to glide'; in later Saṃhitās this l = IE. l. 219.

lay-antām = 3 pl. ipv. √li 'cling'; Lat. *lino*; for l cp. √labh. 217; M. 44.

*larṣa = cp. laṣ-ati. 238.

lal = dally : laḍ 'to move to and fro'; perhaps ḍ is from l. 222.

lal-ati = dallies; Germ. *lallen* 'to stammer'; Classical Sanskrit l may represent IE. l. 219.

lalāṭa = forehead, cp. rarāṭa. 177; M. 35; in Vedic rarāṭa is regular; in Classical Sanskrit lalāṭa has thoroughly supplanted the r form. 216.

la-lām-a = 3 sg. pf. √lam = √ram 'to be delighted'; Gk. *ἐραμαι* 'to love, desire'; Classical Sanskrit l = IE. l. 220.

laṭita = cp. lalita. 256.

lalita = graceful; in South Indian Sanskrit mss. intervocal l is frequently replaced by cerebral l. 256.

lavanā = salt; in Buddhist Sanskrit loṇāra; o for ava a Prakritism. 54; l seems to be of foreign origin. 223; M. 45.

lavana-tṛṇa = a kind of grass; in Buddhist Sanskrit loṇa-tṛṇa, cp. lavanā. 54.

lav-ya = to be cut, √lā; the guṇa av (for ā) before -ya shows that y = iy. 203.

laṣ = desire; Gk. *λαιόμαι* 'to long'; in Classical Sanskrit this l may represent IE. l. 219; ṣ without the influence of the preceding i or u. 239.

laṣ-ati = desires; according to Fortunatov from lals-, cp. lālas; Gk. *λολαίωμαι* 'to long', but earlier form *lasati on the analogy of līṣa- from *larṣa- IE. *lelso-. 238.

*lāñch-ati = marks, cp. lāñch-ana. 15.

lāñch-ana = sign, *lāñch-ati; to the ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added. 15; cp. lakṣ-ana 'mark'; according to Benfey ch : kṣ a Prakritism. 158; connected with Vedic *ramṇāti* 'fastens, stays', Lith. *remiū* 'stays, supports'; Classical Sanskrit l = IE. l. 220.

lāñchita = marked, cp. lāñchana. 15.

lā-ti = takes; ā has no low grade ū beside it; cp. Gk. *λήϊς* from *lāpīs 'booty', *ἀπολαύω* 'eaten', Lat. *lūcum* 'winning', cp. lotra 'booty' and lota, where o corresponds to

e of sé-nā etc. 91; in Classical Sanskrit this l may represent IE. l. 219.

lā-payati = caus. √li 'cling': li-na; i as the final of roots alternates with ai that gives āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88.

lālasa = desiring; cp. laṣati with ṣ after a. 238.

lāv-aka = cutter, √lū; Gk. λαιον from λαβιον 'sowing': lū-na; ū as the final of roots is graded with au which appears as āv before vowels. 91.

lāv-ya = to be cut, √lū; the vṛddhi āv for ū before y shows the syllabic value of y. 203.

lāṣ-a = desire, cp. laṣ-ati. 238.

likh = scratch, cp. √rikh. 215; M. 43.

lig = fasten; cp. ā-liṅg-ati and liṅg-a. 148.

liṅg-a = sign; cp. ā-liṅg-ati with guttural (instead of the phonetic palatal) before the a of the thematic verbal ending. 148.

***liṅg-mās** = we stick; cp. ā-liṅg-ati. 148.

***liḍdā** = cp. līlā. 219.

***liḍd** = cp. līlā, *liḍ. 222.

***lināgmī** = I stick, cp. ā-liṅg-ati. 148.

lipi = writing, from Old Pers. dipi with l in place of d. 222.

lipi-kara = scribe; cp. libi-kara with media for tenuis. 117, 182.

libikara = scribe, cp. lipi-kara. 117, 182.

libuja = creeper; l seems to be of foreign origin; √rabh ? 223; M. 45.

liś = tear, Av. riś, Gk. ἐρίχω 'to tear'; in the later Samhitās the use of l = IE. r extends further than in the RV. 220; M. 44.

lih = lick; Pahlavi liṣtan, Kurd. listin, Pāmīr dialects lixam 'to lick', beside Vedic √rih with r: Av. riz. 217; cp. Gk. λείχω; in the later Samhitās this l corresponds to the IE. l. 218.

lī = cling; alternates with guṇa e and vṛddhi ai, cp. √nī, bhī, √krī. 84; ablaut i: e + ā(y). 90; cp. ní-layate conjugated like √i + nir with l in place of r. 220.

lī = sway; cp. á-lelāy-at, le-lāy-a, lelāyā. M. 45.

***liḍ** = cp. līlā. 222.

***liḍā** = cp. līlā. 219; cp. Lat. loidos; Bradke wrongly derives iḍd from idzd here. 275.

liḍhá = ppt. √lih 'lick', cp. riḍhá. 44; from *liḍdhá according to Bopp; he explains such forms through media. 45; later form of riḍhá. 247; = lih + tá; h belonging to the old palatal series (= zh) disappears before dh, leaving the compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel and the cerebralization of the following dh; thus liḍhá and iṣ-tá (√yaj) are connected exactly in the same way as are dag-dhá (√dah, h = jh palatalization of gh) and ak-tá √añj 'anoint'. 272.

-li-na = ppt. √li 'cling', cp. hī-na. 20; lī-na: lāy-ata, cp. lā-payati. 88.

līlā = play, from *liḍā, liḍdā, Lat. loidos, lūdus 'play'; Classical Sanskrit l = IE. l. 219; Aufrecht connects it with √kriḍ. 222; cp. *liḍā where iḍd is from idzd according to Bradke. 275.

luñc = pluck; u has no guṇa-ablaut here. 72; luñc: vraśc 'cut', cp. vṛśc-ati; interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206.

-luñc-á = tearing out, Lat. runcare 'to weed'; in the later Samhitās and Classical Sanskrit the use of l = IE. r extends further than in the RV. 220; M. 44.

luñc-ati = tears, cp. -luñc-á-. 220.

luṭ(h) = roll, wallow, Lat. volvere; (lu: vol, vul: vṛ), cp. √luñc. 207.

luṇṭh = plunder; Lat. vellere? (lu: vel: ru: vṛ), cp. luñc. 207.

lu-nā-ti = 3 sg. pr. √lū 'cut': lū-nā 'cut'; ū is shortened before the present element. 97.

lup = tear; for l = IE. r cp. lopāsá, lopāka-lopāpaka (Jackal?) 219.

lubh = crave; for: vṛ 'choose' (ru: vṛ) cp. √luñc. 206; cp. Lith. vilbinti; lu: vil like ru: vṛ. 207; cp. √luh which is a loan from some folk-speech. 253.

lu-luv-atur = 3 du. pf. √lū 'cut'; radical ū changes into uv (not v) before the initial vowel of a personal suffix. 198.

luṣabha = lustful elephant; lu from ṛ, cp. ṛṣa-bhá. 22.

luh = desire; Ved. √lubh; Classical √luh is a loan from some folk-speech, because dh is replaced by h only between vowels. 253.

lū = cut, Lat. vello 'to pluck' (like ru: vr̥), cp. √luñc. 207; cp. Gk. λῶ 'to lose'; in later Samhitās this l represents IE. l. 219.

lūkṣa = dry, arid, in TS. TB. TU. against rūkṣá from RV. on in Classical Sanskrit. 216.

lū-ná = ppt. √lū 'cut': lāv-aka; ū as final of roots is graded with au which appears as āv before vowels. 91; cp. lu-nā-ti with short u. 97.

lédhi = licks; later form of rédhi √rih. 247.

lebh-āná = pf. pt. √labh 'obtain'; for l cp. lebhire. 217; M. 44.

lebhire = 3 pl. pf. √labh; in the latest parts of the RV. l represents IE. l also in verbal forms; in the oldest parts thereof no such verbal occurs. 217; M. 44.

lelāyā = adv., quiveringly; cp. lelāyati, √li 'sway'. 220; M. 45.

lelāyati = staggers, vacillates; Goth. reiran 'to tremble'; in the later Samhitās the use of the l = IE. r extends further than in the RV. 220; M. 45.

*lelo = cp. laṣ-ati. 238.

lok-á = world; cp. uloká, where u has not been satisfactorily explained, = uruloka? 58.

(u)loká = free space; Lat. lūcas 'a wood, grove'; in the oldest parts of the RV. there occur only a few nouns which preserve the IE. l. 217; M. 44.

lok-ate = looks; guttural, before the a of thematic verbal ending, is due to the analogy of rók-a. 148; cp. Gk. λέω 'to look'; in later Samhitās this l represents IE. l. 219.

lok-ayati = sees, cp. lok-ate. 148.

logá = clod, √ruj 'break'; Gk. λυγρός 'mournful'; Vedic l = IE. l. 218; M. 44.

loc-ayati = views, considers; cp. lok-ate. 219.

lota = a token, sign; cp. lotra from √lā with o corresponding to the e of sé-nā. 91.

lo-tra = booty, √lā; o corresponds to the e of sé-nā, cp. pe-rú, etc. 91.

lodhá = a red animal, beside rohit; rohitá, Lat. rōbigo 'redness'; Vedic l = IE. r. 219; M. 44; cp. rohit where h represents dh. 250; M. 52.

lodhra = name of a tree, beside rodhra, connected with the Samhitā rudhirá 'red', Lat. ruber 'red, ruddy'; Classical Sanskrit l = IE. r. 220.

lopāka = jackal; cp. lopāśá with ś in place of k. 228.

lopāśá = jackal, Lat. vulpes; lo: vul like lu: vr̥, cp. √luñc. 207; Samhitā √lup 'tear' beside Vedic and later √rup, Lat. rumpo; Vedic l (before labial o) = IE. r. 219; M. 44; ś stands for k. 228.

lobh-áyantī = desiring, caus. √lubh; cp. Lat. lubet; in the latest parts of the RV. there occur some verbal formations which contain l corresponding to the IE. l in cognate languages; in the oldest parts thereof no such verbals occur. 217; cp. alip-sata. M. 44.

lóman = hair; cp. róman: vr̥. 206; with l in the 10th book of the RV. against róman with r in the first nine books. 215; M. 43; cp. róman. 215.

lohara = name of a town; Indian h pronounced as a breathing is represented by h in Chinese, cp. lohulo. 243.

lohitá = red; with l in the 10th book of the RV. against rohitá with r in the first nine books. 215; M. 43, 44; cp. (ñila)lohitá. 219; cp. rohitá where h = dh. 250; M. 52.

(ñila)-lohitá = red, beside rohit; rohitá; Lat. rōbigo 'redness',

Vedic l (before labial o) = IE. r. 219.

*lhēkṛt = cp. yákr̥t where l has been lost before j = y. 264.

*lhaṇha = cp. laṇha, ślakṣṇá. 255.
lhas = fall down; Pkt. form for Sanskritic √sraṃs, with lh for sr; cp. Pāli usselheti: ucchal: *ut-sal. 255.

lhasiya = Pkt. name of a barbarian folk, with initial lh. 245.

lhasuṇa = garlic; a Pkt. word with lh as initial. 245.

lhikka = disappeared, cp. lhasuṇa. 245.

lhikkai = disappears, cp. above. 245.

vah = 2 sg. root aor. √vr̥ 'cover'; for var; on its analogy was formed vām for vár-am; cp. a-cehinam, a-kra-mim- 306; M. 61.

vāmsu śīdati = 3 sg. pr. √sad 'sit'; the change of s into ś is due to the preceding u. 237; M. 50.

vaṇśa = lineage; in inscriptions the anusvāra is replaced by ṇ before ś. 185.

vaṇśa = reed; medially anusvāra appears before sibilants. 317; M. 54.

va = like = iva; initial i disappeared before v. 60; M. 11; cp. svādhitīva 337; M. 70; the -eva which occurs several times (cp. sudūgheva RV. I. 186. 4) and looks like a contraction of the dual -e with iva, in reality probably stands for the dual -e with iva -e +va, the by-form of iva M. 66; cp. urv̥ iva (RV. IX. 96. 15 Pp. urú-i-) and urú va. M. 70.

va = down = áva, Lat. ab; for the loss of a cp. s-ánt; ás-ti. 76, 77.

vák-tave = to speak, √vac, but uk-tá; cp. ṛbh-ú, ṛj-ú. 69.

vák-ṣat = 3 sg. aor. subj. √vah 'carry'; cp. váuṣat formed from it with a cerebral on the analogy of rāt, vāt. 172; cp. Av. vaṣat; Indian kṣ goes back here to IIr. žh+s. 239.

vák-ṣi = desirest, √vaś: Av. vaši √vaś; in Indian kṣ = ś+s (old palatal+s) and k+s (new palatal+s); in Iranian š = kṣ (= ś+s)

and khš for k+s. 134, M. 25; on its analogy is based dveṣ-ṣi (= dveṣ-ṣi) where kṣ (for ś+s) is not phonetic. 137; M. 25.

vak-ṣyāmi = 1 sg. fut. of √vac 'speak' (= vak-s-); Av. vakhsyā; cp. vák-ṣi 134; M. 25.

vag-nú = sound, √vac, Lat. vāgire; a instead of ā due to accent shift. 6; beside rék-nas 'wealth'; the media appears instead of k before n owing to the influence of sam-dhi. 117; M. 22.

vag-vaná = talkative, √vac; cp. Lat. vāgire and Ved. vag-nú. 6.

vag-vanú = speech, √vac; cp. vag-vaná. 6.

vac = speak, cp. u-vāc-a with sam-prasāraṇa. 69; M. 16.

vacaknu = eloquent; Bugge takes it for *vacatnu with the change of dental into guttural; cp. ásik-nī, páliknī, harikpnikā. 136.

vac-aná = speaking (-aná = -enó); before the suffixes beginning with a the final of a root is generally palatal. 115; M. 29.

vaccha = child: vatsá; ch for ts a Prakritism. 158.

vacchala = tender: vatsala; cp. vatsá. 158.

vac-mi = I speak; against the Vedic vā-vak-mi with a phonetic guttural; in vac-mi the palatal follows that rule according to which in verbal inflection the palatal appearing before a and diphthongs appears also before m, cp. añj-mas. 153.

vac-yate = ps. √vañc 'go crookedly'; with phonetic palatal before y against the phonetic guttural k in vā-vak-re. 153; M. 30.

vāj-ra = thunderbolt, Av. vazra; j is recognized as an old palatal through the following r, which does not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 32.

vajriṇ-chnathihi = (RV. I. 63. 5) pierce o thunderer: = vajrin śn-; final n becomes ñ before palatals 331; M. 69; = vajriṇc śn- for vajrint śn-; a transitional t is inserted between n and ś (on the

analogy of cases where t is organic), cp. *tānt sám.* 332; *M.* 69.

vāñc-ati = moves crookedly; for the phonetic palatal cp. *pác-ati*, *pác-asi.* 153; *M.* 30; ñ is found before c. *M.* 37.

vāt = TS. reading for *vāṭ.* 172; *M.* 34.

vaṭa = cord, rope; *Lith.* *wáltis* 'yarn, thread'; the cerebral ṭ is due to the originally preceding l. 170.

vaḍabá = stallion, cp. *vaḍavá,* —*bā* 177, 184.

vaḍabā = mare; cerebral unexplained 177; origin of b is obscure. 184.

vaḍabhī = cp. *valabhī* with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222.

vanij = merchant, from **vrñij*; *Germ.* *Waare*; ñ appears in place of n in words whose correspondents in cognate languages have a r. 192; ñ of Prakritic origin. *M.* 39.

vat-sá = calf; tenuis before s is not pronounced as an aspirate tenuis, because both t and s are pronounced with the same organ of speech; but in *kṣirá* the change takes place because the organs of speech of k and ṣ are different. 132; cp. *vaccha.* 158.

vatsará = year: *parut* (*para* + *ut* = *vat*) *va*: u *saṃprasāraṇa.* 70.

vatsala = tender, cp. *vacchala.* 158.

vāt-sya-ti = will shine = *vás sya*; the dental sibilant as final of roots becomes t before the s of verbal suffixes. 178; cp. *a-vāt-sit.* *M.* 35.

vad = speak; for the *saṃprasāraṇa* cp. *ṛbh-ú, ṛj-ú.* 69; *M.* 16.

vád-ati = speaks, $\sqrt{\text{vad(i)}}$ *seṭ*: *a-vādi-ṣur, udi-tá*; the low grade vowel i (ə = iṭ) disappears before the vowel terminations. 81.

vādhār = weapon, thunderbolt; r original. 339; *M.* 72.

vadhū = bride; cp. $\sqrt{\text{vah}}$ where h does not represent dh. 251; expected *vahū*, because dh is replaced by h between vowels if the first of the two is unaccented;

the irregular retention of dh may be explained partly as an archaism and partly due to borrowing from a dialect in which the aspirates did not become h. 252; *M.* 52.

vadhūti = young wife: *strī, cerebral* = dental + r; etymology uncertain. 171.

vadhra = strap, thong (in Classical Sanskrit); *Saṃhitā vārdhra*; the semi-vowel r seems to have been lost before dh itself followed by r. cp. *a-vadhra.* 270.

van = win, cp. *vallabha, van.* 223.

vána = wood, cp. *vānar-, vānas-* and *ānar-viś.* 339; *M.* 70.

van-āti = wins; *an* = *nn* when followed by a vowel. 11.

***van-anta** = cp. *vanta, van.* 279.

vanar-śád = sitting in the wood; in compounds final r remains before sibilants (otherwise it appears in its pause form as *visarjanīya*, cp. *pānaḥ sám.*) 335; *M.* 73.

vānar = wood, cp. *vānas-, vāna* and *ānas-viś* which owes its -ar to *vānar-* 339; r original. 339; *M.* 70, 72.

vanar-śád = cp. *vanar-śád.* 335; *M.* 73.

vānas = wood; cp. *vānar.* 339; *M.* 70.

vānas-pāti = lord of the wood $\sqrt{\text{pā}}$; cp. $\sqrt{\text{spā}}$ from which Bartholomae derives $\sqrt{\text{pā}}$. 265.

van-ta = 3 pl. pr. inj. mid. $\sqrt{\text{van}}$ 'win'; cp. **van-anta*: na dropped by haplology. 279; *M.* 58.

vand = praise, cp. *vallabha* = *vad* + *labha* $\sqrt{\text{vand}}$. 223.

vap = strew; for *va*: u *saṃprasāraṇa* cp. *ṛj-ú, ṛbh-ú* etc. 69; *M.* 16.

vápur-bhis = instr. pl. of *vápuṣ* 'wonder'; r appears in place of phonetic ḍ (*z* = *ḥr. ž*) as final of stems in -us before endings, which begin with bh; this substitution is due to the influence of *saṃdhi* where -us would become -ur. 212; *M.* 43.

váp-uṣ = marvel, wonder; low grade a of the long grade ā in *vápuṣ-á.* 79; *M.* 18.

vám = 1 sg. root aor. \sqrt{vr} 'cover' for *vár-am; formed on the analogy of vaḥ from var (2 sg. \sqrt{vr}); cp. acchinam (=a-cchinadam) and akramim (beside a-kramiṣ-am). 306; M. 61.

vam(i) = vomit; in forms with ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added in post-Vedic Sanskrit. 15; cp. u-vām-a, vān-tā; ṁ gives in the guṇa stage ām before vowels, y, and t, but āmi before consonants. 84.

vam-rá = ant, cp. valmīka (IE. *morpi- is inferred from Av. maōiri-, Old Slav. mravija-, Old Ir. moirb) a case of transposition of consonants. 277; M. 58.

vamra-ká = little ant, cp. vam-rá and valmīka. 277; M. 58.

vamr-ī = ant, cp. vam-rá, vamra-ká. 277; M. 58.

v-áy-ati = weaves, $\sqrt{vā}$; a in gradation with ā. 5; cp. ó-tum, ó-tavái. 94.

v-áyati = blows $\sqrt{vā}$, cp. ū-ta. 94.

vay-ám = we; on this is based yūyám for yūr-ám (Av. yūž-em). 98, 208.

v-ayiṣyán = fut. pt. $\sqrt{vā}$ 'weave'; v = u (not ū), cp. ó-tum. 94.

var-á = suitor: Lat. velle; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.

vár-ate = covers \sqrt{vr} ; cp. val-á with l = IE r. 220.

vár-am = cp. vám and vaḥ. 306; M. 61.

varāhá = boar; h represents here the old palatal aspirate (=IIr. žh) because Av., the Satəm language has a corresponding voiced spirant, cp. varāza-. 248; M. 51.

var-iṇá = instr. sg. of var-i-mán 'expanse' = var-imṇ-ā for -nā = -mnā cp. prathiná. 270; M. 57.

váriveras = width, relief; cp. ur-ú; va : u samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

variṣa = year, for varṣa, a Prakritism, according to which rṣ becomes riṣ. 57.

vár-iṣṭha = broadest: ur-ú, cp. váriveras. 70; M. 16.

var-īta = 3 sg. root aor. opt. \sqrt{vr} 'choose' with ar, but cp. ur-āná with ur. 23.

vár-īyas = broader; cp. ur-ú. 24; 70; M. 16.

vár-uṇa = name of a god, Gk. οὐρανός 'heaven' \sqrt{vr} 'cover, encompass'; u from IE. ə. 21; -run = -raṇ. 21.

varūtī = shelter-giver \sqrt{vr} , from a weak perfect *uēūr (ru = vr) with an inter-change of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207.

vár-ūtha = shelter; for rū : vr cp. varūtī. 207.

vareyāti = asks in marriage; \sqrt{vareya} . 36.

várk = 2, 3 sg. root aor. \sqrt{vrj} 'twist, bend'; k, when it is followed by r and belongs to the root, is allowed to remain at the pause. 304; M. 61.

-varg-á = division \sqrt{vrj} 'twist'; cp. sárg-a which owes its guttural to varḡ-á. 161.

várc-as = lustre: ulká; va : u samprasāraṇa. 70; cp. ulká where we should expect vr instead of ul which comes before vowels only. 74; cp. \sqrt{ruc} 'shine'; ru : vr with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206; cp. Lat. vulcanus, Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.

vár-ṇa = colour, \sqrt{vr} ; n is changed into ṇ owing to the preceding r. 186; M. 38.

várdhamānam své = (RV. I. 1. 9) before s final m becomes anusvāra. M. 68.

várdhās = 2 sg. pr. subj. $\sqrt{vrđh}$ 'grow'; metrically ā = āā. 49.

várdhāya = to further $\sqrt{vrđh}$; guṇa appears in the syllable which bears the accent. M. 14.

várdhra = strap or thong; cp. Classical vadhra. 270.

várp-as = appearance; cp. rūpá, with interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206.

varṣ-á = rain; preceded by r medial s changes into ṣ. 232; M. 48.

varṣá-nirñij = clothed with rain; n is not cerebralized. M. 75.

varṣābhū = frog: Ved. varṣāhū; Classical Sanskrit bh for Vedic h is a hyper-Sanskritism. 254.

varṣābhv-as = nom. pl. of varṣābhū 'frog'; for change of ū to uv cp. pari-bhūv-as. 198.

varṣāhū = frog; cp. varṣābhū. 254.

varṣāhv-ām = gen. pl. of varṣāhū with v. 201.

val-á = cave; from vár-ate 'covers' √vr, Germ. Wehr 'defence'; Vedic l (in the neighbourhood of v) stands for IE. r. 220; M. 44.

valabhi = pinnacle: vaḍabhi; l occasionally appears in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

valk-á = the bark of a tree; cp. valg-ati. 141.

valg-ati = hops, skips; the change of a guttural into a new palatal depends on the following palatal vowels and y; it has nothing to do with the preceding sound except that after l a guttural does not change into a palatal. 141.

válg-ate = springs; the guttural is perhaps due to the preceding l as neither -lj- nor -lc- is ever found to occur. M. 29.

valgū-yāti = treats kindly: valgú (lovely, gracefully moving) u is lengthened before the initial y of the denominative. 45; M. 10.

valmíká = ant-hill; cp. vamrá, vamra-ká, vamr-í, where m appears transposed. 277; M. 58.

vallabha = dear; according to Bartholomae with ll for dl (=vad + labha) from √vand 'praise'; possible also is from √van 'win'. 223.

-valśa = twig, cp. balśa 183; M. 36.

valh = to emulate, 'to be good or pre-eminent'; cp. upabalihāmahe with i between l and h. 58; connected with √hvar -hval 'be crooked', the line of development being hval.*vhal- = valh accord-

ing to which pra-helikā 'riddle' is a by-form of pravalhikā. 245; Ascoli derives it from bādha 'strong' with lh from ḍh. 255; in upa-valhi 'to propound a riddle', valh is a transposition of √hval, valhate being easier to pronounce than vhalate. 276.

va-vakṣ-é = 3 sg. pf. √vakṣ 'grow'; cp. úkṣ-ant; va: u samprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16.

va-vákṣ-a = has grown; cp. va-vakṣ-é. M. 16.

va-vand-iré = 3 pl. pf. √vand 'praise'; for -ire = -re cp. nu-nud-ré; i assumes the function of a connecting vowel. 23; M. 7.

va-van-má = 1 pl. pf. √van 'win'; a=ñ is accompanied by n before m. 11.

*va-vrk-tam = pf. ipv. √vraśc 'cut'; with k before t against vraṣ-ṭum, where √vraśc is treated as if it has a ś as its final like √drś (cp. draṣ-ṭum). 138; s is lost before a consonant followed by another consonant. 270; M. 57.

va-vr-máhe = 1 pl. pf. √vr 'choose'; Vedic ṛ goes back to the IE. l sound. 33.

va-vri-vāms = pf. pt. √vr 'choose'; the i here is=iṭ; but the i of kri-yāma, jā-gri-yāma etc. is due to the following y. 33.

vaś = be eager; for samprasāraṇa cp. vārcas: ulkā. 69; M. 16; cp. vaṣ-ṭi, vak-ṣi. 137.

vāśam ānu = cp. vāśāñ á-. 333.

vāśāñ ānu = vāśāñ á-; Roth takes it = vāśam-á-. 333.

vaśéyāzm āvaśéti = is she a cow or not a cow? = vaśá iyāzm āvaśáḥ íti; generally a protracted vowel does not undergo euphonic combination, this AV. instance is an exception. 300.

vaś śivátamaḥ = vaś ś-, before a simple sibilant final s is (either) assimilated (or becomes visar-janiya) this being its original samdhi form. 342.

váṣaṭ = sacrificial call, a ritual exclamation; cp. váuṣaṭ. 41; for vākṣaṭ (3 sg. aor. subj. √vah) seems to owe its cerebral to the

influence of the sacrificial call. vāt (VS.) and vāt (TS.) 3 sg. aor. √vāh with phonetic cerebral. 172; M. 34, 60; instead of vākṣat formed on the analogy of śrausaṭ. 239; M. 60; cp. váusaṭ. 300.

vāṣaṭ t svāhā = vāsaṭ s-; between a final ṭ and the following initial s a t is inserted. 329.

vāṣ-ti = desires, but uś-māsi, cp. vārcas : ulkā. 69; M. 16; cp. vakṣi √vaś. 137; the voiceless cerebral ṭ takes the place of t after ṣ (= ś). 166; M. 33; cp. ānuv aṣṭi. 321.

vas = (pron. acc. dat. gen. pl.) you, invariably enclitic. M. 81.

vas = dwell; cp. vāṣ-ti : uś-māsi. 69; M. 16; cp. a-vākṣam : a-vāt-sam. 135; low grade of vās-tu. 'abode'. M. 18.

vas = 'shine', cp. vy-āvāt (AV.) and vy-āvāt (MS.). 172; M. 34; samprasāraṇa. M. 16.

vas = wear; cp. uś-ānā. 231; low-grade of vās-as 'garment'. M. 18.

vasav-iā = cp. vasav-yā and ok-yā = ok-iā. 288; M. 81.

vasav-yā = wealthy, vās-u 'wealth' √vas 'shine'; for independent svarita also called jātya 'genuine' or nitya 'invariable' cp. ok-yā. 288; M. 81.

vāsu-t-ti = gift of wealth = vāsu + √dā + ti, cp. bhāga-t-ti and maghā-t-ti. 82; M. 18.

vāsu-dhiti = bestowal of wealth, √dhē, cp. vāsu-t-ti from √dā. 82; M. 18.

vāsū = nom. acc. pl. neut. of vās-u 'good'; ū = u + i. 103; M. 12.

vāsū-nām = of good, cp. nṛ-nām, where n is changed into ṛ because there it is preceded by ṛ. 186.

vāsta usrās = at the break of dawn = vāstau u-; v is dropped before ū; in other situations it is retained, cp. gāvīṣṭi. 323.

vah = carry; in vōdhum, etc. o is due to the preceding v according to Whitney. 39; for samprasāraṇa cp. vāṣ-ti — uś-māsi. 69; M. 16; cp. ūṣtra (= ūdhra); 131;

M. 24; cp. vāt, vāt, váusaṭ. 172; M. 60; cp. vy-āvāt : vy-āvāt. 172; M. 34; Av. vaz. 175; cp. vāsaṭ = vākṣat. 239; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. žh), when as final or before t it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatal ś and j = IIr. ž), cp. á-vāt, vōdhām, ūdhā. 247; M. 61; h does not represent dh in spite of vadhū, Av. vādāyeiti. 251; has no connection with vāgh-āt 'institutor of a sacrifice'. 254; M. 53; its relation with gōny-oghas is not certain. 254; cp. √ruh (-rudh) which gives á-rukṣat, rūdhvā, rūdhi etc. (ruzh) on the analogy of √vāh and √rih, whose h represents an old palatal. 255; cp. ūdhā with ūdh for uzdh-uh + tá. 275; cp. praudha. 318; low grade of vāh-as 'offering' √vāh = uh 'convey'. M. 18.

vāh-ati = carries, cp. vōdhum. M. 57.

-vahi = 1 du. mid. ending with h representing dh. 250; M. 52.

-vahe = 1 du. mid. ending with h = dh. 250; M. 52.

vāhethe = 2 du. mid. pr. √vāh 'carry'; -e is pragṛhya. 325; cp. āś-āthe. M. 66.

-vahai = 1 du. ending with h = dh. 250; M. 52.

-vāms = pf. participial suffix : -uṣ-, samprasāraṇa. 71; in the strong forms of -vas stems the anusvārā stands for n before s, cp. -vān nom. sg. 258.

vāḥpa = tear; ṣ written as upadh-māniya before p in South Indian inscriptions. 261.

vā = or; invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.

vāk = speech, vāuk; is formed on the analogy of váusaṭ. 41.

*vāk'ā = cp. vāśitā. 226.

vāg āpi = vāk á-; final k is assimilated in quality with the following initial voiced a. 327.

vāg madhurā = sweet speech; cp. vāg āpi. 327.

vāg yamyate = vāk y-; cp. above. 327.

vāg-vín = eloquent, beside tak-vá 'swift'; media *g* before *v* owing to the influence of *saṃdhi*. 117; M. 22.

vāgh-āt = a priest, praying, institution of a sacrifice, from IE. -nt-pres. pt. $\sqrt{\text{vāgh}}$; the guttural before the *a* = IE. *ŋ* is phonetic; a palatal found in such a situation may be explained as due to the analogy of finite verbal forms. 151; M. 30; no connection with $\sqrt{\text{vāh}}$. 254; M. 53.

vāc = voice, Lat. *vōx*: *vac*-uc-; the *vr̥ddhi* corresponding to the *a* (which represents the *guṇa* stage) is *ā*, it appears in primary nominal derivatives. 79; M. 18.

vācaknavī = relating to eloquent; cp. *vacaknu*: *vacatnu*. 136.

vāc-am = acc. sg. of *vāc*-; *am*- = -*m*, the *m* is not phonetic in such cases, but is due to the analogy of those cases where it is phonetic. 12, 13; cp. Lat. *vōcem*. Vedic *ā* corresponds to *ō* in cognate European languages. 14.

vāj-a = spirit quickness, conflict, booty, $\sqrt{\text{vaj}}$ 'be strong'; metrically *ā* = *āā*. 49; not connected with *ug-rā*. 70; cp. Av. *vāza-vāzišta-*, *j* is an old palatal. 161; M. 32.

vājáyann ihá = -*yan i-*; for the doubling cp. *áhann áhim*. 330.

vāñch-ati = wishes $\sqrt{\text{van(i)}}$, after *ā*, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added. 15, 16.

vāñch-antu = let them desire; *ñ* appears before *ch*. M. 37.

-vāt = conducting, nom. sg. of *vāh*; cerebral represents the old palatal *h*; the guttural would have been phonetic, as the nom. sg. ended in -*s*, and even the old palatals became *k* before *s*; the cerebral must, therefore, be due to the influence of forms in which it was phonetic. 173; M. 34.

vāt = 3 sg. s. aor. $\sqrt{\text{vāh}}$ 'carry'; with a phonetic cerebral as final; due to its influence seems to have been formed *vaúsaṭ* and *śráusaṭ*. 172.

vāt = sacrificial call, cp. *vāt*. M. 34.

vāta = enclosure: *vrti*; cerebral *t* due to the originally preceding *r*. 168.

vāti = cp. *vāta*. 168.

vātvá = belonging to a garden, a plant; cp. *bātvá*. 183.

vāṇá = music, cp. *bāṇá*. 183.

vāṇá = arrow, cp. *bāṇá*. 183; M. 36.

vāṇá = reed; Goth. *Valnus* 'staff': cerebral *ṇ* is due to the originally preceding *r* = *l*. 194.

vāṇá = udder, origin of *ṇ* is obscure. 195; M. 40.

vāṇī = music: Zeehoslovak. *valati* 'call'; cerebral *ṇ* may be due to the originally preceding *r* = *l*. 194; origin of *ṇ* is obscure. 195; M. 40.

vāṇī = reed, cp. *vāna*. 194.

vāṇīci = a musical instrument: origin of *ṇ* is unknown. 195; M. 40.

vāta = won, ppt. $\sqrt{\text{van(i)}}$; *ā* goes back to a syllable with nasal. 14.

vā-ta = wind; metrically *ā* = *āā*. 49; cp. *vāy-ati*: *vī-ta* ($\sqrt{\text{vā}}$ 'blow'); the low grade *i*, when final of roots, is graded with *ai* which appears as *āy* before vowels but *ā* before consonants; cp. *gi-yámāna*. 87; cp. Lat. *ventus*. 109.

vāta-pramī = wind-surpassing, a swift antelope; *i* changes into *iy* before vowels of case-terminations and has the syllabic value against *grāmany-āu* etc. 200.

vā-ti = blow; Gk. *ἀνμι*, but Lat. *ventus*, Germ. *wehen*; Greek *a* is peculiar. 79.

vādhri-ṇasa = a rhinoceros (in Classical Sanskrit): *vārdhrīṇasá* (Vedic); the semi-vowel *r* seems to have been lost before *dh* itself followed by another *r*. 270.

-vān = cp. *-vāms*. 258.

vānara = ape: Mod. Hindi *bandar*; for *d* cp. *sundara*. 181.

vāpuṣ-ā = marvellous: *vāpuṣ* 'wonder'; long grade *ā*: low grade *a*. 79; M. 18.

vāpy-aśva = a horse in a lake; according to Śākalya (on P. 6. 1. 127) *ī*, *ū* are replaced by *y*, *v* in a compound only, elsewhere they

- remain unchanged; the long ī, ū becoming short. 321
- vām** = (pron. acc. dat. gen. du.) ye two; metrically ā = ää. 49; invariably enclitic. M. 81.
- vāya** = weaving, √vā; cp. ó.-tum, ó.-tave, ó.-tavāi which presuppose u- to which goes the pr. v-áyati fut. pt. v-ayīśyán, -vāya- etc. are later formations. 94.
- vāya ukthébhīr** = (RV. I. 2. 2) cp. vāyav ā yāhi M. 66; cp. vāyav ā. M. 67.
- vāy-ate** = blows √vā √vai: a-vā-sīt, vī-ta; the low grade ī, when final of roots, is graded with ai which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 87.
- vāyav ā yāhi** = (RV. I. 2. 1), while ay regularly drops the y, av on the other hand generally retains v, dropping it before ū. M. 66. Pp. treats it as praghya writing as vāyo iti. M. 67.
- vāy-ú** = wind; in its inflection (in TS.) u changes into uv. 201; M. 40.
- vāyo táva** = (RV. I. 2. 3) vāyo is treated as praghya with an appended iti. M. 67.
- vār** = water; metrically ā = ää. 49; r is original M. 72; vār 'protector' also with original r. M. 72.
- vāra** = change: Lat. sem-el. 212.
- vāra** = treasure; cp. sévāra and séva-vāra. 279.
- vāra** = hair; beside the more frequent vāla (even in Vedic). 216.
- vārāṇasī** = Benares: Gk. *ἑρβνεύς*; Sanskrit ā corresponds to e in Greek. 3.
- vār-kāryā** = to be performed with water, producing water; in compounds r remains before k. (kh, p, ph) cp. pūr-pati. 335. M. 72; final r in the first member is preserved in the RV. before voiceless sounds. 73.
- vār nāma** = cp. asthūrī nau. M. 39.
- vārdhrīṇasā** = (TS.) rhinoceros; cp. vādhriṇasā and -nasā. 270; M. 75.
- vārdhrīṇasā** = (VS.) 'having streaks on the nose'; cp. vādhriṇasā where

- r is lost before dh which is followed by another r. 270; M. 75.
- vāvā** = verily, indeed; has a double accent. 287; Weber's explanation from vai evā is wrong. 317.
- vā-vak-re** = 3 pl. pf. mid. √vañc 'go crookedly'; with the phonetic guttural preserved; the general rule, however, is that in verbal inflection the palatal appearing before a and diphthongs always appears also before r; cp. ri-ric-ré. 153; M. 30.
- vā-vaś** = pf. and intens. of √vās 'bellow'; a for ā due to accent-shift. 6.
- vāsitā** = a bull-desiring cow; cp. vāsītā with s for ś. 226.
- vāśī** = an axe, cp. vāśī (AV.) with s for ś. 226; M. 46.
- vās-as** = garment √vas-: uṣ-, ā long grade: a low grade. 79; M. 18.
- vāsītā** = a bull-desiring cow (in AV.), cp. vāsītā. 226.
- vāśī** = an axe (in AV.): cp. vāśī. 226; M. 46.
- vāsán** = vai asán (RV. V. 17. 3); cp. sártavājáu. 316; M. 64.
- vās-tu** = abode; √vas-: uṣ(i)- cp. vās-as. 79; M. 18.
- vāh** = carrying, cp. vāt. 173.
- vāh** = oppress: Vedic √bādh; Classical Sanskrit √vāh is borrowed from some folk-speech, because dh is replaced by h only between vowels. 253.
- vāh-as** = offering: √vah: √uh, cp. vās-as. 79; M. 18.
- vīmśatī** = twenty; Gk. *ἑξήκοντα*, Lat. viginti; a = η. 9; vi = dvi, initial d has been dropped. 264; M. 55.
- vī** = bird, Gk. *οἰωνός*, Lat. avis; a dropped in Vedic vī. 79; M. 11.
- vī** = between = dvi through the loss of initial d. 264.
- vī-ānaṭ** = cp. vy-ānaṭ with kṣaipra svarita. 292.
- vi-inṅ** = to toss to and fro (MW. -kh): √inṅ 'move'; tenuis in place of the older media. 116.
- vī-kaṭa** = monstrous: kṛtā; cerebral in place of dental due to the originally preceding r. 167; M. 7, 33.

vi-kṛta = deformed; cp. *vi-kaṭa*, a Prakritism. M. 7.

vik-sú = in settlements; *viś*, against *viṭ* in nom. sg.; before *s* the guttural *k* is phonetic. 175; M. 35; *ś* = *s*. 231; M. 48.

viḡ-rá = wise $\sqrt{\text{vij}}$ 'tremble'; (cp. *vīp-ra*) *j* is a new palatal; on its analogy are formed *nī-mṛg-ra* and *apāmārgá*. $\sqrt{\text{mrj}}$. 161.

vic = separate; cp. $\sqrt{\text{vij}}$ with media. 116.

vici = wave: *vīci*, *i*: *i*. 98.

vij = shake, beside $\sqrt{\text{vic}}$: Old Norwegian *víkja*, Germ. *weichen* beside Gk. *φέγω*. 116; *j* is a new palatal. 159; M. 29.

vi-jāman = related; cp. *jāmi*, where it is uncertain whether *j* represents an old palatal or a new palatal. 161; M. 32.

vi-jéhamānaḥ = pr. pt. $\sqrt{\text{jih}}$ 'stretching forward'; it is uncertain whether *j* represents here an old palatal or a new palatal. 161.

viṭ = nom. sg. of *viś* 'settlement'; cerebral stands for an old palatal *k̄*; a guttural *k* would have been phonetic in this case, because the nom. sg. ended in *-s*, and even the old palatals became *k* before *s*; the cerebral must, therefore, be due to the influence of forms in which the same was phonetic. 173; M. 34, 35; the cerebral appears as final of the first member in a compound. 174; cp. *vik-sú* with a phonetic *k* before *ś*. 175.

viṭ-pāti = lord of settlement, of the house; in epic and Classical Sanskrit with *ś* replaced by *ṭ*; but cp. Vedic *viś-pāti* with original *ś* preserved. 327; M. 73.

viṭ-su = loc. pl. of *viś* 'settlement'; in Classical Sanskrit with *ṭ* in place of the phonetic *k* before *s*, cp. *vik-sú*. 175.

viḍ-aujas = cp. *viś-aujas*, *viś-pāti*, *viṭ-pati*. 327.

viḍ-bhīś = instr. pl. of *viś* 'settlement'; cp. *paḍ-bhīś*. M. 35.

vi-taṣṭhiré = 3 pl. pf. $\sqrt{\text{sthā}}$ 'stand'; when a reduplicative syllable containing *ā* intervenes between a preposition in *-i* and an initial

radical *s*, the latter is changed into *ṣ* in the later Samhitās (but not in RV.) owing to *vi tiṣṭhate*. 235; M. 49.

vi-taṣṭhe = 3 sg. pf. $\sqrt{\text{sthā}}$ 'has extended'; *ṣ* is due to the analogy of *vi tiṣṭhate*. 235; M. 49.

vi tiṣṭhate = extends; cp. *vītaṣṭhire*. 235; M. 49.

vith-urá = wavering, $\sqrt{\text{vyath}}$; *ya*: *i* *saṃprasāraṇa*. 70; M. 16.

vithuryāti = wavers $\sqrt{\text{vyath}}$; cp. *vith-urá*. 70; M. 16.

vid-átha = feast, divine worship, $\sqrt{\text{vidh}}$ 'worship'; the final aspiration is lost before the aspirate *th*, though it belongs to a suffix. 128; M. 23.

vidátheṣv añján = (RV. I. 92. 5) = *-ṣu a-*; *v* has the syllabic value of *u*. M. 65.

vid-dha = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{vyadh}}$ 'pierce' **vidh*+*ta*. 131; M. 24.

vid-dhī = 2 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{vid}}$ 'know' (= *dhi* = *hi*): Gk. *ἵσθι*; when two IE. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant. 178.

vid-má = we know: Gk. *ἴδμεν*; *i* represents low grade of *e*, cp. *véd-a*: *φῶδα*. 17; M. 7; *d* does not change into *n* before *m* of the verbal endings. 196; cp. *ud-ná*. M. 37.

vidyún-mant = having lightning; *n* = *t* before *m* of the secondary suffix. 196; M. 37.

vidyút = lightning; cp. above. 196.

vidh = cp. $\sqrt{\text{vyadh}}$. 69; *vid-átha*. 128; M. 23.

vi-dhaksán = fut. pt. $\sqrt{\text{dah}}$ 'burn' for *-kṣyán*, with the loss of *y* after *ṣ*. 271; may be due to the scribal error. M. 57.

vidh-áti = does homage; expected **viháti*, because *dh* is replaced by *h* between vowels if the first of them be unaccented; for the irregular retention of *dh* cp. *ṛbh-ú*. 252; M. 52.

vidhávā = widow; expected **vihávā*, cp. *vidh-áti*. 252; M. 52.

vidhú = solitary; for *dh* cp. *vidh-áti*. 252; M. 52.

vi-nikṣe = dat. inf. √nikṣ 'pierce':
nikṣaṇa 'ladle'. ī: i. 98.

vindatizm = vindati; final in pausa,
ī is nasalized when prolated. 302;
M. 59.

vindatīti vindatīṣ = vindatīṣ īti
vindatīṣ (RV. Krama); according
to P. 6. 1. 129 a prolated vowel un-
dergoes euphonic combination in
the Pada and Krama texts. 300.

vip = tremble: OHG. weibôn 'to
waver'; a by-form with initial
sibilant has survived is Old Norw.
svifa 'to hover', Germ. schweben
'to be pending'. 266; M. 56.

vipanyāṁ ṛtasya = (RV. IV. 1. 12)
for vipanyā ṛ- with ā shortened
before ṛ and nasalized in order to
avoid euphonic combination.
302; M. 60; when ā is followed
by ṛ it is (either shortened or)
nasalized and the reading accord-
ing to mss. is -nyāṁ ṛ- (and not
-āṁ as M. Müller has). 64.

vipanyā ṛtasya = cp. above. 302,
314.

vipāścīt = wise, inspired; vipas 'ins-
piration,' cp. vipo-dhā 'bestow-
ing inspiration' (quadrisyllabic);
Benfey compares it with Av. kas-
æthwām. 56.

vīpāt = the river Beās, nom. sg. of
Vīpās; for ṭ in place of ś cp. vīt.
173; M. 34, 61.

vīpāt chutudrī = (RV. III. 33. 1)
for -t ś-, modern Beās and Satlej;
initial ś changes into ch after the
final ṭ. 329; M. 73.

vīpāś = cp. vīpāt. 173; M. 61.

vīpula = great; ul without ir or ur
beside it. 30; cp. Gk. πολύς.
(cp. pulu) Classical Sanskrit l may
represent IE. l. 219.

vi-prūṭ = drop, sprinkling., nom.
sg. of vi-prūṣ; for the cerebral ṭ
in place of the cerebral sibilant ś
cp. edhamāna-dvīt. 176; M. 60;
from forms like vi-prūḍ-bhis the
cerebral spread to the nom. sg.
M. 34.

vīprūḍ-bhis = with drops (vi-prūṣ);
the phonetic representative of ṣ
before bh is ḍ, parallel to d for
IE. z as in madg-ú 'diver'.
M. 57; from here the cerebral ṭ

spread to the nom. sg., cp. vi-prūṭ,
edhamāna-dvīt. 176; M. 34;
before voiced mutes, other than
dentals, z becomes ḍ (like z
becoming d). 273.

vīprūḍ-bhyas = cp. above. 176.

vi-prūṣ = cp. above. 273; M. 60.

vīpraihi = go o vipra! = vipra +
ihi; ai on the analogy of upaitu
(= upa + etu). 319.

vi-bhīta(kā) = a tree with a stupe-
fying fruit: vi-bhīdaka (vī +
√-bhīd ?) tenuis stands for the
older media; derivation from vi-
bhīta 'frightened' is based on
popular etymology. 116.

vi-bhīda-ka = nut used as a die
for gambling (vī-bhīd ?) cp. above.
116.

vi-bhīṣ-ana = terrifying; (cp. √bhī,
bhīṣ + vī) cp. bi-bhīṣathās with
short i. 96; M. 21.

vi-bhū = mighty, √bhū; cp. á-pra-
bhu and bhāv-ati. 94; M. 20.

vībhū-bhis = with the Vibhus;
there is no loss of aspiration in
the root if an aspirate follows
which belongs to a suffix or second
member of a compound. 128;
M. 23.

vi-bhuv-arī = night, √bhū; with uv
beside vī-bhv-an with v, but cp.
vi-bhā-varī 'brilliant' for -van 202.

vi-bhū = pervading; ū changes into
v and not into uv as in pari-bhū.
200.

vī-bhr-tra = to be carried here and
there, √bhr; according to Benfey
r is redundant. 212; M. 43.

vi-bhv-an = pervading, pr. pt. of
bhū + vī with v instead of the
expected uv. 202.

vi-bhv-án = cp. vī-bhv-an 'far-
reaching' 202.

vībhvāṁ ṛbhūr = (RV. IV. 33. 3);
when ā is followed by ṛ- it is (either
shortened or) nasalized. M. 64.

vībhvā-sāh = overcoming the
mighty; dental s is phonetic;
cp. ṛṭanā-sāham. 225; M. 46;
for lengthening cp. dhanvā-sāh.
M. 75.

vi-mṛṣṭ-vārī = cleansing √mṛṣ
'wipe'; cp. vi-mṛjya, vag-vanú

'noise', apāmārgā, yug-vān; (for √mrj cp. ἀμέλω : L. mulgeō : E. milk) 161; M. 32.

vi-mrada = soft √mrad 'to make soft', 'to rub'; initial mr is not rare, cp. √brū = mrū. 182.

virāṭa = name of a king; = vi-rāj; cerebral ṭ is due to the analogy of vi-rāt. 176.

vi-rāt = nom. sg. of vi-rāj 'ruling,' name of a divine being identified with Pūruṣa. 176.

virā-śāt = nom. sg. of virā-śāh 'overcoming men'; for metrical requirements the quantity of ī and a has been reversed. 47; M. 10; cerebral ṣ by assimilation with the cerebral ṭ. 224.

vil = √vr̥?, cp. bhl. 30.

vi-vak-mi = I speak, III pr. √vac; with phonetic guttural before m; the general rule is that in verbal inflection, the palatal appearing before a and diphthongs always appears also before m and r. 153; M. 30.

vi-vat-sati = desid. √vas 'dwell', 'wear'; the dental sibilant as final of roots becomes t before the s of the verbal suffixes. 178.

vi-vā-sati = desid. √van(i) 'win'; ā is regular from Vedic onwards, insertion of n is later. 16.

vi-vik-vāms = pf. pt. √vic 'divide'; before the pf. pt. suffix a guttural as a rule remains (√vyañ) but cp. vīvic-i 'appropriating' 153.

vi-vid-ḍhī = 2 sg. ipv. √viṣ 'be active'; the voiced cerebral ḍh takes the place of the dental dh after ṛ (= ṣ); this ṛ, instead of disappearing, changes into ḍ here, cp. di-diḍ-ḍhī. 166; M. 33, 34; ḍ represents ṣ before dh, phonetic form would be -iḍhī, cp. tā-ḍhi. 176; M. 35.

vi-vek-ṣi = 2 sg. pres. √viṣ 'be active'; kṣ = ṣ + ṣ. 137; M. 25.

vi-vesāñ = vi-ves-a; final ā in pausa is nasalized when prolated. 302; M. 59.

viś = community, settlement; cp. śvāviṭ and śvāvīt. 172; cp. viṭ., Av. viś-, Goth. weihs. L. vicus, E. War-wick, Green-wich etc. 173.

viś-aujas = Indra (VS.) = vi-ā + ojas; some compounds preserve survivals of an earlier phase of sandhi; cp. Vedic viś-pāti; but in Classical Sanskrit ś is regularly replaced by ṭ or ḍ, cp. viḍ-aujas. 327.

viś-pāti = lord of settlement; Lith. vieš-patis (not viṭ-pāti), cp. viś-aujas. 327; M. 67; old phonetic combination retained in a compound. M. 73.

viśpātīva = viśpāti + iva (dual of viś-pāti); one of the exceptions to the rule prescribing unchangeability for the dual -i. 321; M. 65.

viś-pātnī = mistress of the house; cp. viś-pāti. 327; M. 73.

viś-pālā = name of a woman; cp. viś-pāti. 327; M. 67.

viśvā-dha = always, cp. viśvā-ha, viśvāhā with h = dh. 250; M. 52.

viśva-sāhva = name of a person; cp. -sahva-, sahvan, prasabham. 181.

viśva-sṛj = creator of the universe; (j an old palatal) both k and ṭ are final in nom. sg. 173.

viśvasṛj jivādhanya = (TB. 2. 8. 1. 4) = -sṛt j-, with the final t assimilated in quality with the following palatal j. 329.

viśva-sṛt = cp. viśva-sṛj. 173.

viśvā-ha = always; h represents dh in the adverbial suffix -ha. 250; M. 52; h replaced dh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented; in viśvā-ha the change is due to the analogy of viśvāhā from āhan 'day'. 252; M. 52.

viśvā = all; the vowel ā is originally long. M. 75.

viśvā vī = (RV. I. 3. 12) for -vās; cp. sutā imé; M. 70.

viśvā-śāt = overcoming all √sah; cerebral ṣ is due to the cerebral ṭ. 224; M. 45.

viśvāhā = all days; cp. viśvāha whose h = dh on the analogy of viśvāhā. 252.

viśve devāso aptūrah = (RV. I. 3. 8); aptūr 'active'; here the a is both written and pronounced, but in sūnāvé'gne it must be restored. (for the sandhi cp. L. degō from

- *dē-agō, cōgō from *co-agō) M. 66.
- viṣ** = 'be active', cp. vi-vid-dhī. 166; cp. viḍú and viḍ-áyati. 275.
- viṣ** = excrement; cp. śvāviṣ and śvāvit 172.
- vi ṣa-svāṇa** = pf. pt. √svan 'make sound'; s changes into ṣ owing to the preceding i. 235.
- viṣuv-am** = acc. of viṣū, viṣu 'on both sides'; for viṣv-am (cp. Pat. on P. 6. 4. 77) with uv for v. 201.
- vi-ṣṭhita** = stood, set out, √sthā; cp. vi-ta-ṣṭhiré. 235; M. 49.
- viṣṇo-s** = able. gen. sg. of viṣṇu, = viṣṇo + as; through the loss of a even after the accented vowel. 77. M. 17.
- viṣṇv-anu-sthita** = accompanied by Viṣṇu (with ṣ in MS.) s does not change into ṣ. 234.
- vi-ṣpás** = inspector; cp. Classical vi-spaṣṭa with s. 234.
- vi-ṣpul-īṅgáká** = a flying spark: sphurati; in Vedic itself there was an interchange of tenuis with tenuis aspirate. 130.
- vi-sphuliṅga** = a spark; ul beside ur, cp. sphur-āti. 30; cp. vi-spulinga-ká. 130.
- vi-sphul-īṅgáká** = a spark; ul beside ur in sphur-āti. 30; option between ṣ and s. 236.
- viṣvañc** = going on different sides: Av. vižvañc-, striking is Ind. ṣ: Av. ž excepting in combination with k. 239.
- vi-ṣvan** = make sound in eating; in this sense the s changes into ṣ but in the sense 'to wool' s remains unchanged. 234.
- viṣv-am** = cp. viṣuv-am. 201.
- vi-sarg-á** = release √srj; s does not change into ṣ owing to the analogy of forms like ví srja. 233; s remains unchanged when followed by r (even when intervened by a). M. 48.
- vi-sárj-ana** = extension √srj; cp. vi-sarg-á. M. 48.
- vi-sar-mán** = dissolving √srj; cp. vi-sárj-ana. M. 48.
- ví sa-sr-e** = 3 sg. pf. √sr 'flow'; s does not change into ṣ on account of the following sr. 233; M. 48.
- ví-sār-á** = extension √srj; s does not change into ṣ on the analogy of forms like ví sa-sr-e. 233; M. 48.
- ví srja** = leave √srj; s remains unchanged when it is followed by r. 233; M. 48.
- ví-srṣṭi** = creation √srj; cp. ví srja. M. 48.
- vi-skhalita** = faltering, √skhal; s does not change into ṣ. 234.
- ví str-ñi-tām** = 3 sg. ipv. √str 'extend'; s remains unchanged when followed by r. 233; M. 48.
- vi-spand** = to throb, struggle; s does not change into ṣ. 234.
- vi-spaṣṭa** = apparent √spaś 'see'; s does not become ṣ owing to a dislike for a succession of ṣ sounds. 234.
- vi s p h u l i ṅ g a - k á** = scattering sparks; cp. vi-sphuliṅga. 236; M. 24.
- vi-srúh** = sprout; Kuhn derives it from √rudh, ruh through the loss of initial sibilant. 265.
- vi-svan** = to howl; cp. vi-ṣvaṇ. 234.
- viháha** = (meaning? is it vi-valda like galda read as galha in AV. for valda cp. L. valdē 'strongly', validus 'strong'? combination of lh is rare in Vedic. 244; M. 50.
- ví-hā (yas)** = air √hā; according to Benfey h=kh. 253.
- vi-hí** = search: vihi (√i+vi) vihi formed on the analogy of ihí: é-tu. 98.
- viheṭhaka** = hurting, damaging, √hims 'hurt'. 166.
- vī** = enjoy; for the ablaut i: e cp. √nī. 84; M. 15.
- vī** = strive after; cp. vy-ánti, vy-ántu, vy-ánt, vy-áná. 201.
- víci** = wave √ac + ví: vici. i: i. 98.
- vij-ati** = fans √yij, cp. vyajana; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal. 161.
- viḍ** = be strong; i does not alternate with e. 85; iḍ = iḍḍ (vi +

√*sed) cp. √pīḍ (api + √*sed). 275.

vīḍ-ú = quick, strong, ī = iz cp. √pīḍ. 44; M. 10 cp. Av. vōīzd- 'to swing', Gk. δίσσω 'to move with a quick shooting motion' from IE. ūik- (= *viz-d), the old voiced palatal spirant (ž) disappears after cerebralizing the following d (dh) and lengthening the preceding vowel. 274; M. 57; √viṣ 'work', for ṣ becoming z when preceded by a vowel other than ā cp. √pīḍ. 275.

vīḍ-áyati = strengthens; cp. vīḍ-ú. 275.

vīḍu-pátman = quickly flying; cp. vīḍ-ú. 274.

vīḍv-aṅga = firm-limbed; to be pronounced as vīlú-aṅga and analysed thus by the Pada; ḍ does not change into ḷ (in RV.) in saṁdhi if followed by a semivowel; this shows that the present Saṁhitā text does not correspond to its original pronunciation. 255; M. 53.

vīṇā = lute; origin of ṇ obscure. 195.

vītá = departed √vai : vāy-ati : a-vā-sī-t; the low grade ī as final of roots is graded with ai which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants, cp. gī-yāmāna; also from √vī 'enjoy'. 87.

vīdám = vī idám; contraction. M. 63.

vīndra = (RV. X. 32. 2) to be read as vī in-; after monosyllables hiatus is regular. M. 63.

vī-barhá = scattering; vī √barh; for lengthening cp. nī-vīd. M. 75.

vī-rá = hero, Av. vīra, Lat. vir, OI. fer, Goth. wair, Lith. vīra 'man' not from √vr̥ but √vī 'enjoy'. 25; metrically ī = īi. 49.

vīrā-śāt = overcoming heroes; cp. śāt. M. 45.

vīrī-a = cp. vīryā and vīrya. 289; M. 81.

vī-rúdh = that which grows, creeper; cp. √ruh with h = dh. 250; M. 51.

vīryā = heroism; metrically ī = īi 49; = vīriā, in P it changes into vīrya, the tendency towards

changing a final svarita into a final udātta is already visible in the RV., cp. aryā and aryá; in vīrya the change is effected along with the change in position. 289; M. 81.

vīrya = cp. vīryā. 289; M. 81.

vīlū utá = vīlú u- (RV. 1. 39. 2) u is lengthened into ū and not contracted. 315.

vī-vaś = redupl. aor. √vās 'bellow'; a in place of ā is due to accent-shift. 6.

vīsat(i) = twenty; compensatory lengthening of i for the loss of the nasal. 45.

vīhī = cp. vihi. 98.

v-uccati = Pāli form for Vedic uccate; cp. i-dám : y-idam. 338.

vur-i-ta = 3 sg. root aor. opt. mid. √vī 'choose'; generally v is lost before ūr (from ř), but vur-i-ta seems an exception. 262; M. 55.

vr̥ = choose, Lat. velle, Germ. wollen; Vedic ř goes back to l sound 33; cp. √lubh with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206.

vr̥ = cover; cp. róman, lóman with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206; vr̥—ru. 206; cp. vām, vaḥ. 306; cp. āvar with original r. M. 72.

vīk-a = wolf *wlqʷos; cp. Gk. λύχο-s, Lat. lupu-s *luqʷos, Arm. gail. Goth. vulfs, Lith. vilka-s; Vedic ř goes back to l. 33; cp. Av. vehraka-, Lith. vilka-s, pre-Germanic wulfa-; the interchange of guṇa and simple vowel is generally accompanied by a shift of accent; guṇa appears in the syllable which bears the accent but is replaced by the simple vowel when the accent is transferred to the following syllable, vīk-a seems to be an exception. 64; M. 14; cp. vīk-ī with guttural instead of a new palatal. 142; cp. Gk. λύχο-s with interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207.

vrká-tāt = destruction; cp. vrká-ti 280; M. 59.

vrká-tāti = destruction; cp. vrká-ti. 280.

vrká-ti = destruction, beside -tāt and -tāti; āt dropped by haplology. 280; M. 59.

*vr̥kāns = cp. vr̥kān. 330; M. 69.

vr̥kān = acc. pl. of vr̥k-a; for *vr̥kāns cp. Goth. vulfans, cp. sárgam̐ iva with -am̐ for -āns. 330; M. 68-69.

vr̥k-ī = she-wolf; cp. plāyog-i. 142; M. 27.

vr̥k-ká = kidney: Av. verēdka-, Pāmir. velk; doubling of k due to assimilation of two consonants of the two different classes. 111; M. 21, 25.

vr̥kkáu = kidneys: vr̥t-káu: Av. verēdka = verēt-ka; in a few instances k=t. 135; M. 25; cp. vr̥kyáu with y after k. 208.

vr̥k-nā = ppt. √vraśc 'cut'; ś is lost before a consonant followed by another consonant, cp. va-vr̥k-tam. 270; M. 57.

vr̥k-tvī = having lopped, √vraśc; cp. vras-ṭum where √vraśc is treated as if it has ś as final like √drś (=draṣ-ṭum). 138; cp. vr̥k-nā. 270; M. 57.

vr̥kyé = kidneys; cp. vr̥kkáu. 135.

vr̥kyáu = kidneys (in TS. with y); vr̥kkáu, y redundant. 208.

vr̥k-śá = tree √vr̥k; simpler form of √vraśc 'cut, fell'; Av. rurvākhś 'to grow', Goth. gavriskvan 'to bear fruit'; Vedic vr̥: Av. ur: Goth. vri. 72; kṣ=k+s and not ś+s. 135; M. 25; cp. Aś. lukṣa; Pāli, Pkt. rukkha with an interchange of sonant and consonantal pronunciation coupled with metathesis; for -sa cp. út-sa 'spring' ghrām-śá 'heat'. 206.

vr̥k-ṣi = 2 sg. s aor. inj. √vraśc 'cut'; for the loss of s cp. vr̥k-śá. 270; M. 57.

vr̥j = twist, turn; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29; cp. vark with rk as final. 304.

vr̥j-iná = crooked √vr̥j: Gk. λύγος 'any pliant twig' (vr̥=lu) with interchange of sonant and con-

sonant along with metathesis; cp. vr̥jana vr̥j-ona 'enclosure, crooked, strong' (√*varj giving us ūrj, ūrjāy-) 207.

*vr̥ñij = cp. vanij. 192.

vr̥-ñó-ti = chooses √vr̥; cp. ūr-ñó-ti. 25.

vr̥t = turn, cp. ā-vart, where rt is allowed to remain as final. 304.

vr̥-tá = chosen √vr̥ 'chose': Lat. volo; dental has not changed into cerebral though it is preceded by r sound. 171.

vr̥-tá = willed, liked, cp. vr̥thā *vr̥ta-thā. 279; M. 58.

*vr̥ta-thā = cp. vr̥t-thā. 279.

vr̥-tí = enclosure √vr̥ 'cover'; cp. vāta, vāti. 168.

vr̥t-tá = turned √vr̥t, Lat. vorsus; Vedic ṛ: Lat. or; this shows that the original pronunciation of ṛ was different from what it is at present. 32.

vr̥tra-ghn-é = dat. sg. of vr̥tra-hán 'slayer of vr̥trá'; preceded by r, the n is not cerebralized if it is directly preceded by a stop, m or h. 187; beside vr̥tra-haṇám; in a nominal compound n is less frequently cerebralized 190; M. 38, 39.

vr̥tra-hán = vr̥tra-slaying; for ṇ cp. grāma-ní. M. 74.

vr̥tra-haṇám = acc. sg. of vr̥tra-hán; cp. vr̥tra-ghn-é. 190; M. 38.

vr̥-thā = in vain, Lith. veltui: Vedic ṛ goes back to the IE. l sound. 33; ṛ from are according to Bühler. 34.

vr̥thā = at will, according to liking, for *vr̥ta-thā from vr̥-tá 'liked'; medial tá dropped by haplology. 279; M. 58.

vr̥thā-śāt = one who easily overcomes √sah; cp. śāt. 224; M. 45.

vr̥d-dhá = grown, ppt. √vr̥dh 'grow', Av. verezda-; when two IE. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first into a sibilant. 178.

vr̥dh = grow: rudh with interchange of sonant and consonant coupled with metathesis. 206; 207.

vr̥dh-a = increase, cp. *śé-vr̥dha*. 279.

vr̥dhāya = to further; *guṇa* is replaced by the simple vowel when the accent is shifted on to the following syllable. M. 14.

vr̥śc-āti = cuts $\sqrt{\text{vrasc}}$; ś stands for s: cp. *-vrask-ā*. 227; M. 46.

vr̥śc-ānti = they cut; ś coming from s does not change into ṣ. 231.

vr̥śc-yate = ps. pr. $\sqrt{\text{vrasc}}$, cp. *vraṣṭum*, where the root $\sqrt{\text{vrasc}}$ is treated as if it has a ś as final like *draṣ-ṭum* from $\sqrt{\text{drś}}$. 138; ś stands for s. 227.

vr̥ṣaṇ-aśvā = having stallions as steeds; the final of the first member has syllabic value. 322; IE. *vr̥ṣṇ-eḡuo-, in other cases IE. ṇ has been reduced to a and the sandhi is as if the word is in —a. 309; final ṇ preceded by a short vowel is doubled; vr̥- is an exception. 330; M. 68.

vr̥ṣaṇ-as = abl. gen. sg. of vr̥ṣaṇ; an = ṇ before a vowel. 11.

vr̥ṣ(a)ṇ-as = cp. vr̥ṣaṇ-as. 11.

vr̥ṣaṇ-vat = having stallion; cp. vr̥ṣaṇ-aśvā. 309.

vr̥ṣaṇ-vasu = good like a stallion; we should expect vr̥ṣa-v-, cp. vr̥ṣaṇ-aśvā. 309.

vr̥ṣa-nābhi = having a mighty nave; cerebralization absent without any preventing cause. 189; 190; 38; M. 39; 75.

vr̥ṣa-pra-yāvaṇ = going with stallions, cp. *prātar-yāvaṇ*. M. 74.

vr̥ṣabhā = RV. VIII. 45. 38; voc. metrically lengthened; an exception to the rule according to which a vocative is excluded from the sphere of metrical lengthening. 311; M. 63.

vr̥ṣabhēva = RV. VI. 46. 4 Pp. -bhā i-; should be read as -bhāḥ i-; metre requires an additional syllable. 316; M. 65.

vr̥ṣa-manas = manly-spirited, with n, but cp. *ṣṣi-manas*. 190; M. 75. for contrast in meaning cp. *vr̥ṣa-yú*, *vr̥ṣas-ya-* and *vr̥ṣā-ya-*.

vr̥ṣa-maṇyu = vigorous-minded; cp. vr̥ṣa-manas. M. 75.

vr̥ṣa-lā = little man; in the latest parts of the RV. l represents IE. l in words with the suffix *la* (diminutive). 218; M. 44.

vr̥ṣ-ti = rain = vr̥ṣ + tí cp. *varṣas* 'rain' Hom. *ἐέρον* from *ēFéρον; the voiceless cerebral t replaces t after ṣ (=s, ś or j). 166; M. 33; cp. *vr̥ṣty-ā* and *vr̥ṣ-ṇi* 'virile'. 198.

vr̥ṣty-ā = with rain; i of ti changes into y. 198.

vr̥ṣtyādhipati = (AV. V. 24. 5 Pp.) vr̥ṣtyā a-; more probable is -yāḥ + a- with irregular contraction. 317.

*vr̥ṣṇ eḡuo = cp. vr̥ṣaṇ-aśvā. 309.

vr̥h = tear, cp. *ā-vr̥h*: *ā-bṛh*. 183; M. 36.

vr̥h = be great: Gk. *ἐέρον*; according to Schulze media aspirate of $\sqrt{\text{vr̥h}} = \text{bṛh}$ is reduced to media in Greek owing to the following nasal. 249.

vr̥hād-ri = possessing much wealth; secondary shortening of ai into i is due to the shift of accent; but cp. *arī*, (niggardly) *sū-rī* 'patron'. M. 20.

vr̥ = choose: Lat. *velle*; for r = IE. l cp. *var-ā*. 211; cp. *úr-ana*, *úr-ā*, *úr-as*, and *ur-ānā*, where v is lost before *úr*. 261.

vr̥ = cover, cp. *úrj*, *úrṇā*, *úr-nó-ti* where v is lost before *úr*. 261.

vég-a = speed, cp. *ve-vij-ā*. 149; cp. *bhóg-a*. M. 29.

venī = braid of hair: Lat. *villus*; cerebral n may be due to the originally preceding r = l sound. 194.

venú = reed: Lat. *vallus* 'stake, pile', cp. *venī*. 194; origin of n is obscure. 195; M. 40.

vēnu = cp. *venú*. 194.

vé-ti = 3 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{vi}}$ 'enjoy'; from IE. *gṛéti for *gṛéti; after IE. éi the low grade vowel e disappears. 82.

vét-tha = 2 sg. pr. $\sqrt{\text{vid}}$ 'know': Gk. *φοῖσα*, *ῥοσα*; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; Av. *voistā*, Gk. *οῖσα*, Old Pers. *dauštā*; as a rule Vedic kh, th, ph are represented in the Avestan by k, t, p after s. 121; = véd + tha,

if a mute is directly followed by another mute both of them become either voiceless or voiced by assimilation. 130; M. 24; in this consonant group the second (th) is aspirate and the first (t) is a tenuis. 130; cp. Av. voistā: when two IE. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant. 178; M. 35.

vet-syati = 3 sg. fut. of √vyadh 'pierce'; √vyadh alternates with vidh: vedh. 69.

vet-syate = ps. fut. √vid 'know'; Gk. εἴσεται, IE. *veit-syetai beside véd-a: Gk. Φοῖσα, IE. *voida where the guṇa vowel e goes back to IE. vowel-combination ei and oi and not to ai as in ched: chid, Goth. skaidan. 63.

véd-a = I know √vid, cp. vid-má. 17; for e going back to IE. vowel combination cp. vet-syate. 63.

védā íti = MS. I. 4. 12: 60. 14; with a lengthened and not contracted. 315.

védy asyām = RV. II. 3. 4, at this altar; exception to the rule prescribing unchangeability for loc. sg. -i. 321; M. 65.

ved-dhum = to pierce, √vyadh which alternates with vidh as well as with vedh. 69.

vedha(ka) = one who pierces; √vyadh, cp. ved-dhum. 69.

vedh-ás = adorer: Av. vazdazh-vazdvare 'might'; e = az. 37; M. 9; it is not certain whether dh represents here IE. *zdh or *dzdh. 274.

ve-vij-á = swift, √vij: vég-a; in RV. palatal appears before accented -á only while the guttural both before accented -á as well as unaccented, cp. arc-á: ark-á. 149; M. 29.

ve-vidh-yate = 3 sg. int. √vyadh; e the guṇa form is secondary and i = ya is primary. 62.

vê-s = abl. gen. sg. of ví 'bird' distraction is found in the diphthong of words in which it is not etymologically justified. 51; M. 13.

vái = indeed, Av. vā; ā for ai. 107.

vaijayika = relating to victory, vijayá √ji; its Pāli form vaijaika shows that ai was not an adequate denotation for āi; cp. Áś. thaira: sthavira-. 40.

vaiyaśva = patronymic of the Vedic ṛṣi Viśvá-manas; ai was pronounced as āi diphthong, not as āi, as shown by pronunciation and spelling ai, ay, ayi, aiy for ai, cp. vaiyaśva for vayyaśva, abhaiśma for a-bhay-iśma. 40.

vaiśvānarā = cp. vaiśvāndara with a Prakritic d. 181.

vaiśvāndara = name of a person; for -ndara cp. sundara. 181.

voḍhām = 2 du. root aor. ipv. √vah 'carry' with oḍh = aḍh = ah + t. 275; M. 58.

voḍhām = 2, 3 du. root aor. ipv. √vah; h represents the old palatal aspirate = IIr. žh; ḍh = h + t. 247.

vó-ḍhum = to carry √vah; o = az before dh which it cerebralizes. 38; M. 9; = vah-tum, ḍh from IIr. ḍdh, IE. ḡdh from IE. ḡht; in ḍh the first consonant is aspirate and the second tenuis. 131; beside vāh-ati, h represents the old palatal aspirate (žh) when before t it is replaced by a cerebral. M. 51.

v-osāna = cp. avasāna, uc-yate and i-dám. 338.

váuḥ = speech; for the usual vāk formed on the analogy of váuṣaṭ. 41.

váuṣaṭ = a sacrificial call, beside the more usual váṣaṭ formed on the analogy of śráuṣaṭ. 41, 300, 303.

váuṣaṭ = sacrificial call; with au protracted as auṣ and āṣu for which cp. ágnāṣi. 299.

vyáth-ate = wavers, cp. vith-úra M. 16; cp. Av. vith which shows that Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22.

vyac = extend, cp. vi-vyāc-a with samprasāraṇa. 69.

vyadh = pierce; alternates with vidh and vedh. 69; sampra-sāraṇa in vi-vyādh-a. 69; M. 16.
 vy-ánt = striving after; pr. pt. √vi with y instead of the Classical iy. 201.
 vy-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √vi 'strive after'; in RV. with y. 201.
 vy-ántu = let them strive; cp. vy-ánti. 201.
 vy-apā = vi + apa-, the final of apa is lengthened before √nud. 310.
 vy-áyati = 3 sg. √vyā 'envelope'; in the RV. are found vi-, vy-; vyā is formed in the Brāhmaṇa period from vy-áyati. 85.
 vy-avasita = bound, ppt. √sā 'bind'; cp. vy-avasta where i has disappeared. 60.
 vy-avasta = bound; cp. vy-avasita. 60.
 vy-ávāt = has shone (MS.) for vy-āvāt (3 sg. s aor. √vas 'shine') of the AV.; is due to the analogy of á-vāt (√vah) with a phonetic ṭ as final. 172; M. 34.
 vy-āvāt = 3 sg. aor. √vas 'shine'; cp. vy-ávāt with analogical ṭ. 172; M. 34; the dental sibilant as the final of roots is changed to t before the t of the 3 sg. of the past tense; this is probably due to the influence of the 3rd sg. of other preterites with -t; *á-vās-t has thus instead of *á-vās, become á-vāt. 179; M. 36.
 vy-āṣahanta = 3 pl. ipf. mid. √sah; preceded by a preposition ending in -i the initials of a verb changes into ṣ though there is intervention of a. 235; M. 49.
 vy-āstabh-nās = 2 sg. ipf. √sta(m)-bh 'prop'; s does not change into ṣ. 235.
 vy-āsthāt = 3 sg. root aor. √sthā 'stand'; cp. vy-āstabh-nā-t. 235.
 vy-á-sthi-ran = 3 pl. root aor. mid. √sthā, cp. above. 235.
 vyā = envelope (in Gaṇa-pāṭha as √vye) cp. vy-áyati. 85.
 vyācákṣvā íti = (MS. 1. 4. 12 : 60. 15) -ṣva í- with a lengthened and not contracted. 315.
 vy-āná = striving after; pr. pt. mid. √vi with y instead of iy; cp.

vyānaśi 'pervading' from pf. ā-n-aś. 201.
 vyānaṭ = 2, 3 sg. root aor. naś 'attain' = vi ā-; the independent svarita called kṣaipra (quick) arises when an acute í or ū is converted into y or v before a dissimilar vowel of grave tone. 292.
 vyā-pāra = business, √pī; Lat. peritus, expertus; cp. ni-puṇa with a prakritic n. 192.
 vyā-pr-ta = engaged, cp. ni-pu-ṇa. 192.
 vyāmā = fathom = vi+āmā; not vi+yāmā with loss of i before y. 60.
 vy-ū-ta = woven: ū-tā 'woven', J. Schmidt takes ū as base deriving u therefrom. 94.
 vy-ūnoti = pushes on, incites; Pp. vi-u-noti; Whitney vi-yunoti with the loss of i before y. 60.
 vy-ūṣāḥ = RV. I. 92. 4; vi u-; y has the syllabic value of i. M. 65.
 v(i)y-ūrṇv-atī = opening (fem.) pr. pt. of ūrṇu √ṛ with -nv- after ūr (=ṛ) but -ṇuv- after ar, cp. aparṇuvantas. 204.
 vy-ūrṇv-ánt = uncovering, pr. pt. √vr̥ 'cover' with v in TS. beside aporṇuv-ánt with uv in AV. 201.
 vy-ūrṇv-antu = let them uncover, 3 pl. ipv. √vr̥ 'cover' in AV. beside prorṇv-āthām with v in TS. 202.
 vy-ṛṣaṇ vā = the final n is treated like medial and is cerebralized owing to the preceding ṣ. 191.
 vye = envelop, cp. √vyā. 85.
 vrak-ṣyánt = fut. pt. √vraśc 'cut'; s is lost before k which is followed by another consonant. 270.
 vraj = wander; this j, an old palatal, is the media of ś, it is recognised through the parallel forms with ṣ before ṭ, ṭh or by a cerebral that appears either as final or before mutes. 160; M. 31.
 vraj-á = pen, fold, enclosure; not from √vr̥j with metathesis, i.e. rā : ār. 213; M. 43.
 vra-ṇa = wound: lū 'cut'; interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207.

- vra-tá** = will, ordinance √vr 'choose'; not a case of metathesis, i.e. rā: ā. 213; M. 43.
- vrādh** = rise, stir up, cp. ūrdhvā (*uṛdhvó) where v is lost before ū derived from ṛ. 262.
- vraśc** = hew; samprasāraṇa. 69; M. 16; cp. vras-ṭum vṛk-tvī and va-vṛk-tam. 138; cp. √bhrasj (for √bhrajj) which well corresponds to √vraśc. 162; cp. √luñc with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206; cp. va-vṛk-tam, vṛk-nā, vṛk-ṣi, vṛak-syánt where s is lost before k. 270.
- vras-ṭum** = to cut √vraśc, like draṣ-ṭum from √dṛś; similar treatment of ś (of dṛś) and śc (of √vraśc) shows that the first part of a palatal was very close to the cerebral and that both ś and śc gave the same ṣ before ṭ. 138.
- vrašk-ā** = lopping, cutting √vraśc; agent noun with a guttural instead of the expected new palatal. 150; cp. vṛśc-āti where ś stands for ṣ 227; M. 46.
- vrīḍ** = be embarrassed, IE. *ulēzd- according to Johansson. 45; this ī does not alternate with e. 85; cp. Goth. vlits 'countenance'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; the origin of īḍ is obscure. 275.
- vlīna** = crushed, cp. -blīna, prá-blīna. 183; M. 36.
- vhal-ate** = cp. valh-ate from √hval 'go deviously'. 276.
- śam-yú** = beneficent; the nasal is reduced to anusvāra before any consonant which is the initial of a secondary suffix. 259; M. 54.
- śák-an** = dung, excrement, beside śák-ṛt; the k is found in the stem śák-an but only in weak forms before n or a (=ṇ): śák-nā, śák-nás, śáka-bhis where the guttural is phonetic. 151; M. 30.
- *śakan-andhu** = cp. śák-andhu. 318.
- śák-andhu** = well of the Śakas? śáka+andhu, with elision of the first a according to Kāt. on P. 6. 1. 94.; cp. above. 318.

- śák-a-bhis** = instr. pl. of śák-an, cp. śák-an. 151.
- śákala** = part, portion: Lith. szakalys 'splinter, chip'; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 218.
- śák-as** = 2 sg. root aor. subj. √śák 'be able'; before the ā of the thematic verbal endings the final of the roots regularly appears as a palatal; gutturals are rare at the end of roots appearing in √śák, √sagh and √dagh. 147; M. 29.
- śák** = help, ś stands for s; cp. Av. hakhma, Gk. ὄπης 'help'. 225.
- śakuná** = bird, un from an. 21.
- śák-ṛt** = cp. śák-an. 151; M. 30; cp. Gk. σχώρ, Vedic ś for s; but change of s into ś is due to the influence of allied words. 225. M. 46. according to Bloomfield the ś (for s) is due to the influence of the neighbouring k. 226.
- śák-tam** = 2 du. root aor. ipv. √śák, cp. śag-dhí =, *az-dhí and ás-ti. 271.
- śák-n-ás** = abl., gen. sg. of śák-an 'excrement'; a guttural is phonetic before n; cp. śákan. 151.
- śák-n-ā** = instr. sg. of śák-an, cp. above. 151.
- śák-nu** = pres. base of √śák; on its analogy is formed śák-as where a palatal is expected before the a of thematic verbal ending. 148, 153; cp. śák-nó-ti. M. 29.
- śák-nu-más** = 1 pl. pr. √śák; u is not dropped before m by analogy, as before v in kur-vás, because here u is preceded by two consonants. 59.
- śák-nu-vás** = 1 du. pr. √śák; for the retention of u cp. śák-nu-más. 59.
- śák-nó-mi** = 1 sg. pr. √śák; guttural regularly remains before -nu-spreading thence to other forms. M. 30.
- śák-yám** = 1 sg. root aor. opt. √śák; the guttural k, instead of the new palatal c, before y is due to the frequency of guttural forms from this root. 142; M. 27.
- śag-dhí** = 2 sg. root aor. ipv. √śák, (=śák-dhí); if a mute is directly

followed by another mute both of them become either voiced or voiceless by assimilation. 130; M. 24; of two mutes in juxtaposition the second only can be aspirated; it represents an original aspirate. 130; M. 24; as śag-dhí is connected with śak-tam similarly *az-dhí (=e-dhí) is connected with ás-ti. 271.

śag-má = helpful, mighty, √śak; (cp. L. segmentum from *sec-me-) beside ruk-má 'gold' and śak-man 'power'; media g stands for k owing to the influence of samdhi; against this cp. L. somnus from *swep-nos = svápnas. 117; M. 22; ś stands for s: cp. √śak. 225.

śaṅk-ate = doubts; guttural before the a of thematic varbal ending is due to the analogy of iṅg-ati, ā-līṅg-ati etc. which are based on the old 7th class present *inág-mi, *linág-mi. 148.

śaṅkā = doubt; denominative śaṅk-ate with its guttural preserved. 148.

śaṅkhá = shell: Gk. *χόγκη*; Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119; M. 22.

śaṭ = break: √śṭ, cerebralization due to the IE. r sound. 169.

śaṭ-ati = breaks: √śṭ 'crush'; cp. √śaṭ. 168.

śāṇa = hemp; origin of ṇ is obscure. 195.

śaṇu = hemp; ṇ unexplained. M. 40.

śatám = hundred, Gk. *ἑ-χάτο-ν*, Lat. centum, Germ. hundert; a = a + nasal. 9, 10; M. 7; Vedic ś corresponds to Av. s in satəm and Gk. χ in *ἑ-χάτο-ν*. 227; IE. *k̑ntóm: *tk̑ntóm or k̑m-? (from *dék̑m) through the loss of the first element of the initial consonant group for which cp. stāna = Pers. pistān. 263; M. 55; ś = k̑. M. 46.

śatá-kratuḥ tsárat = (RV. VIII. 1. 11) 'the Śatákratu sneaking'; before mutes immediately followed by a s or ṣ, final s always becomes visarjaniya. 341; M. 71.

śata-dā-y-á = giving a hundred; unetymological y is based on the analogy of forms like á-pāy-i where y before a vowel is phonetic. 208.

śat-árcasam = acc. sg. of śat-árcas 'praising hundredfold', RV. VII. 100. 3 Pp. = śata-árcasam with elision of a before the following a; more plausible is -tá + ṛc-. 318.

śatá-magha = having a hundred gifts; for lengthening cp. dhanvā-sáh. M. 75.

śat-ru = enemy, Gk. *χόρος*; for -ru cp. Un. 4. 103; from *śad + tru, cp. satyám. 113.

śat-syati = fut. √śad, fall, perish; AV. śat-syati shows gradation with Lat. cedit. 5.

śám-tāti = blessing, beside śán-tā-, for anusvāra cp. śam-yú. 259; M. 54.

śaphá = hoof; cp. śepha, śephas instead of the older Vedic śépa, śépas, possibly on the analogy of śaphá. 122.

śabála = brindled; origin of b obscure. 184; M. 37; b is not from v 184; M. 36; origin of ś obscure, cp. Classical karba(ra) 'variegated'. 228.

śam = toil, cp. pra-śán. 196.

śam(i) = be quiet; in forms with ā which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added in Post-Vedic Sanskrit. 15.

śami-tṛ = slaughterer √śam(i); cp. śíma. 18.

śámī = diligence; cp. śími. 18.

śamba = happy; śambha-, with an aspirate bh (= śam √bhā?); cp. nām̐ba. 129.

śám̐ba = a weapon of Indra; origin of b obscure; is it śam-ra from √śam(i)? 184; M. 37; b is not from v. 184; M. 36.

śám̐bara = name of a foe of Indra; origin of b obscure; the word may be of foreign origin. 184; M. 36.

śambha = cp. śamba-. 129.

śáy-e = 3 sg. pr. √śī lie; for ay instead of the expected āy before vowels cp. pray-as. M. 19.

-śay-ya = lying, absolutive √śī; guṇa ay (for e) before -ya shows

the original syllabic value of y. 203.

śar-aṇá = protection, umbrella, Germ. Helm; Sanskrit medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42; origin of ś is uncertain; cp. also śar-āṇi 'injury'. 228.

śarád = autumn; the introduction of a before d is unmotivated. 57.

śarāṭi = cp. śarāli. 222.

śarāri = a bird; with r for l by assimilation. 221; cp. śarāli. 222.

śarāli = cp. śarāri. 221; cp. śarāri, śarāti, śarāti; l occasionally appears in place of ḍ between vowels. 222.

śāri-tos = being shattered; abl. gen. inf. √śṛ, cp. śa-śir-e where ir is in ablaut with āri. 22.

śāri-ṣyate = he will crush √śṛ; cp. śāri-tos. 22.

śār-u = arrow, √śṛ; cp. sáru (AV) =śa-, śāri. 226; M. 46.

śārka = gravel, pebble = tsáru 'creeping'? origin of ś obscure, cp. karkara, karkarí, karkaśa 'hard'. 228; Vedic r = IE. l. M. 42.

śárkarā = gravel: Gk. χροχάλη 'gravel'; Vedic r = IE. l. 211; M. 42.

śarkoṭá = a kind of serpent; ś stands for k, cp. Classical karkoṭa 'a serpent demon.' 228.

śār-man = protection, shelter; Lith. szátma-s 'helmet', OG. Helm 'helmet', Germ. hold; Vedic medial r = IE. l. 211; M. 42; cp. śalmali: Germ. Helm. 218.

śārvarī = star-spangled night; cp. śarvara occurring in api-śarvará 'early morning' (a term śarvan does not occur) and śabála 'variegated', b: v. 184.

śál iti = probably for śát í. cp. phál iti. 222; M. 45.

śalma-lí = a particular tree; according to Grassmann *śarma-ri (-śār-man) cp. Germ. Helm; thus with an IE. l. 218.

śalla-ka = porcupine; for śalyaka with Prakritic ll = ly. 223.

śalya-ka = śalyá = arrow. 223.

śáv-as = strength, power √śū 'swell'; cp. śvayati: śū-śāni, śū-ra, śavasín, śáviṣṭha. 86.

śávi-ra = strong √śū, cp. śáv-as. 86.

śaśá = hare; IE. *k̑asó, medial s is assimilated to the initial ś, cp. Germ. Hase, Eng. hare. 225; M. 46.

śa-śák-a = 3 sg. pf. √śak be able; pres. śak-nó-, the roots having guttural in the thematic present would, of course, retain the guttural in perfect; palatal found in such a situation is analogical; cp. *yu-yóg-a *yuṅ-ate. 149.

śa-śā-dhí = 2 sg. pf. ipv. √śās 'order', *śa-śāz-dhí for śa-śās-dhí; z disappears before a voiced dental leaving no trace behind. 273; M. 57.

śa-śir-e = 3 pl. pf. √śṛ 'crush'; ir in ablaut with āri: cp. śāri-tos. 22.

śa-śrām-a = 1 sg. pf. √śram 'be weary': beside śa-śrām-a, śrām-yati; ṛ gives in the guṇa stage ām before vowels but āmi before consonants. 84.

śá-śram-ur = 3 pl. pf. √śram; on this is based śrāntá for *śrātá. 16.

śa-śrām-a = cp. śa-śrām-a. 84.

śa-śr-é = 3 pl. pf. √śṛ 'crush'; the form is wrong in AV. edition. 22.

śás-vant = ever repeating itself, many; -vat adv. 'forever' for śá + śvant orig. pt. of √śū 'swell', Gk. ᾄ-πavτ; ś from s by assimilation. 224; cp. śvasúra. M. 45.

śásṣa = young grass; ṣ after ā is uncommon; the word may be non-Aryan. 239; M. 48; cp. śaṣ-píñjara, sas-pí- and sasá. 279.

śaṣ-píñjara = tawny like young grass; cp. sas-pí- with s. 226; for *śaspa-pí-, pa dropped by haplogy. 279; M. 59.

*śasvar = cp. sasvár. 224.

śāmsápá = of the śimsápā tree; the ā (ṽṛddhi) is not for ai here. 105.

śā = sharpen: śi-śi-tám ipv. √śā; ī = ə; i forms are common 20; cp. śi-śā-dhí and śi-śi-hí. 252.

śāk-á = strong √śak; cp. śāk-ín and śākī (RV. I. 51. 8) 'strong' with k before i. 143.

śāk-ín = strong, from śāk-á, √śak; frequently a guttural instead of a new palatal appears before the suffix -in. 142; M. 27.

śākhā = branch: Arm. cax 'branch' from IE. *khākhā with the loss of the initial aspiration. 125; M. 23; the representation of kh by ś in the Veda shows that the rule for dropping the initial aspiration when the same was followed by another aspiration began to be applied early in the Vedic grammar. 128; the initial ś probably stands for ch owing to the law by which two aspirates in the same syllable are avoided. 157, 228; M. 31.

śā-tá = sharp, cp. śāntá. 16.

***śā-tá** = fallen √śī 'fall'; cp. śātá-yati denominative with the gradation ī: āy + ā. M. 19.

śā-tana = cutting, cp. ghāta. 15.

śā-táyati = cuts, or śātá-yati from *śā-tá? cp. ghāta. 15; √śī 'fall': śī-yate, ī as the final of roots alternates with ai that gives āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88; M. 19.

-śādas = one who distinguishes himself: śad: Gk. χαδ-; in risādas (= ari + √śad; loss of a due to the shift of accent; Nir. 6. 14 risa + ad) ā is the lengthened variety of a. 80.

śā-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. √śās 'order' = *śāz-dhi for *śās-dhī; the voiced form z of dental s has disappeared before dh without leaving any trace. 272.

śāntá = quiet √śam (i); ān, instead of the regular ā in order to distinguish it from śātá 'sharp'. 16; cp. śvāntá with an added v. 223.

śārkoṭa = pertaining to śarkoṭá; cp. Class. karkoṭa 'a nāga' or 'a poisonous fruit'. 228.

śālā = hut; origin of ś is obscure; cp. kūla. 228.

śās = order; cp. ān-āśir-dā, āśir-dā, āśir-dāyá and śās-us 'command'. M. 74.

śās-ati = they order; cp. śis-at. 17.
śā-śad = pf. √śad 'prevail', Gk. χαδαμεθα; unaccented a stands for ā. 6.

śāśadānām̐ ēṣi = RV. I. 123. 10; -ā é, cp. aminantam évaiḥ. RV. I. 79. 2. M. 64.

śās-ti = orders, cp. śis-at. 17.

śimśápā = a particular tree (śīsam in Hindi); cp. śāmsapá. 105.

śík-van = wood-cutter, also śík-vas; cp. OSl. sěku 'cutter' √śā; but śík-van, 'able, strong' from √śak. IE. *keg-. 17, 18.

śikṣā = instruction, cp. śikṣā where lengthening is due to the analogy of desideratives. √śak; cp. śikṣū 'generous'. 43.

śík-vas = wood-cutter, IE. *keq; cp. śak-mān. 17.

śingh = smell: śṛṅkh; i from ṛ is a Prakritism. 19.

śinghāṇa = mucus: śṛṅkhāṇa; ṇ of śinghāṇa is of Prakritic origin; it is due to the originally preceding ṛ. 192.

śinghāṇikā = cp. śṛṅkhāṇikā with original aspirate tenuis. 123; for cerebral ṇ cp. śinghāṇa. 192.

śiñj = sound; the final is a new palatal. 159; M. 29. *

śiti = white: śvit 'be white', cp. śvity-āñc, Av. sphiti; v as the last element of the initial consonant group has disappeared. 268; M. 56.

śithirá = loose √śrath 'become loose'; i from ṛ is a Prakritism, cp. Pāli sīdhila where dh denotes original ṛ in the first syllable. 19; M. 7; cp. Gk. χαλαρός, Vedic i corresponds to a in Greek. 19.

śithilá = loose, cp. śithirá. 19; beside śṛnth-ati and śrath-nā-ti; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 71; in Vedic śithirá is regular; in Classical Sanskrit the l form has ousted the r form. 216.

śípa = tail: Pkt. cheppa 'tail'; Sanskrit ś: Pkt. ch corresponds to IE. k: sk. 157.

śiphā = root, root of a water-lily, a particular river ($\sqrt{\text{śi}}$?): Av. *sij* 'to bore, to drill'; Vedic *ph* is original, it represents IE. *ph*. 120; cp. *śepha*, *śephas* for the older *śépa*, *śépas* with *p*; possibly connected with *śiphā* 'root'. 122.

śíma = one who dresses, in TS., synonym of *śamitṛ* 'slaughterer'; ablaut *i* (= *ə*): *a* (= *e*, *o*). 18.

śímī = diligence $\sqrt{\text{śā}}$; with *ā*, *ni*, *sam* means 'to set on fire'; becoming a synonym of *śāmā*, it made *śíma* a synonym of *śamitṛ* and also the root *śim* of *śam*. 18; beside *śāmī*; ablaut *i* (= *ə*): *a* (= *e*, *o*). 18.

śímī-vant = active, diligent; *i* for *a*: cp. above. 18.

śim-yanti = they dress, cp. *śim-yantu*. 18.

śim-yantu = let them dress, TS. $\sqrt{\text{śim}}$ for VS. $\sqrt{\text{śam}}$; ablaut *i* (= *ə*): *a* (= *e*, *o*). 18.

-śir = break; in nom. *-śiḥ*. 22.

śír-as = head, cp. *ā-śir*. 22; only *ir* and not *ur*. 29; cp. *śir-ś-á(n)* where *-ś-* = *-as* through the loss of *a*. 77; M. 17.

śiriṇā = night, cp. *śárvari* $\sqrt{\text{śṛ}}$?; Bechtel compares *iri* with Gk. *αρου*, *αλα*. 30.

śirorti = headache = *śiras* + *ārti* with *o* + *ā* = *o*, cp. *manorti*. 323.

śilam-mūca = releasing the ear of the corn; cp. *śīlūca* a by-form 60.

śīlūca = loosening the ear of the corn; = *śilam-muca* according to Jacobi. 60.

śilhaṇa = a Kāśmīrian name, cp. *Kalhaṇa*. 244.

śi-śā-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{śā}}$ 'sharpen' beside *śi-śi-hi*; in ipv. 2 sg. of graded roots, *-dhi* (not *-hi*) regularly appears after a strong and therefore originally accented vowel. 252; M. 52.

śi-śi-ra = coolness, Av. *sareta* 'cold'; *ir* without any ablaut form beside it. 24; the origin of *ir* is not clear, its Avestan equivalent has *ar*. 29; cp. *śi-tá*, secondary shortening of *ī* into *i* based on accentual shift. 96; M. 21; cp. Lith. *száltas* 'cold'; Vedic medial *r*

corresponds to the IE. medial *l*. 211; M. 42.

śi-śi-hi = 2 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{śā}}$ 'sharpen'; on its basis is formed *dī-dī-hi* from *dī-dī-hi*. 47; cp. *śi-śā-dhi*. 252; M. 52.

śi-śū-la = little child, (*śísu*) $\sqrt{\text{śū}}$ 'swell'; cp. Gk. *κνέω* 'to be pregnant', cp. *vṛṣa-lá*. 218; M. 44.

śi-śrāy-a = 1 sg. pf. $\sqrt{\text{śri}}$ 'resort'; *vṛddhi* form corresponds to the short *i* vowel. M. 15.

śi-śriy-e = 3 sg. pf. $\sqrt{\text{śrā}}$ 'boil': *śrā-tá*; as the final of roots *ī* is graded with *ai* which appears as *āy* before vowels but *ā* before consonants. 87.

śi-ślik-śa-te = desid. $\sqrt{\text{śliṣ}}$ 'embrace'; *kṣ* = *ṣ* + *ṣ*. 137; M. 25.

śi-ślik-śu = desiring to embrace. 137; M. 25.

śiṣat = 3 sg. aor. inj. $\sqrt{\text{śās}}$ 'order'; *i* as low grade of *ā* in *śās-ti*. 17.

śi-śánt = ordering, pt. of $\sqrt{\text{śās}}$; *i* as low grade of *ā*. 17; M. 7.

śiṣ-tá = ordered, $\sqrt{\text{śās}}$, cp. above. 17; M. 7.

śī = lie; *ī* alternates with *e* *guṇa*, cp. $\sqrt{\text{nī}}$. 84; M. 15; cp. *sahā-śéyyāya*, *-śay-ya*. 203.

śī = be congealed: *śyai*, with the ablaut *yā*: *ī*. 85.

śikara = drizzling rain; cp. *śikāyāti*. 19.

śikāyāti = bears impatiently, is angry; cp. *śikara*, Gk. *χηχίω* 'to bubble forth'; *ī* is not in ablaut with *ā*. 19, 89.

śikṣā = instruction, beside *śikṣā*; lengthening on the analogy of desiderative where very often *ī* is found before *kṣ*. 43.

śi-tá = cold $\sqrt{\text{śyai}}$ with the loss of *y* before *ī* cp. $\sqrt{\text{śyai}}$. 87; cp. *śi-śi-ra* with short *i*. 96; M. 21.

śi-ná = frozen, congealed, ppt. $\sqrt{\text{śyai}}$; cp. $\sqrt{\text{śyai}}$ and *śi-tá*. 87.

-śi-mā = in *su-śíma* 'cold, frigid': *a-śāy-am*; *ī*, as the final of roots alternates with *ai* that gives *āy* before vowels but *ā* before consonants; cp. *śi-tá*, *śi-śi-ra*. 88.

śi-yāti = is being congealed, ps. $\sqrt{\text{śyai}}$; with the loss of *y* before *ī*; cp. $\sqrt{\text{śyai}}$. 87.

śī-yate = falls down √śī 'fall': śā-tāyati. (or śātā-yati a denominative from *śā-tā 'fallen'. M. 19) 'cuts', cp. śī-ma. 88.

śī-rā = a large snake √śī: śīr-tā: śū-ra. 27.

śīr-nā = broken √śī; īr in ablaut with āri, cp. śāri-tos. 24, 228.

śīr-tā = crushed; ppt. √śī; īr in ablaut with āri, cp. śīr-nā. 24, 27.

śīr-tā = eager, quick √śī. 27.

-śīr-ya = gd. √śī 'crush', cp. śīr-tā. 24.

śīr-yāte = is being crushed, ps. √śī; cp. śāri-tos. 24.

śīrṣa-ktī = headache = *śīrṣa-sak, sa dropped by haplology. 280; M. 59.

śīr-ṣ-ān = head, cp. IE. *kara-s; īr in ablaut with āri, cp. śāri-tos. 24; cp. śīr-as, -ṣ- = -as- through the loss of a as in s-ānti: ās-ti. 76; M. 17.

śīrṣanyā = belonging to head; occurs in RV. X. 163. 1 which is a later addition to RV.; here -yā is not to be pronounced as -iā as is usual in the RV. 288.

*śīrṣa-saktī = cp. śīrṣaktī. 280.

śī-van = lying; ī is graded with i which appears as āy in a-sāy-ata. M. 19.

śū = quick, for āśū; initial ā dropped; cp. pi-hi-ta. 61.

*śūān = cp. śvān, *śvān. 289; M. 80.

śukti = oyster-shell √śuc 'shine'; cp. śoc-a-ti with the new palatal c. 138.

śuk-rā = bright √śuc 'shine', cp. śoc-ati. 138; M. 26; in nominal derivatives the guttural as a rule remains. 153; M. 30.

śukr-īya = containing sap, beside -pitr-ya; -īya beside -ya. 199.

śuk-lā = brilliant, cp. śuk-rā. 138; M. 26. 153; M. 30; in Vedic śuk-rā (with r) is regular; in Classical Sanskrit the l form has thoroughly supplanted the r form. 216.

śūk-van = shining, cp. ā-sūsukṣ-āni 'gleaming forth' √śuc, cp. śoc-a-ti. 138; M. 26.

śuc-ā = bright; cp. arc-ā: ark-ā. 149; M. 29.

śucā . . . rta = affected by heat; cp. sukhā-rta. 319.

śuci-p-é = dat. sg. of śuci-pā, 'drinking pure'; -pā: -pī. 94.

śudh = purify; the ś of √śubh is due to √śudh. 225.

śún = dog: śvān: śva-; saṃprasāraṇa appears in the stems of some nouns. 72; M. 16.

śún-as = abl. gen. sg. of śvān 'dog' IE. *kúnos; nasal is pronounced as a consonant if it is followed by a vowel but as a sonant if it be followed by a consonant, cp. śvābhis. 74; IE. *kúnos, expected śun-ās, but cp. śún-e 289; cp. śvān for śvān. M. 81.

śu-nā = thriving. welfare √śū 'swell': śū-ra 'hero' and śū-na 'want, empty' with secondary meaning; secondary shortening of ū into u. 98.

śu-nām = luck: cp. śu-nā. 98.

*śun-ās = cp. śun-as. M. 81.

śún-e = dat. sg. of śvān 'dog' from *kunái; for the consonantal n cp. śun-as. 74; the shift of accent may be explained on the analogy of śvān, which was at one time suān = súān. 289.

śundhyūv-as = nom. pl. able. gen. sg. of śundhyú 'desirous of purification'; u changes into uv and not into v. 200.

śunya = empty: śūnyā, ū: u. 98.

śúpti = shoulder, AV. sūpti-; a by-form with an initial s has survived in Germ. Schuft 'shoulder blade'. 266.

śubh = adorn, ś stands for s, cp. Germ. sauber 'neat'; the change is due to √śudh. 225; M. 46.

śubhās-pāti = lord of brilliance, with double accent; cp. bṛhas-pāti. 287.

śubhra-yāvan = going in a radiant chariot; cp. puro-yāvan and prātar-yāvan. M. 74.

śúbh-van = shining; ś stands for s: cp. √śubh. 225.

śurūdh = strong, strong drink, √sardh; the introduction of u before dh is unmotivated. 57.

śulka = fee; for the guttural cp. valgati, valkā. 141.

śuvās = tomorrow; in ŚB. for śvās with uv. 202.

śuvān-au = nom. acc. dual of svān 'dog'; probably it was at one time *śuvānau = śūā-. 289.

śu-śūr-e = 2 sg. pf. √śṛ 'crush'; ūr in place of the short ur before a vowel. M. 27.

śu-śrāv-a = 1 sg. pf. √śru 'hear'; vṛddhi form corresponds to the short u vowel. M. 15.

śu-śrū-yātam = 2 du. pf. opt. √śru 'hear'; redical u is lengthened before the initial suffixal y. 45.

śu-śrū-yās = 2 sg. pf. opt. √śru 'hear'; cp. above. 45.

śu-śrū-ṣa = desid. √śru 'hear'; just as long ū is in correspondence with short u similarly īr, ūr (=ṛ) are in correspondence with short ṛ (in ci-kīr-ṣati). 27.

śuṣ = breathe, blow, snort, dry; according to Osthoff and Brugmann ś for s is a case of partial assimilation. 226; cp. śvas. 226; M. 46.

śuṣ-ānt = breathing, blowing; pr. pt. √śvas; va : u saṃprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16.

śuṣ-āṇā = breathing; pr. pt. mid. √śvas, va : u. 70.

śuṣ-e = 3 sg. pr. mid. √śvas with -e ending; va : u saṃprasāraṇa. 70.

śuṣka = dry; for *suṣ-ka, Av. huška, Old Pers. uška, Lith. sausas; Vedic ś = s. 225; M. 46.

śuṣ-ma = vehemence √śvas 'blow, snort'; va : u saṃprasāraṇa. 70.

*śuṣma-mayā = cp. śuṣ-mayā. 279.

śuṣ-mayā = ardent = śuṣma + mayā; according to Bloomfield ma, the final syllable of the first member is dropped by haplology. 229; M. 59.

śuṣ-yati = dries; ś = s, cp. śuṣka. 225; M. 46.

śū = swell, from which are derived śuśā and śuṣyā. 48; cp. śv-āyati where ū changes into v 199, 205.

-śū = swelling; ū always changes into v and never into uv 200; cp. itthā-dhiy. M. 40.

śū-nya = empty; √śū 'swell': cp. śunya; ū : u. 98.

śū-ra = hero, Av. sūra 'strong', Gk. ἄ-κυρο-ς 'in-valid': sūr-tā. 27; metrically ū = ūū. 49; ū an original IE. vowel. M. 8.

śūr-aṇa = high-spirited; cp. śū-ra. 27.

śūr-tā = shattered, ppt. √śṛ; ūr in ablaut with āri, cp. śāri-tos. 24; cp. Av. asareta, ṛ = ūr in Vedic but ar in Avestan. 28.

śūrpa = winnowing basket; ūr without characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; only ūr appears and not īr. 28.

śūrpa-ṇakhā = name of Rāvaṇa's sister; in Classical Sanskrit the initial and medial n of the second member of a compound is regularly cerebralized after the first member having ṛ, r or ṣ. 190.

śū-śuv-ūr = 3 pl. pf. √śū 'swell'; as a rule v is lost before ūr (=ṛ) but this elision does not take place here. 262.

śū-śā = inspiring, strong (√śvas 'breathe' Mac.) not from √śvas whose weak form is √śus, but from √śū 'swell'. 48; cp. śu-nā 'thriving'; ū : u. 98.

śū-śāṇ-i = to swell, loc. inf. formed from stem in -san : śvayati; the ablaut operating here is not vā : ū but āvi : ū, cp. śāv-as : śāvī-ra. 86.

śū-śyā = loud-sounding; not from √śvas whose weak form is śuṣ but from √śū 'swell'. 48.

śṛ = crush, cp. ān-āsīr-dā, ā-śīr-dā, ā-śīr-dāyā. 24; with √śās. M. 74.

śṛṅkhāṇa = mucus; cp. simhāṇa-(ka), a loan from some dialect. 253; cp. śiṅhāṇa with a Prakritic n. 192.

śṛṅkhāṇikā = mucus, in Vedic; śiṅhāṇikā in Middle Indian with interchange of aspirate tenuis with aspirate media. 123, 192.

śṛṅga = horn (śīram + ga ?) cp. śṛṅgīn with a guttural before -in. 143.

śṛṅgavṛṣo napāt = in SV., in RV. na-; initial n is cerebralized in a following word after ṛ, r, ṣ in the preceding one 191; M. 39.

śṛṅgavera = ginger: Gk. ζγγίβερι; Greek e: Sanskrit e. 35.

śṛṅg-in = horned: śṛṅga, cp. plāyogi. 143; M. 27.

śṛ-ṇā-ti = scatters √śṛ; ś stands for k, cp. kṛ-ṇā-ti. 228.

śṛ-ṇu-dhī = 2 sg. ipv. √śru 'hear', expected -hī; for -dhī cp. śru-dhī. 252; M. 52.

śṛ-ṇu-dhī = cp. śṛṇuhī of the SV. and e-dhī 'be'. 253; M. 52.

śṛṇu-yāma = 1 pl. opt. √śru 'hear' beside śṛ-ṇó-ti; no lengthening takes place in the present optative of verbs of the 5th or 8th class before the initial y of a suffix. 45; M. 10.

śṛ-ṇu-hī = 2 sg. ipv. √śru 'hear'; where the RV. fluctuates between h and dh and bh h appears throughout in later Samhitās; thus always -hi after vowels in imperatives except e-dhī 'be'; in Classical Sanskrit -hi has completely ousted -dhī forms. 253; M. 52.

śṛ-ṇó-ti = hears √śru; according to Osthoff radical ru changes into ṛ by dissimilation with the following u. 33; cp. Gk. χλύω, Vedic ṛ goes back to the IE. l sound. 33; according to Sasseur = *kl-ṇé-u-ti. 34; cp. śṛ-ṇu-yāma. 45.

***śṛd** = cp. hṛd. 248.

śṛnth-ati = loosens: śrath-nā-ti; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 71.

śṛthi-ta = loose; ṛ is the low grade vowel of ra. M. 16.

śṛ = break; in ablaut with āri 22; both īr and ūr appear, cp. śīr-ṇā, śūr-tā. 28; cp. śatati with cerebral for dental. 168; ś stands for k cp. DhP. kṛ-ṇā-ti, kīr-ṇa. 228.

śṛ = mix, only īr appears and not ur, cp. śa-śīr-e. 29; ṛ changes into īr and not in ūr: śīr-ṣ-án. 28.

śeka = 2 pl. pf. √śak 'be able'; cp. śa-śāk-a. 149.

śépa = penis, tail, in Samhitā; but śépha in Classical Sanskrit. 122. cp. páruc-chépa. 157; cp. Lat. cippus, Pkt. chepa, Gk. σχοῖμος; from Pkt. chepa Johansson infers a by-form of śépa with an initial sibilant. 266; M. 56.

śépas = penis; in Classical Sanskrit śéphas with tenuis aspirate for the older tenuis. 122.

śépha = penis, cp. śépa. 122.

śéphas = penis, for the older Vedic śépas; possibly on the analogy of śaphá 'hoof' or it may be connected with śiphā 'root'. 122.

śéva = dear, cp. sévāra and sévṛdha. 279.

śévāra = treasury: séva-vāra; séva 'dear', vāra 'treasure' with va dropped by haplology. 279; M. 58.

śévṛdha = dear, for séva + vṛdha, cp. sévāra. 279; M. 58.

śé-ṣe = 2 sg. pr. √śī 'lie': Gk. χεῖσαι; in some roots whose final ī alternates with ai giving āy before vowels but ā before consonants we find e instead of ā; this is old in those cases where it is vouched by equations in cognate languages. 90; M. 19.

śók-a = heat, cp. śóc-ati with a new palatal. 138; M. 26; = 'flame', cp. śuc-á. 149; M. 29; analogous to it is mūrkhá from mūrchatī. 154; M. 31.

śok-as = flaming √śuc; guttural has prevailed here before the suffix -as though there was such a verb as √śuc with a palatal which could have made the palatal a norm for śok-as as well; cp. sahasra-śokas. 151; M. 29.

śóc-a-ti = shines √śuc: śók-a-, śúk-van, śúk-rá, śúk-ti; the new palatal c is derived from guttural (velar) and interchanges in most of the roots and formations with guttural k, and is in most of the cognate languages, represented by guttural or a representative thereof. 138; M. 26; cp. śók-a. 154.

śoṇa = red; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195.

śoṣ-ayati = makes dry, caus. √śuṣ; Vedic ś = s: cp. śuṣ-ka. 225.

śauva = relating to a dog: śvān; the ṽddhi au for v shows the syllabic value of v. 203.

śauvāpada = relating to a beast (śvāpada); cp. śauva. 203.

ścandra = bright, puru-ścandrā; cp. hāri-ścandra where the sibilant is preserved after the final vowel i in the compound. 264; M. 74.

ścut = drip, cp. ścot-ati. 145; the unphonetic palatal before the low grade vowel u is due to the phonetic palatal before the high grade vowel o (=IE. ēu). 152; M. 30; Benfey wrongly derives it from √ścyut by the rule prescribing loss of y as the last element of the initial consonant group. 268; cp. stoká *skotá. 277.

ścot-a-ti = drips; the new palatal instead of the guttural appears because here forms with u requiring a guttural were rare. 145; M. 28.

ścot-a-te = cp. ścyotate with an added y after the palatal. 208.

ścyut = drip; cp. √cyu which Lassen connects with √ścyut. 265; cp. ścut which Benfey wrongly derives from √ścyut. 268.

ścyot-ati = drops: ścot-ati; occasionally a y is added after the palatal. 208.

śnath = pierce: Av. snath 'kill'; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22. cp. śmāśru. 139.

śnāptrā = corner of the mouth; cp. śnyāptra. M. 41.

śnāptre = cp. śnyāptre with a redundant y. 208.

śnyāptre = dat. sg.; 'mouth-corner', in TS. for śnāptre in VS. with a redundant y. 208.

śnyāptra = corner of the mouth, cp. śnāptra; y appears (very rarely) after palatals in the later Samhitās. M. 41.

śmañc = open, beside √śvañc; m standing for v. 197.

śmaśāru = beard; ś comes from s by assimilation, cp. śmāśru. 224; M. 45.

śmāśru = beard; just as ś is capable of retaining its character before m similarly old palatal j retains itself before m while the new palatal j interchanges with g before m. 138; ś comes from s by assimilation; cp. Lith. smakrà, Old Ir. smeoh 'chin'. 224; M. 45.

ś-mási = for uś-mási 'we desire' √vaś; initial u is dropped. 60; cp. śu. M. 11.

śyāy-ati = freezes: śī-tā through the loss of y before ī; cp. gī-yāmāna. 87.

śyeti = śyetá 'white'; often -i remains unchanged before a vowel. cp. śyāvi. 321.

śyená = eagle: Av. saēna, Gk. ἰχθυός where an i apparently prothetic appears for which cp. ἰσθι, Av. zdī; cp. hyás: Gk. χυός, S = y. 240.

śyai = be congealed, freeze: śī, ablaut yā: i. 85; śī with the loss of y before ī; cp. gī-yāmāna. 87.

śrath-nāti = loosens: śrñth-ati, ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 71; M. 16.

śrad-dhā = faith (śrād 'heart' only with dhā 'put faith in, believe in' (dat.) cp. Lat. cord-, Gk. καρδ-ιη 'heart'; cp. śraddhi-vā. 17.

śraddhi-vā = faithful = śrat-dhā; i as low grade of ā. 17.

śrān-tā = exhausted, for *śrā-tā, m being added on the analogy of śramiṣma, śa-śramúr; cp. śráma, śramayú, a-śramāna. 16.

śram = be wearied, ś stands for k, cp. √klam. 228.

śrami-ṣma = 1 pl. is aor. inj. √śram; on this, is based śrān-tā for *śrā-tā. 16; cp. śrām-yati; ṛ gives in the guṇa stage ām before y and vowels but āmi before consonants. 84.

śrambh = trust: ni-śrmbhá 'stepping firmly'; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 71; cp. DhP. √śrambh a loan from some folk-speech. 253.

śrayiṇiṣu = in the rows; śrayiṇi for śreṇi shows that e here stands for aya according to Grassmann. 54.

śrāv-as = stream, beside srāv-as; s has changed into ś under the influence of allied words, cp. √śru. 226; M. 46.

śrāv-aṇa = lame, beside śronā, where o = ava is a Prakritism. 54; cp. ślavaṇa. 193.

śrā = boil, cook; cp. aruś-srāṇa with s in place of ś. 226.

śrā-tā = cooked, cp. śrān-tā. 16; cp. śrī-tā and gī-yāmāna. 87.

śrān-tā = exhausted √śram(i); expected form *śrā-tā; after ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added. 16; M. 7; ān instead of the expected ā is meant to distinguish it from śrā-tā 'cooked'. 16; n regularly appears for m before a dental. 195; M. 37.

śrām-yati = is wearied √śram(i); after ā a nasal is added. 15; cp. śramiṣma. 84.

śrāy-ati = boils, cp. śrī-tā. M. 19. śrī = lean; Gk. χλινω; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.

śriyedaṃ = śriyaḥ id.; Pat. on P. 6. 3. 109 for irregular contraction. 317.

śrī-ṇā-ti = boils: śrā-tā; cp. gī-yāmāna. 87; M. 19.

śrī-tā = boiled: śrā-tā; cp. śrī-ṇā-ti. 87; M. 19.

śrī-maṇas = (TS.) well-disposed; for fluctuation in ṇ and n cp. below. M. 75.

śrī-maṇas = (VS.) cp. above. M. 75.

śru = hear: Gk. χλύω, śrūtās, κλυτός, inclutus; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE medial l. 211; M. 42; cp. Av. suru. 227; ś stands for k in kār-ṇa. 228; M. 46; cp. śraūṣaṭ formed on the analogy of vāt. M. 60.

śru = flow, ś stands for s, cp. √śru. 225; cp. srāv-as, srav-ātha 'flowing', Gk. ῥέω, ἔρρεον, E. stream. M. 46.

śru-dhī = κλυθε 2 sg. root aor. ipv. √śru 'hear': expected *śru-hī, cp. adhās. 252; M. 52.

śrudhī hávam = (RV. 1. 25. 19) listen to my call; the short vowel regularly remains unchanged at the end of a verse even within a hemistich; here lengthening is due to the analogy of those cases, where śrudhī hávam stands at the beginning of a verse. 310, 311; M. 63.

śrū-yās = 2 sg. root aor. prec. √śru 'hear'; radical u is lengthened before the initial suffixal y. 45; M. 9.

śré-ṇi = row, distraction in the diphthong e. 51; M. 13; for *śráyini: e = ay a Prakritism 53; e stands for ayi hence dissyllabic. 53.

śréyaḥ-keta = striving after superiority; final s becomes visarjanīya or jihvāmūliya before a guttural, cp. sadyaḥ-krī 'bought on the same day'. 341; M. 71.

śré-ṣṭha = the best √śri; from *śráy-iṣṭha; e based on contraction is distracted. 51; according to Osthoff was spoken in early period as *śrīy-iṣṭha, the form and pronunciation śré-ṣṭha are younger. 52; cp. Av. sraēšta which shows that Vedic śré-ṣṭha also is tri-syllabic. 53; bisyllabic (śráy-iṣṭha). 53.

śronā = lame, beside ślo-ṇā (AV.) śravaṇa, o = ava a Prakritism. 54; cp. ślonā. 193.

śronā = lame, cp. śronā. 54.

śroni = hip: Lat. clūnis; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.

śro-ṣ-at = 3 sg. s aor. subj. √śru 'hear'; ostensibly connected with śraūṣaṭ with a cerebral due to the influence of vāt, vāt. 172; cp. śraūṣaṭ. 300.

*śrāṇuṣaṭ = cp. śraūṣaṭ. 300.

śraūṣaṭ = a sacrificial call; on its analogy is formed vāuṣaṭ beside the more usual vāṣaṭ. 41; cp. vāṣaṭ which is formed on śraūṣaṭ. 239; from *śro-ṣ-at; P. 8. 2. 91 prescribes protraction of au (= āzu)

when the word is used in ritual. 300; owes its cerebral to the influence of the sacrificial call *vāt*, *vāt*. 172, 303; M. 34, 60.

śrau-trá = relating to the ear (*śró-tra*); *au* is the lengthened variety of the *guṇa* *o*. M. 15.

śraúṣ-ṭi = obedience, $\sqrt{\text{śruṣ}}$ 'hear'; is extension of $\sqrt{\text{śru}}$; *vṛddhi* appears before primary nominal suffix -*ti*, it appears where *guṇa* is expected, hence is regarded as the lengthened variety of it dating back to the IE. period. 66; M. 15.

śreṇi-śas = in rows; cp. *śreṇi* in which *e* is distracted. 51.

ślakṣṇá = smooth, cp. *lanha* **lha-ṇha* and Pāli *usselheti*; Classical *uccal* **ut+sal*. 255.

ślath = to be loose; in the Veda $\sqrt{\text{śrath}}$ is regular; in Classical Sanskrit the *l* form has supplanted it thoroughly. 216.

ślavaṇa = lame, beside *śloná*; *ava*: *o* a Prakritism. 54; = *śrávaṇa*: *śroná*; *l* stands for *r* with the consequent cerebralization of *n*. 193.

ślāgh-ate = flatters, boasts; cp. *ślāgh-iṣṭha* with a guttural instead of a new palatal before -*iṣṭha*. 143; guttural preserved before the *a* of the thematic verbal ending (=e) on the analogy of -*ślāghā* where it is phonetic. 148.

ślāgh-iṣṭha = to be praised most; very often a guttural instead of a new palatal appears before the suffix -*iṣṭha*. 143.

śliṣ = embrace; cp. *śi-ślik-ṣa-te*, *śi-ślik-ṣu*. 137; cp. Gk. *χλίνω* 'to lend'; in later *Saṃhitās* this *l* represents IE. *l*. 219.

śló-ka = call $\sqrt{\text{śru}}$, Gk. *χλῶ*; in the oldest parts of the RV. there occur only a few nouns which have preserved the IE. *l*, *śló-ka* is one of them. 217; M. 44.

śloná = lame, beside *ślavaṇa*; *o* = *ava* a Prakritism 54; from *śroná* with *l* for *r* with the consequent cerebralization of *n* preserved. 193.

ślōṇya = lame, beside *ślavaṇa*, *o* = *ava*. 54.

śvaḥkati = goes (Nighaṇṭu) *śvaṣkati* in Vararuci; the spelling *śvaḥk-* is purely theoretic. 261.

śvá- = dog, cp. *śun*. M. 16.

śva-kiṣkín = name of foreigners or demons; a guttural appears instead of a new palatal, cp. *kimidin*. 143; M. 27.

śvañc = extend, cp. *śmañc*. 197.

śván = dog, *ś* represents an old palatal. M. 46.

śvá-bhis = instr. pl. of *śván* 'dog', IE. **kuṃbhis*; the nasal is spoken as a vowel; for reverse cp. *śún-e*. 74; for metrical requirements sometimes spoken as **śuvá-bhis* IE. *kuṃ-bhis*. 74.

śváyati = swells: $\sqrt{\text{śū}}$, *śvā* 'swell'; *śū-śāṇ-i*, *śū-ra*, the ablaut operating here is not *vā*: *ū* but *āvi*: *ū*, cp. *śáv-as*, *śávi-ra*. 86; *ū* changes into *v* and not into *uv*. 199, 205.

śvá-śru = voc. of *śva-śrū*; in voc. *ū* is shortened owing to the shift of accent. 96; M. 20.

śva-śrū = mother-in-law; OS. *sve-kry*, *svekrūve*, Lat. *socrus*: *śvá-śura* 'father-in-law', Gk. *εχρρός*, *śva-śrū*: *śváśura* show metathesis of sonant and consonant. 206; *ś* comes from *s* by assimilation, cp. Av. *hvasura*. 224; M. 45; *u* is the low grade of *vā*. M. 17.

śváśura = father-in-law; assimilation of *s* is liable to occur initially when *ś* appears at the beginning of the next syllable. M. 45; cp. *śvaśrū* with metathesis of *u*. 206; *ś* comes from *s* by assimilation; Av. *khvasura*, Lat. *sacer* 224.

śvaśr-vām = loc. sg. of *śvaśrū* = *śvaśr-vā-am*: *śvaśrūḥ* the long syllable *vā* alternates with *ū* the low grade vowel. 86; M. 17; cp. *śváśru*. 96; *ū* changes into *v* and not into *uv*. 198.

śvaśr-vās = gen. sg. of *śvaśrū* = -*vā-as*, cp. *śvaśr-vām*. 86; M. 17.

śvaśr-vái = dat. sg. of *śvaśrū*, for -*vā* + *e* cp. above. 86; M. 17.

śvask-ati = goes, cp. *śvaḥkati*. 261.

śvās = tomorrow; just as ś is capable of preserving itself before v similarly old palatal j preserves itself before v while the new palatal j reverts in such a situation to guttural, cp. yúg-van. 139.

śvas = breathe, blow; ś stands for s, cp. Gk. σβέννυμι 'to extinguish'. 226; M. 46.

śvas-ātha = hissing, √śvas; th in -atha is original, cp. Av. vas-atha 'freer will'. 120; M. 22.

śvas-i-ti = breathes, cp. śuṣ-ánt. M. 16.

śvāsī-vant = snorting; ī: i. M. 10.
śvasī-vāms = snorting; ī: i before v-. 46.

śvā-su = loc. pl. of śván 'dog'; for metrical reasons śvā-su is at places spoken as *śúva-su IE. *kuṃṃ-su. 74; for the nasal being spoken as a vowel cp. śvā-bhis. 74.

śvā = nom. sg. of śván 'dog': śván-am; the final n disappears in the pause like the r in mātā. 108; M. 19; cp. Av. spād; Gk. ῥύων. 227.

śvātra = dainty, agreeable √svād Gk. ῥήδύς, L. suavis 'taste', cp. śvāntā: χορρός 16; ś is due to the influence of allied words. 226; M. 46.

śvātrya = dainty, cp. śvātra. 226; M. 46.

śvā-trā = increasing, powerful √svi 'swell', cp. śvāyati: sū-śāṇ-i. 86.

śván = dog: sún- samprasāraṇa. 72; M. 16; probably it was at one time svān = súān (Gk. κύων) which would explain the abnormal accentuation in sún-as instead of the regular sūn-ās prevailing in mono-syllabic stems. 289; cp. aryā for arya = aría and dyāus for dyāus. M. 80.

śván-am = acc. sg. of śván; cp. śvā with the final n dropped. 108.

śván-tā = wearied?, quiet, calm; meaning and etymology uncertain. 86; cp. Gk. χορρός 'well-fed' beside śvā-trā 'agreeable'; to the ā which goes back to a sonant

nasal a nasal is added. 16; = śāntā with an added v. 223.

śvāpada = beast of prey; to be read as śuvāp- from śuva-p-, IE. *kuṃṃpado. 74.

śvāvit = porcupine, for śvāvit from √vidh = vyadh 'pierce'; the cerebral ṭ is due to the analogy of vit nom. sg. of viś 'community' and viṣ 'excrement'. 172.

śvāvit = porcupine, cp. śvāvit. 172.

śvit = be bright, cp. śiti- where v. as the last element of the initial consonant group has disappeared. (√śi = sā?). 268; M. 56.

śvity-āñc = brilliant, whitish; śviti akin to śvetā, Goth. hweits, Eng. white; cp. śiti. 268; M. 56.

śvitrá = white; cp. śvaitārim where the unoriginal svāra-bhakti vowel is actually written. 58; M. 13; cp. śiti. M. 56.

śvitr-ya = white, cp. śiti. 268; M. 56.

śvetā = white; Av. spaēta shows that e stands for ayi. 53.

śveta-vās = nom. sg. of śveta-vāh- 'carrying with white' for *śveta-vāh-s with the penultimate h dropped before s. 305.

śvaitārim = white, beside śvit-rā; 'white' with svāra-bhakti vowel actually written. 58; M. 13.

ṣāt = six, IE. *svéks-; guttural k would have been phonetic; cerebral is due to forms containing ṣas as ṣas-ti, ṣas-thā 174; M. 34; cerebral ṣ which is very rare as final appears as ṭ. M. 60.

ṣaḍ-akṣā = six-eyed; cp. ṣaḍ-dhā and ṣaḍ-dhā which are formed on ṣaḍ-akṣā. 343.

ṣaḍ-ja = the first note of the scale: khadgā 'rhinoceros'; Weber takes ṣ to be in place of kh. 136.

ṣaḍ-dhā = sixfold = ṣas + dhā; the cerebral dh takes the place of the dental dh after ṣ = ṣ which instead of disappearing changes into ḍ. 166; IE *sveks-dhā beside ṣaḍ-dhā and ṣo-dhā. 175; according to rule the cerebral ṣ after cerebralizing the following dh should disappear leaving a

compensatory lengthening and we should accordingly have śodhā; śad-dhā is formed on the analogy of compounds having śas as first member. 176, 272, 343.

śad-dhotṛ = having six sacrificers = śad + hotṛ; after a final voiced mute initial h is changed into the aspirate of that mute. 329.

śad-dhā = cp. śad-dhā. 166; cp. śo-dhā. 175, 176; beside śad-dhā (Ved. so-dhā) formed on the analogy of śad-akṣā; before some of the suffixes of derivation the final of a stem is treated in the same manner as that of the first member before the second in a compound; cp. śad-akṣā. 343.

śad-bhīs = with six; for the cerebral cp. paḍ-bhīs. 175; M. 35.

śaṇ-ṇavati = 96; the n is cerebralized owing to the preceding ś. 188; = śāt na-. 328; M. 67.

śaṇ-ṇām = of six; = śas + nām, with ḍ assimilated to ṇ-; the treatment of the finals of stems before case-endings is in general the same as in the combination of words. 328, 343; M. 76; from śaṇ-ṇavati the samdhi has penetrated into internal samdhi. M. 67.

śaṇ nīr anumita = (JUB.) the n of nīr is cerebralized after ṇ = ṭ irregularly. 191.

śas = six, *s(w)éks, s = s, cp. Lat. sex, Germ. sechs, Goth. sahs, Lith. šeši, Av. xšvaš; assimilation of s is liable to occur initially when s appears at the end of the same syllable. 224; M. 45; cp. Av. hšvaš: loss of v seems to have taken place in Vedic śas. 268; M. 55, 56; final ś appears as ṭ. M. 60.

śas-tī = sixty; cp. o before ḍ in śo-daśa. 38; on its analogy is based the cerebral ṭ of śāt. 174; M. 34; initial ś (= s) is due to assimilation. 224; M. 45; cp. Av. khšvašti, ś stands in place of ś. 230.

śas-thā = sixth = śas + thā; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; ṭh

= th 120; cp. śāt. 174; M. 34; ś stands for ś. 230; cp. Gk. ἑξῆς: OHG. sehto, Old Norw. sētte; here the final s (*saks-thā) has been dropped (as in Gk. ἑξῆς) while retained in Latin sex-tus; also in śas-tī, the remaining ś combining with the following th as usual to ṣṭh; Osthoff holds on the basis of OHG. seh-to and Old Norw. sētte the elision of medials to be IE. 269; M. 47; cp. śo-dhā = *saz-dhā for *sas-dhā. 271.

śāt = nom. sg. of śāh 'overcoming' √sah; cerebral represents the old palatal h, guttural k would have been phonetic in this case, because the nom. sg. ended in -s and even the old palatals became k before s, the cerebral must therefore be due to the influence of forms in which it was phonetic. 173; M. 34; ś for s by assimilation with ṭ. 224; M. 45.

śú ūtibhir = sú ū- RV. I. 112. 1-25; u is not contracted with the following ū. 315.

śú ūrdhvā(s) = sú ū- RV. VI. 24. 9; cp. above. 315.

śú nāsatyā = initial n is cerebralized after a word with ś. 191.

śó-ḍāsa = sixteen, beside śas-tī; o = az before d(h) which it cerebralizes. 38, 39; M. 9; ś = z stands in place of ś. 230; cp. śas-thā. M. 47.

śo-dhā = sixfold; o represents az before dh which it cerebralizes. 38; M. 9; = śas + dhā beside śad-dhā, śad-dhā. 166; from IE. *svéks for śas-dhā: as, like as, becoming o before a voiced mute. 175; M. 35; *saz-dhā, initial ś from s is due to assimilation. 224; M. 45; ś = z stands in place of ś. 230; M. 47; for *sas-dhā; medial s, voiced z, when preceded by a vowel disappears before the following voiced dental; but if the preceding vowel be other than ā the z was cerebralized and disappeared after cerebralizing the following

dental and lengthening the preceding vowel. 271; M. 57; *śaz + dhā = *s(u)eks-d-, here *z* stands for IE. *ks* before media because after *k* the sibilant disappears; the old voiced palatal spirant (= *ṣr. ž*) disappears after cerebralizing the following *dh*. 274; cp. *śaḍ-akṣā*. 343.

śoṇa = red; *ṇ* unexplained. M. 40.
(ś)kan-nám = ppt. *√skand* 'leap'; cp. *yājuḥ śkannám* with *n*. 188.

ṣṭubh = cp. *tri-ṣṭúg-bhis* and *anuṣṭúg-bhyas*; beside *triṣṭúb-bhis* and *anuṣṭúb-bhyas*, with a guttural in place of the labial. 328.

ṣṭhā = cp. *√sthā*. 236.

ṣṭhiv = spit; according to J. Schmidt *i* is lengthened before *v*; but because the root nowhere occurs with a short *i* its *i* may well be original. 43; here the *s* has been thoroughly replaced by *ṣ* on the analogy of forms like *praty-áṣṭhiv-am*. 236; Schulze connects *ū* forms (*ṣṭhyū-ta*) of this root with the ablaut *ū*: *avi*. 91; cp. Gk. *πρώ*, Lat. *spus*; Grassmann derives in this case *ṭh* from labial *p*; according to Bartholomae *√ṣṭhiv* [with *st(h)*] is a by-form beside the one with *sp*. 165.

ṣṭhiv-ati = spits: *ṣṭhyū-ta* (ppt.); roots in *-iv* exhibit *iv* before vowels and *y*, but *yū* before consonants cp. *div-é*. 91; from **sthiv*: Gk. *ἐπιφθύσσω* from *sphīū-* beside *πρώ* from *spīū-*. 120; Vedic *tenuis* is original. M. 22.

ṣṭhiv-ana = spitting; *i* does not alternate with *e* here; cp. *√nī*, *bhī*. 91.

ṣṭhiv-yati = spits; for J. Schmidt's view cp. *√ṣṭhiv*. 43.

ṣṭhu-tvā = spitting *√ṣṭhiv*; with *u* instead of the expected *yū*. 91.

ṣṭhyū-ta = ppt. *√ṣṭhiv* 'spit'; cp. *ṣṭhiv-ati* and *div-é*. 91; the change of *s* into *ṣ* is analogical; cp. *praty-á-ṣṭhiv-am*, *ava-ṣṭhyūta*. 236.

ṣvakṣ = go; change of initial *s* into *ṣ* is on the analogy of forms

where the verb is preceded by a preposition ending in *-i*. 236.

***smkunt** = cp. *śáśv-ant* with its initial *ś* from *s* by assimilation. 224.

***smdm** = cp. *sádam* and *sádā*. 309.

sam-rājantam = later form of *sam-dhi*, but cp. *sam-rāṭ* (*-rāj*) which preserves earlier stage. M. 73.

samyudhí = RV. I. 8. 3; before *y* final *m* is assimilated as nasalized *ṃ*; but the printed texts regularly use *anuvāra*. M. 68.

sam-roṣayati = covers, besmears: *rūṣita* 'made dusty'; the ablaut *ū*: *o* seems irregular. 84.

sam-vacchara = year: *sam-vatsara*; *ch* for *ts* a Prakritism. 158.

sam-vatsarā = year; cp. *-vacchara*. 158.

samvatsare-samvatsare = every year; *s* does not change into *ṣ* because *āmreḍita* requires repetition of the word in the same form. 236.

sam-vráśc-am = acc. inf. *√vraśc* 'cut'; nouns formed without suffix including infinitives and gerunds have the palatal of the corresponding verb. 151.

sam-sūd-á = palate: *svād*; the long syllable *vā* alternates with *ū* the low grade vowel. 86; M. 17.

sam-sṛd-bhis = instr. pl. of *sam-sṛp* 'a liturgical expression'; the dental *d* in place of the labial *b* is due to the analogy of *ad-bhis*. 180.

sam-sṛp = a liturgical expression; cp. *sam-sṛd-bhis*. 180.

sām-s-kṛta = perfected, refined, dedicated; for *s* cp. *pári-ṣ-kṛtā*. M. 56.

sá(h) = he; *sá*, *sá*, *tád* = *ó*, *ṛ*, *tó*; *s* changes into *ṣ* when the word is preceded by one ending in *-i* or *-u*. 237; Vedic dental sibilant represents IE. dental sibilant: cp. Goth. *sa*. 241; M. 47; beside *tám* (acc. sg.); is *s* from *t*? 242.

sām-sraṣṭṛ = one who engages in battle *√srj* 'release'; cp. *drás-ṭum*. M. 43.

sa = with = sám, cp. sa-garbhya 'full brother' Gk. δδελφός from *á-δελφός; a = m. 9.

sá íd = in RV. X. 117. 3 and TS. sá íd remains uncontracted before consonants but it becomes contracted before vowels. 315.

sa-kṛt = once, Lat. simplex, a = m. 9. cp. Av. hakərət; Vedic ṛ: Av. ərə shows that the correct IIr. pronunciation of ṛ was not what it is at present. 32.

sakṛt-sū = giving birth once; cp. sakṛt-sv-ām. 198.

sakṛt-sv-ām = acc. sg. of —sū; when the consonant group arises from joining of the final consonant of the first member with the root the following radical ū changes into v and not into uv as in raghadrúv-as. 198.

sak-ta = ppt. √sañj 'embrace'; a = n; but cp. saks-āni 'overcoming' a = a. 8.

sákhā = nom. sg. of sákh-i 'friend' (= sákhāi); ā appears instead of the expected ai as in tásmāi where the last element is preserved. 67; M. 15; ā which is a lengthened variety of the guna M. 15; had a stress accent like agná (loc. sg. of ag-ní) against tásmāi with slurred accent; the difference between ā and ai is perhaps due to the difference in the nature of accent. 106; ā = IE. ō from ōi. 107; Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. M. 22.

sákhāy-am = acc. sg. of sákh-i 'companion'; the acc. in -im, -um beside gām, dyām (of gó, dív) have the consonantal nasal as final while sákhāyam and the absolutive in -āya (*—āxī-m) have the sonant (m) as final. 74; cp. sákhā with ā as final. 106; cp. sahāya (with h for kh) a loan from folk-speech, because h does not replace a tenuis aspirate. 253.

sákh-i = companion, comrade, nom. sg. sákhā: Av. haši, nom. hakha; the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119; before i kh appears while other gutturals are replaced by palatals. 140; M. 26.

sákhī-bhyas = dat. abl. pl. of sákhī; cp. sákhī and sákhy-e. 140.

sakhiyám = friendship in TS. for sakhyám elsewhere. 202.

sakhyā = for friendship, dat. sg. of sakh-yá; final ya dropped by haplology. 280; M. 59.

*sakhyāya = cp. sakhyā. 280.

sákhy-e = dat. sg. of sákhī; before y the kh is expected to change into a palatal, cp. Av. haše (dat. sg.) from IIr. sachi dat. sg. sachiai. 140; M. 26.

sá-g-dhi = eating together = sá-gh(a)s + ti; cp. s-ánti: ás-ti. 76; M. 17; cp. jag-dhá. 131.

sá-g-dhi-ti = eating together; with the double suffix -ti. 76.

sagh = be equal to; no connection with √sah. 254; M. 53.

sagh-at = 3 sg. root aor. subj. √sagh 'be equal to'; for the guttural cp. śak-as, dāgh-at. 147; M. 29.

sagh-nu = pres. √sagh 'be equal to'; on its analogy is formed sagh-at where a palatal would be phonetic. 148; M. 29; with a phonetic guttural before n. 153.

sagh-nó-ti = cp. √sagh-nu-. 254.

sagh-yāsam = 1 sg. prec. √sagh 'be equal to'; guttural before y is due to the frequency of guttural forms from this root. 142; cp. dagh-yās. M. 27.

sam-gir-á = praise; hymn; sam √gr 'sing', 'praise'; it stands for ṛ and not for ṛ. 94.

sam-gir-á = devouring; cp. tuvi-gr-á. M. 20.

sam-ghaṭ = join, √ghaṭ = gra(n)th; cerebral is due to the originally preceding r. 168.

sam-ghāṭa = union: sam-ghaṭ, √ghaṭ. 168.

sam-ghāṭa = union, (sam √han) beside -ṭa, with cerebralization or the analogy of sam-ghaṭ; cp. sam-hāta 'one of the 21 hells'. 168.

sac = accompany, cp. √saśc- (weak grade of √sac) with reduplication. 271.

sác-ante = they accompany, cp. sa-śc-iré. M. 17.

sácāñ udyán = sácā u-: in the Saṃhitā text of the RV. there survive at the end of a verse within a hemistich from the period when such end was also accounted as a pause several instances of nasalized ā preserved to avoid hiatus and contraction. 302; M. 60.

saj-ati=hangs, sticks, beside √sañj; a=ŋ. 8; before the ā of the thematic verbal endings the final of the roots regularly appears as a palatal, which though phonetic only in about the same degree as the guttural, has prevailed. 147.

sajūr = together (√jus); ūr in place of ur is irregular because lengthening takes place only in those cases where ūr comes from ř as in pūr-śú. 42; r is not radical and the formation is analogical. M. 10.

sajj = to furnish with a string, make ready; from sajya = sa + jyā; jj=jy. 163.

sajj-ati = fastens, cp. sajya. 163.

sajj-ate = cp. √sajj. 162, 163.

sajj-ana = fastening, preparing, cp. √sajj. 163.

sajj-ayati = caus. √sajj. 163.

sajya = cp. √sajj. 163.

sajyāte = cp. saj-j-ate. 163.

***saza** = cp. sed, *sa-sd-. 271.

***sazdire** = cp. sed-ire; *sazdire; must have changed into sedire long before the original RV. text was composed; because on the analogy of sedire (not on *sazdire) are based on forms like bhej-iré which originally have no sibilant. 272.

sañj = hang on, attach; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29.

s-át = being; pr. pt. √as 'be'; sonant nasal ŋ reduced to a even when accented. 7.

sáta = cup: Lat. matula, a = ŋ. 10.

sat-ás = ablative gen. sg. of sát 'being'; cp. s-tha. M. 49.

sat-ā = instr. sg. of sát; though a ordinarily represents IE. ā, ē, ō it also often represents an original sonant nasal representing the reduced form of the unaccented

Vedic syllables; a + nasal, cp. s-ánt 'being'. 8; M. 7.

sat-ti-yám = true; division proposed for satyám with iy instead of y. 201; in ŠB. 202.

sat-trá = sacrificial session = sad + trá. written and prescribed by VPr. with one t; IE. *setlo; abbreviation is IE.; for another type of abbreviation cp. L. pergō from *per-regō, surgō beside early surrigō. 114; M. 21.

satyá = true, sát √as 'be', Av. haithya; after a short vowel y is pronounced as consonantal both in Veda and Avesta; after a long vowel it becomes syllabic. 206.

satyám = true; from sat + yá; the Vedic texts signify it to be as sat-tyám or sat-ti-yám; this shows that in cases of doubling the Indians actually felt the doubling and accordingly analysed the words containing consonant groups as such. 113; cp. sat-ti-yám. 201.

satyāhimsatir = RV. X. 22. 13 Pp. satyā āhimsatir; more probable is satyāh ā-; contraction, irregular, to be removed being contrary to the needs of metre. 316.

satrá = sacrificial session; OHG. sedal 'seat' from pre-Germ. sethla-, both go back to the IE. *setlo from *sed-tlo; this shows that this type of abbreviation is IE. 114; cp. sat-trá. 114; M. 21.

sat-s-at = 3 sg. s aor. subj. √sad 'sit'; the change of media into tenuis in such a situation was IE. and the form goes back to IE. *sēt-sēt; on the other hand ts goes back to dhs = Ilr. dzh-; ddh from dht. 132. initial s changes into š if a word in -i or -u precedes. 237; M. 49.

sat-sí = 2 sg. pr. √sad 'sit'; for the change of s into š after a final i and u cp. sat-s-at. 237; M. 49.

sádām = always; sádām was used before vowels and sádā before consonants; according to Hirt *sm̥dm̥ became sádā before consonants and sádām before vowels. 309; M. 62.

sádas-páti = lord of seat, beside sád(as)as-páti; first as dropped by haplology. 279; M. 58.
 sádasas-páti = cp. above. 279; M. 58.
 sádā = always; cp. sádam. 309; M. 62.
 sadā-sáh = ever-winning; dental s is phonetic; cp. pṛtanā-śāham with ṣ. 225.
 sádman-ī = nom. acc. du. neut. sád-man 'abode'; -ī is unchangeable. 325.
 sadyāḥ-kṛī = bought on the same day; -as becomes -aḥ before k in a compound; usually it remains unchanged in such a situation. 341; M. 71.
 sa-dyás = today, in one day, at once; sa-dyás = divas, with the loss of medial v according to Pott. 263.
 sadhá = cp. sahá with h = dh. 250; M. 52.
 sadha-mād = cp. sadha-mās for *sadha-mād-s. 305; M. 61.
 sadha-mās = nom. sg. of sadha-mād 'companion of the feast' = *sadha-mād-s with penultimate d dropped; this may be due to the influence of nom. with phonetic s like -mās 'moon' beside instr. pl. mād-bhīs. 305; M. 61.
 sadha-mitra = name of a person; dh form only here; in Classical Sanskrit h form is regular. 253.
 s-án = pr. pt. √as 'be'; s changes into ṣ if a word ending in alterant vowel precedes. 237; M. 49.
 san-āti = gains, an = ṇn before a vowel. 11.
 sána-śruta = famous of old; cp. sanā-jūr. M. 75.
 sanā-jūr = long since aged: sána-śruta; the interchange of short and long is regulated by the rhythmic principle. M. 75.
 san-ī = acquisition, gain √san; sá-sn-i 'granting' with n for an; Sāy. √snā; cp. -sani (neśāni √ni). 96.
 sanitūr = beside; with ur, but sanutár 'aside' with ar. 23; ur for final r. 29.
 sani-ṣṇ-ata = 3 pl. int. mid. √san(i) 'gain'; n for an is due to the

fact that in reduplication the accent rests on the first syllable and the vowel of the second is thereby reduced; the convention is given free scope. 96.
 sanutár = aside, far; an = ṇn when followed by a vowel. 11; cp. sanitūr. 23.
 san-éyam = 1 sg. aor. opt. √san; cp. sá-sn-i with n for an. 96.
 sa-nó-ti = wins; 3 sg. pr. √san 'gain'; a = ṇ. 8.
 s-ánt = being; pr. pt. √as 'be'; cp. sat-ā. 8; M. 7; the ablaut (s-ánti = ás-ti) corresponds to √dviṣ: dvēṣ; Av. haṇt; Gk. δντ; Lat. -sent. 76; M. 17.
 sam-tanyate = ps. √tan 'stretch'; cp. tam-tanyate and tan-tanyate. 343.
 san-tanyate = cp. sam-tanyate. 343.
 s-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √as 'be': ás-ti; the ablaut corresponds to dviṣ: dvēṣ and is so found in cognate languages, cp. Av. heṇti: asti; Gk. ἐντι: ἔστι; Lat. sunt: est; Germ. sind: ist. 76; M. 17.
 s-antu = 3 pl. ipv. √as 'be'; s changes into ṣ when the word is preceded by one ending in -i or -u. 237; M. 49.
 san-deghá = cementing √dih 'smear'; gh before a presupposes h (of √dih) to be representing original guttural (= IIr. gh) while in reality the h here stands for an old palatal (= IIr. žh); the confusion of the two is due to the manifold origin of h. 254.
 san-dehá = doubt, √dih 'smear'; with regular h representing an old palatal; but cp. -deghá. 254.
 san-ná = ppt. √sad 'sit'; cp. ní-ṣaṇ-ṇa, sat-tá. 188.
 sa-pi-tvá = a place to be obtained together √āp; ablaut pi: api: āpi; connected with āpi, api-tvá and abhi-pi-tvá the last through the disappearance of the low grade vowel e. 82.
 saptá = seven; cp. Gk. ἑπτα, Lat. septem, Eng. seven; sonant nasal ṃ reduced to a. even when

accented. 7; *septṇ. 9; according to Fick *septṇ, for ṇ alone develops into a, cp. Goth. sibun. 12; cp. Gk. ἐπτά, under the influence of analogy, the Vedic udātta shifted to other syllables in the Brāhmaṇas and in P., cp. sápta in ŚB. and P. 288; M. 80; the position of acute is the same both in Greek and Vedic; cp. sápt-ti 'racer'. M. 77.

saptá-tha = seventh: Av. hapta-tha, cp. pukhata 'fifth'; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22.

sapta-rṣi = the seven seers = sapta + rṣi; hiatus optional in Classical Sanskrit. 316; -ṣaṇh, the metre shows that the combination is sometimes pronounced as -ar-M. 63.

sabar = Gk. ἄφαρ 'forthwith'. 129; M. 24; it is uncertain whether b is IE. here. 182; M. 36.

sabar-dúgha = epithet of milch-cow; as a rule the aspiration is not lost if the following aspirate (that causes its loss) belongs to a suffix or a member of a compound; if sabar = Gk. ἄφαρ this may be an exception to the rule. 128; M. 24; sabar: AgS. sap, OHG. saf 'sap'; the origin of b is obscure. 182.

sabar-dhú = an epithet of a milch-cow, cp. sabar-dúha. 128, 182; M. 24.

sabar-dhúk = yielding nector, cp. sabar-dhú-m. 94; cp. -dúha. 128; M. 24; cp. -dúgha. 182.

sabar-dhú-m = acc. sg. of sabar-dúh; according to Grassmann from sabar-dhū. 94.

sabar-dhū = cp. sabar-dhú-m. 94.

sá bhāgāḥ | sámsthite = for sá bhāgāḥ sám-; in ŚB., before a pause an accented syllable may lose its udātta or receive a reduced accent marked with three dots, if the initial syllable after the pause has an udātta. M. 80.

sám = thoroughly, well; cp. √kṛ which shows a sibilant as initial after sám, in sam-s-kāra 'refinement'; cp. sam-ád 'battle' and sám-ana 'festival', but samanā 'in

the same way' where the shift of accent may be marked. 264.

samá = even, level: Gk. ὁμός; IE. ṓ changes into ā in Ilr. before simple consonants; cp. Av. hama 'equal' = Eng. same, cp. Lat sim-i-li-s. 14.

sama = pronoun 'some', invariably enclitic; cp. sma enc. pcl. 'just, indeed'. M. 81.

***sama-dha** = adv. 'in some way or other', cp. sama-ha where according to Hübschmann h = dh. 250.

sa-maha = rich (-mah-a = magh-á) h represents the palatalization (Ilr. jh) of gh, when in cognate forms gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s; cp. magh-á √manh. 246.

sama-ha = somehow; according to Hübschmann from *sama-dha like viśvá-ha and sahá with h = dh. 250; M. 52; invariably without accent. 289; M. 81.

sam-āmá = length; cp. vy-āmá 'fathom' = vi + āmá and not vi + yāmá, 60.

sam-iñj-ayati = causes to move; for -iñj-ayati with j in place of g; is not a new formation but a revival of an old Sanskrit form. 140.

sam-id-dha = accomplished: sam-ṛddha, i from ṛ a Prakritism; cp. sam-ṛdh 'unison' √rdh 'thrive' and sam-ídh 'faggot'. 19.

sam-udg-á = the point of the bud, later 'a box' = sam + ubj, cp. √ubj. 'force'. 161; according to Kāt. from √ubj, with -dg- in place of -bg- by dissimilation. 181.

samudr-íya = coming from the sea: -dr-yà, íya: yà; sam-ud-rá 'collection of waters'. 200.

samudr-yà = cp. above. 200.

sam-ṛd-dha = ppt. √rdh 'thrive'; cp. sam-id-dha. 19.

sám piṇák = 3 sg. pr. inj. √piś 'crush'; with ṇ against n of piṇaṣṭi, sam piṇaṣṭana; according to Bartholomae the form is based on prá piṇák where ṇ is phonetic; but the ṇ may well be like Pāli ḍasati: damś-ati; dahati: dah-ati. 187; the cerebral lost at the end has transferred its cerebral

character to the beginning of the syllable; cp. $\sqrt{\text{piś}}$ 'paint' in pépiś-at 'thickly painting' with ś. M. 38.

sám pinaṣṭana = 2 pl. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{piś}}$ 'crush'; cp. above. 187.

sam-pūrya tā₃ iti = tau; the protracted vowel (ā₃v = ā₃u) undergoes euphonic change and loses its final v before i-. 299.

sam-pra-dā-yam = having given forth well, absolutive of $\sqrt{\text{dā}}$ 'give'; unetymological y is based on the analogy of forms like á-pāy-i, where y before a vowel is phonetic. 208.

sam-praś-ná = question, $\sqrt{\text{pracch}}$; with ch reverted to ś before n; cp. yāc-nā, with c before ñ, as the verb shows no form with guttural. 153.

sam-muti = sameness of opinion; Pāli-form for sam-mati; change of a into u is due to the influence of labial m. 21.

samyák te = cp. samyát te. 328.

samyát te = TS. 1. 2. 7. 1; with k assimilated to the following t. 328; M. 67.

sam-rāj = sovereign, overlord; the preservation of m before r shows that originally m remained unchanged before r. 334; M. 68; old phonetic combination (i.e. -m'r-) retained in a compound. M. 73.

sam-rājñī = a woman taking precedence; nom. sg. fem. in -ī remains, in a few cases, unchanged before vowels on the analogy of the dual -ī. 321; M. 66.

sar = run, beside sar-irá 'flood': Lat. salire 'to spring'; Vedic r corresponds to the IE. l. 211; M. 42.

sarágh = bee; nouns formed without suffix have the palatal of the corresponding verb and a guttural if the corresponding verb shows a guttural alone; sarágh stands by itself. 151.

sarágh-as = nom. pl. of sarágh 'bee' *saráh; for the confusion of h representing original guttural

(=IIr. zh) and old palatal (=IIr. zh) cp. *saráh, sarát and sárágh-a. 254.

sarágh-ā = bee; extension of sarágh-. 151; cp. sārāgh-á. 174. cp. *sarāh and sárágh-a. 254.

sarāj-ant = meaning? svarabhakti vowel is actually written. 58; connected with $\sqrt{\text{sarj}}$ 'release'?

sarát = nom. sg. of (sarágh)- saráh 'bee'. 151; cp. rāt, bhrāt. 173; with an old palatal h changed into ṭ. 174, 254.

sarād-bhyas = for the bees *saráh; cp. sarát and paḍ-bhís. 174; M. 35; 254.

sár-apasas = flowing? RV. II. 13. 12 Pp. sára s ap- with elision of the first a; more probable is sṛ+ap-. 318.

sarāmā = name of a bitch: Gk. *Ερπῆς* 'dog'; introduction of a before m is unmotivated. 57.

sárasvati-kṛta (VS.) made by Sárasvati; for shortening cp. pṛthivi-śád. M. 76.

*saráh = cp. sarát. 173; the base of sarát and sarād-bhyas is not met with. 174; h representing the old palatal giving correctly sarād-bhyas and sarát, but cp. sarāghá, sarágh-as and sarághā which presuppose the h to stand for original guttural; the confusion of the two types is due to the manifold origin of h. 254; M. 53.

sar-irá = flood $\sqrt{\text{sṛ}}$ 'flow', for r = l cp. $\sqrt{\text{sar}}$. 211; M. 42.

sariṣapa = mustard; for sarṣapa; i a Prakritism. 57.

sari-sṛp-á = creeping, int. $\sqrt{\text{sṛp}}$; radical s does not change into ś after ī owing to a distaste for succession of cerebrals. 232; M. 48.

sár-u = arrow (AV.) s stands for ś, cp. sár-u = Goth. hairu-s; and sváru 'sacrificial post'. 226.

saru = handle = tsaru, through loss of the first element of the initial consonant group. 263.

sárg-a = rush $\sqrt{\text{sṛj}}$ 'release' with old palatal; guttural is due to the analogy of varg-á $\sqrt{\text{vrj}}$ 'twist'

with a new palatal 'herd' IV 51. 8. 161.

sārgāṁ iva = sārgān i-; if preceded by a long ā final n becomes ṁ within a Pāda in the RV.; the saṁdhi was caused by the n having originally been followed by s; cp. Vedic vṛkān: Goth. vulfans. 330; M. 68.

sārtavā apāḥ = -vāi a-; to be read sārtavāpaḥ in RV. I. 57. 6. The contraction, though not written is required by the metre. 316.

sārtavājāu = sārtavai ājāu, RV. III. 32. 6; when ā remains after a final y (or s) has been dropped it does not, as a rule, contract with the following vowel; sārtavājāu is one of the exceptions. 316; M. 64.

sarpīṣ = clarified butter: Germ. salben 'to anoint'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; √srp 'run, meet'; cp. sarpīr-āṣuti 'having melted butter as their draught.' M 42.

sarppā = serpent; the Sanskrit consonant group (rpp) is represented by pp in Prakrit; cp. sṛp-rā 'extensive'. 113.

sarvāṅgāni = all limbs, with n, beside -gāni; in compounds the medial n is less frequently cerebralized; for sārva cp. Gk. ὅλο-s = ὅλ-*For*-s, Lat. salvu-s 'whole'. 190.

sar-sr-e = 3 sg. pres. int. √sr 'flow'; the s does not change into ṣ when immediately followed by r (or ṛ) owing to a distaste for the succession of cerebrals. 232; cp. ūpa prā sar-sr-e 'stretched forth to' II. 35.5. M. 48.

sal-ilā = flowing: Lat. salio 'to spring'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; M. 44.

salha = a Kāśhmīrian name; cp. Kālhaṇa. 244.

salhaṇa = cp. Kālhaṇa. 244.

sāvanam idām = cp. sāvanedām. 333.

savanamukhé-savanamukhe = at each beginning of libation; for no change of s cp. saṁvatsare-saṁvatsare. 236.

sāvanedām = sāvanam idam, TS. I. 4. 44. 2 Pp. -nā i- to be corrected; final m is dropped (on the analogy of túbhya) and the vowels contract. 333; cp. durgāhaitāt. M. 65.

sāvane-savane = at each libation; for no change of s cp. above. √su 'press' but cp. sav-i-tṛī 'a solar god' √sū 'stimulate'; for itr. cd. accent cp. sadas-sadas 'on each seat.' 236.

savyā = left; Av. havya-: Lat. scaevus, Gk. σχαιός; Vedic has lost k after s. 268.

savya-ṣṭhā = standing on left, a charioteer (AV.) with an extension of ṣ, cp. TB. savye-ṣṭhā. 237; M. 49.

savye-ṣṭha = cp. savya-ṣṭhā. 237.

savyeṣṭhā sārathiḥ = a charioteer standing on left; it is not certain whether the word is connected with savyeṣṭhā (√sthā) or savyeṣṭhr- = *savye-sth-tṛ; the latter is indicated by Av. rathaeṣtar from *-sth-tar; ma-zdar-, Ved. man-dhātṛ; also by Gk. πολύ-χτωρ from *-xt-τωρ; ἐπι-στωρ from *-στ-τωρ; Lat. suffix -estris *-e-st-tris. 82.

saśc = accompany; reduplicative √sac; cp. sed- from √sad. 271.

sa-śc-ata = 3 pl. impf. mid. √sac 'accompany'; for sa-s(a)-ata cp. s-ānti: ās-ti. 76; M. 17.

sā-śc-ati = 3 pl. red. pres. √sac, cp. above 76; M. 17.

sā-śc-asi = 2 sg. pr. √sac reduplicated. 76.

sa-śc-iré = 3 pl. pf. mid. √sac. 76; M. 17; the palatal in place of the phonetic guttural before i (=e) is due to transfer; cp. ok-i-vāms. 142; M. 26.

sa-ṣṭūbh = a particular metre (TS) s changes into ṣ on the analogy of anu-ṣṭūbh and tri-ṣṭūbh. 237; M. 49.

sā-s = he; initially, in external saṁdhi s becomes ṣ after final -i and -u; this change chiefly takes place in monosyllabic pronouns and particles. M. 49.

sas = sleep; once believed to be the base of sasvár, sās-ti. 224.

sasā = grass; cp. sas-piñjara. 226, 279.

sa-sajj-atur = 3 du. pf. √sajj 'fasten, prepare', cp. √sajj. 163.

sa-sa-vāms = pf. pt. √san 'gain'; a, from sonant nasal is not accompanied here by n before v. 11; cp. sā-tá; a in place of the expected ā is striking. 96.

sa-sād-a = 3 sg. pf. √sad 'sit'; cp. sedire on which is based bhejiré; cp. Lat. sīdo; sād-as, Gk. ἔδος 'seat'. 272.

sa-sūv-a = 3 sg. pf. √sū 'generate'; J Schmidt wrongly compares this ū with that of √gūh. 92.

sa-srj-māhe = 1 pl. pf. of √srj 'release' for sa-srj-māhe; guttural is due to the analogy of √vrj 'twist'. 161.

sa-srj-māhe = cp. above. 161; cp. a-srj-ram. M. 32.

*sa-sd = cp. sed- and *sa-zd-. 271.

sā-sn-i = eager to gain √san; with n = an; cp. sani-ṣn-ata, sān-as-ī 'bringing gain'; sān-u 'back'. 96.

sas-piñjara = ruddy like young grass (TS.); for śas-pi—, is due to the influence of Vedic sasā (VS., MS.) 'grass'. 226; M. 46; formed on the analogy of śaspi— from sasā = śaspa 'young grass'. 279.

sasvár = secretly, *śasvar; s from ś is vouched by Av. sāvheni sahvāre; √sas 'sleep'? 224.

sah = overcome; has no connection with √sagh 'take upon oneself, be equal to'. 254; M. 53; h represents the old palatal, cp. sādhr. [ḗχω αὐτο(ε)χ-οι] 247, 275.

sahā = together, beside sadha in compound; cp. viśvá-ha. 250; M. 52; h appears for dh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented. 252; M. 52; in Classical Sanskrit the h- form has ousted the dh- form. 253.

sāh-ate = overcomes, cp. sādhr. M. 51.

saha-śéy-yāya = for lying together; yy is to be read as y-iy thus

showing the syllabic value of y. 203; M. 40.

saha-śéy-ya = lying together; according to Benfey five-syllabic; probably for *śéniya from *śaya-niya (earlier form for śāyia). 54.

sa-hásra = thousand; Gk. χίλιοι; Vedic medial r = IE. medial l. 211; M. 42; h represents here the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. žh) because Av. the satem language has a corresponding voiced spirant in hazañra; cp. Lesbian χέλλιοι from χέσλο. 248; M. 51.

sahásrā-magha = having a thousand gifts; for lengthening cp. dhanvā-sáh; contrast sahasra-sāvā 'thousand-fold soma-pressing' where sāvā is from √su 'press'. M. 75.

sáhas-vant = mighty: sáh-as 'might'; cp. sáho-van where o = az. 38.

sahāya = companion; Ved. sákhyā-am; words in which h stands for a tenuis aspirate are loan from some folk-speech. 253.

sáho-van = powerful; beside sáhas-vant; o represents az in stems ending in as before a suffix beginning with v. 38; M. 9.

sá-hū-ti = joint invocation, joint praise √hvā, hū 'call'; cp. ā-hu-ti. M. 20.

sahó šu ṇaḥ = cerebralization takes place in the following words after ṛ, r, ṣ in the preceding one. M. 39.

sah-ya = to be borne √sah; Pkt. sajjha; on its basis Ascoli proposes ud+hyati for ujhati. 164.

-sahva = powerful = sah-van, sah-vāms, cp. viśva-sāhva. 181.

sah-van = powerful, cp. -sahva, prasabham. 181

sām-vartate = encloses = sam √vrt; lengthening of a nasalized vowel is due to Provincialism. 43.

sām-vṛtti = covering up; cp. above 43.

sām-śitya = sharpening = sam + √śā, gd.; for lengthening cp. above. 43.

sā = she; cp. sā-s. 237; M. 49.

sā = sū : san(i), cp. bhū- : bhavi- ; cp. also √sā 'bind' syāti, sāmān 'chant'. 16.

sāk-ṣ-ate = 3 sg. s aor. subj. √sah 'overcome'; long grade ā : low grade a. 80; M. 18.

sāk-ṣ-āma = 1 pl. s aor. subj. √sah, cp. sāk-ṣ-ate. 80; M. 18.

sāk-ṣ-i = 1 sg. mid. s aor. √sah; cp. above. 80; M. 18.

sākṣe = sākṣye; the semi-vowel y seems to be lost at the end of the medial consonant group. 271; M. 57.

sādhā = ppt. √sah; ā = az; cp. tāḍhi. 44; in RV. initial s does not become ṣ as in śāt. 225; M. 45.

sādhā = nom. sg. of sādhr 'conqueror' √sah, cp. jānā-śāt. 224; initial s does not become ṣ as in śāt. M. 45.

sādhr = overcomer √sah + tr; ā = az, cp. tāḍhi. 44; M. 10; h represents the old palatal aspirate (=IIr. žh) when, before t it is replaced by a cerebral. 247; M. 51; the old voiced palatal aspirated spirant (=IIr. žh) represented by h has disappeared after cerebralizing and aspirating the following t and lengthening the preceding vowel. 275; M. 58.

sādhyái = to overcome = sah + tí; ā = az, cp. tāḍhi. 44; for no change of s into ṣ cp. sādha. 225; M. 45.

sādhvā = overcoming, gd. √sah; sah + tvā; cp. tāḍhi. 44; cp. sādha. 225.

sā-tā = ppf. √san(i) 'gain'; ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. 14; cp. sa-sa-vāms with a instead of ā. 96.

sā-tu = womb, from IE. *sē 'to sow'; cp. s-tr-f with the loss of the low grade vowel ə (of √sē). 83.

sādh = succeed; in sedh e comes from z according to Thurneysen 38.

sādh-ati = succeeds, cp. sīdh-yati. 17.

sādh-ú = right; expected sād-ú; for the retention of dh cp. ṛbh-ú.

252; cp. sādhu-yā 'straightway'. M. 52.

sādhū ti = sādhu ti (=iti) in Pāli; with ū lengthened instead of being contracted, cp. vādā iti. 315.

sādhū asmai = RV. II. 27.15 (-u); metrically ū is to be read as -uu- 322; cp. hārī rtāsyā where -ī is not shortened. M. 65.

sānt-i = beings : nom. acc. pl. s-ánt, long grade in ā : low grade in a. 80; M. 18; according to Bartholomae from IE. *snt. 98.

sāndra = thick (blind); connected with nṛ like indra? 181.

sāya-ka = arrow, missile (√sā 'bind' = √so destroy): sé-nā: the low grade ī, as the final of roots is graded with ai giving āy before vowels but ā before consonants; in sé-nā ī gives e instead of ā. 90; M. 19; cp. prá-si-ta and prá-si-ti with short i instead of the expected long ī; better from √si 'hurl' 'suitable for hurling'. 94.

sāraghá = derived from the bee, honey; sarāgh(ā) *sarāh which regularly gives sarād-bhyas, but from which also is derived sāraghá with a guttural before a vowel; cp. mūdha. 174; M. 53; *sarāh; gh before a presupposes h to represent original guttural (zh), while in reality the h (of *sarāh) stands for an old palatal (cp. sarāt); the confusion is due to the manifold origin of h. 254.

sāviṣak = 3 sg. iṣ aor. subj. √sū 'generate'; (AV.) = -ṣat, with a guttural in place of dental. 328.

sāviṣat = cp. sāviṣak. 328.

-sāh = overpowering, cp. śāt. 173.

sāh-vāms = victorious; pf. pt. of √sah; cp. jāhuśā with the change of s into j 163; cp. -sahva- sahvan. 181; IE. *sēzgh- beside jāhuśā; in sāh-vāms the original sibilant has been lost while in jāhuśā s becomes j when followed by h of a like word. 273; M. 57.

simhá = lion; in inscriptions siṅgha; h original gh younger; ṅgh or ṇh for mh. 134; h represents here the old palatal aspirate (=IIr. žh), be-

cause Armenian has a corresponding voiced j, cp. inj. inc. 248; M. 51; medially anusvāra appears before h. M. 54.

simhāṇa(ka) = mucus: śṛṅkhāṇa; simhāṇa (with h for kh) is a loan from some folk-speech because h does not replace a tenuis aspirate. 253.

si = bind; cp. sītā and sí-man with long i. 98.

sikātā = sand, from IE. -ṇto-, cp. Av. haēc-aṭ, haēc-anh-, hik-u 'dry'; a guttural is phonetic before a=ṇ; but cp. pac-atā with palatal before a=e. 151; M. 30.

sic = pour: Gk. οχυράς, Germ. seichen 'to piss'; in some words Vedic tenuis corresponds with media or its representative in cognate languages, cp. OG. s'g-u 'drip', Lettic sik-u 'fall' of water. 116.

sinca = 2 sg. ipv. √sic 'sprinkle'; s changes into ṣ if a word ending in -i or -u precedes. 237; M. 49.

siñcata = 2 pl. ipv. √sic; cp. siñca. 237; M. 49.

si-tā = bound, √sā 'bind'; cp. sī-māhi, ī: i. 98.

si-tām = acc. sg. of si-tā 'bound'; cp. siñca. 237; M. 49.

sid-dhā = accomplished, ppt. √sidh 'repel': sédh-ati; i is low grade of e. 37.

sidh-mā = a blotch, √sādh; i as low grade of ā. 17.

sīdh-yati = succeeds: sādhi-ati; i as low grade of ā. 17; M. 7.

sidh-rā = obtaining, effecting, perfect, good, √sādh 'succeed'; cp. sidh-mā. 17.

sīn-a = a quantity of anything bound or collected, √sā 'bind'; i as low grade of ā. 17.

sī-na = property *√sā, i is not in ablaut with a (√san). 18.

si-nāti = binds (√si 'bind'); i is shortened before the present element (√sā bind?). 97.

sīndhum iva = trisyllabic; cp. sīndhv iva, where u is not pronounced as syllabic uv. 322.

sīndhv iva = the final of dissyllabic sīndhv (= sīndhu, Indus, Av.

hind-u-s) is to be pronounced as semivowel. 322.

simā = dem. prn; every; i is not in ablaut with a. 18.

sīma = cord, band = sī-mán 'crown of the head'; ī: i. 98.

si-yāt = 3 sg. opt. √as 'be' in AB. for s-yāt, with iy for y. 202.

siyonā = agreeable, soft couch; cp. syonā. 92.

sīras = stream? the root of long pepper? Av. sarō; Vedic ir corresponds to ar in Avestan. 29.

sirā = channel, stream √sr 'flow'; cp. sār-as, saras-ī 'lake'. 23.

sirā = vein √sr, cp. su-sirā where ā has been shortened due to the shift of accent. 47; cp. sirā 'stream' in Vedic. 94.

sirā-su = loc. pl. of sirā 'stream'; for sī-, metrical shortening (at the end of a triṣṭubh line) without interchange of quantity appears in sirāsu, cp. sirā. 94.

silha(ka) = a particular plant; cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.

siv = sew; according to J. Schmidt i is lengthened before v in √siv; but the root nowhere occurs with short i; its i may well be original; cp. √div 'play'. 43.

si-ṣak-ti = accompanies; III. pr. √saç; cp. si-sak-ṣi where s-s-ṣ does not become s-ṣ-s. 233; M. 48.

si-sak-ṣi = 2 sg. III. pr. √saç 'accompany', beside si-ṣak-ti; cp. yāsis'ṣthās. M. 48.

sī-ṣā-sati = desid. √san(i) 'gain'; ā is regular from Vedic onward; insertion of nasal in ji-gām-sati etc. is later. 16.

si-ṣic-atur = 3 du. pf. √saç; cp. si-sic-ur. 152; M. 30; with ṣ for s, cp. si-sic-e, si-sic-ur. 232.

si-sic-e = has poured, cp. si-sic-ur. M. 30.

si-ṣédh-a = 3 sg. pf. √sidh 'repel'; normal grade e: low grade i, cp. sid-dhā: sédh-ati, si-ṣédh-a: Gk. πιστός, πείσω, πέποιθα. 37.

sí-ṣṇ-u = gainer √san(i), for *sí-san-u; n for an; in reduplication the accent rests on the reduplicative

syllable, the radical vowel is therefore reduced. 96.

śi-ṣvad = red. aor. $\sqrt{\text{svād}}$ 'taste'; a in place of ā is due to accent shift; but cp. svād-ú = svāvi-s, ḡdú-s with ā without accent. 6.

si-sak-ṣi = 2 sg. III. pr. $\sqrt{\text{sac}}$ 'accompany'; for no change of s into ṣ cp. yāsisīṣṭhās. 233.

si-saṅk-ṣati = desid. $\sqrt{\text{saṅj}}$ 'embrace'; cp. si-sak-ṣi. 233.

si-sar-ti = 3 sg. III pr. $\sqrt{\text{sr}}$ 'flow'; for the radicals cp. si-sar-ṣi. 232; M. 48; cp. Pāli usselheti, Classical $\sqrt{\text{ucchal}}$ *ut $\sqrt{\text{sal}}$. 255.

si-sar-ṣi = 2 sg. pres. $\sqrt{\text{sr}}$; radical s preceded by i does not change into ṣ on the analogy of forms like si-sr-ate where it is immediately followed by r. 232; M. 48.

si-sik-ṣati = desid. $\sqrt{\text{sic}}$ 'sprinkle'; s-s-ṣ does not become s-ṣ-ṣ. 233.

si-sic-ur = 3 pl. pf. $\sqrt{\text{sic}}$; the palatal which appears before a (in si-sic-atur) and diphthongs (si-sic-e) always appears also before u. 152; M. 30; for no change of s cp. si-sic-é. 232.

si-sic-é = has poured; with phonetic c: si-sic-ur with analogical c. 152; M. 30; radical s though preceded by i does not change into ṣ. 232.

si-sir-ṣati = desid. $\sqrt{\text{sr}}$ 'go'; beside si-sar-ti; īr in ablaut with ar. 25.

si-sr-tám = 2 du. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{sr}}$; cp. $\sqrt{\text{sr}}$. 33.

si-sr-at = pres. pt. $\sqrt{\text{sr}}$ 'flow'; s does not change into ṣ owing to the immediately following r. 232; M. 48.

si-sr-ate = 3 pl. mid. pres. $\sqrt{\text{sr}}$ 'flow'; cp. si-sr-at. 232; M. 48.

***sihvā** = cp. jihvā. 161.

śītā = furrow: si- 'bind'. 98.

śīd-ati = sits; ablaut ī: ā. 20;

*sīzd- $\sqrt{\text{sad}}$; before III. z when followed by one or more consonants vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of z. 44; M. 10; *si-zd-ati (= zd- = s(a)d) cp. s-ānti: ās-ti. 76; M. 17; s changes into ṣ when a word ending in -i or -u precedes. 237; M. 49; ādy-

udātta in the Brāhmaṇas but śīd-āti madhyodātta in P; the shift of accent being due to analogy. 288; M. 80; the d has been retained owing to the influence of other forms of the verb $\sqrt{\text{sad}}$. ī: ā: a, śīd-āti, $\sqrt{\text{sād}}$ -ana 'seat', sād-as 'seat', Gk. $\epsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$. M. 57.

śīd-āti = cp. śīd-ati. 288.

śīdād dhōtā = RV. X. 12. 1: for -d ho-; cp. tād dhī. M. 73.

śīd-an = pr. $\sqrt{\text{sad}}$ 'sit'; s changes into ṣ if a word ending in an alterant precedes. 237; M. 49.

śīm = him, her, it, them; originally the acc. sing. of sa pronoun; cp. śīd-an. 237; to this is connected Pkt se. 289; related to sā as kīm to ká. M. 49; invariably enclitic; cp. im = a. M. 81.

śī-mán = crown of the head $\sqrt{\text{sā}}$ 'bind'; ī: i. 98; cp. śīm-ánta. 318.

śī-mán (ta) = crown of the head $\sqrt{\text{sā}}$ 'bind'; cp. sā-man 'chant'. 88.

śīmánta = parting of the hair: an = n according to Osthoff. 12.

śīm-ánta = braid of hair (with elision of an according to Kāt. on P. 6. 1. 94); beside Classical śīmānta; śīmānta is older with the suffix -ta, a by-form of the Vedic śīmán 'braid of hair'; śīmānta = śīma + anta. 318.

śīmán-ta = cp. śīm-ánta. 318.

śī-máhi = 1 pl. root aor. opt. $\sqrt{\text{sā}}$ 'bind'; ablaut ā: ī. 88; cp. si-tá 'bound', ī: i. 98.

śīmānta = cp. śīm-ánta. 318.

śīrá = stream; according to Grassmann from $\sqrt{\text{sr}}$. 25; cp. śīrásu with ī metrically shortened. 47; cp. su-śīrá. 94.

śiv = sew: syū-tá; Schulze connects such -ū roots with the ablaut ū: avi; cp. syū-man 'band', Gk. $\delta\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ 'sinew'. 91.

-śiv-ya = sewing; cp. śiv-yati. 43.

śiv-yati = sews, from $\sqrt{\text{sv}}$ according to Schmidt with its i lengthened before v; but as the root nowhere occurs with a short i its

i may well be original. 43; M. 16; syū-tá, roots in -iv exhibit -iv before vowels but yñ before consonants, cp. d'v-é. 91.

sívyatv ápaḥ (RV. II. 32. 4) = let her sew (the garment of) her work' the only case in RV. where in a trisyllabic word v (=u) is to be pronounced as semi-vowel. 322; M. 65.

sī-śadh = red. aor. √śadh 'succeed'; a in place of ā is due to accent shift. 6.

sīsa = lead; the nochange of s into ś may show that the word is non-Aryan. 233; M. 48.

sīsara = name of the husband of Sarāmā; cp. -sīsa. 233.

siha = lion, for siṃha: compensatory lengthening of i for the loss of nasal. 45.

sú = well; s changes into ś when the particle is preceded by a word ending in -i or -u. 237; M. 49; cp. sū. 312; M. 62; cp. kam which comes after it. [Av. hu-, OL. su-] M. 81.

-su = loc. pl., cp. mánaḥ-su, where ḥ is permitted beside -s-, -ś- before -su, which is treated as the second member in a compound. 343.

sūar = cp. svār. 288; M. 81.

su-āná = being pressed √su 'press' beside suv-āná (root aor. pf. √su). 201.

sūūtáyah = well-helping, RV. VIII. 47. 1; u is not contracted with the following ū. 315; M. 63.

***s(u)eks** = cp. śo-dhā beside śad-dhā where z stands for IE. *ks+dh and the sibilant preceded by k is dropped. 274.

sú-kṛta = well-done; cp. sáu-kṛtya with au as strong grade of u. 105.

sukśmá = thin; beside sūkṣma, where reason for the lengthening of ū is not clear. 44.

sukhá = running lightly; later on 'pleasure'; cp. DhP. √suh which is a loan from some folk-speech. 253.

sukhā-rta = affected by joy=sukha +ṛta; according to Indian gram-

marians the division is -a+ṛ- but more probable is -ā+ṛ-, the old instr. sg. in -ā. 319.

sugātu-yā = desire for a good dwelling; before a suffixal y u is lengthened; cp. sukratū-yā 'insight'; su-gātu-yā is an exception. 45.

sujāte ē aśvasūṇṛte = (SV.) e is half in its pronunciation. 35.

sujihvā ūpa = RV. I. 13. 8; au appears as ā (with v of āv dropped) before ū but as āv before other vowels. M. 67.

sunisā = Pāli form for Vedic snuṣā through *snuṣā. 277.

sunhā = Pāli form for Vedic snuṣā through *snuṣā. 277.

su-tá = urged √sū 'generate, impel'; sū-ta; ū: u. 98.

su-tā = son; sū-ta 'born'; √sū 'generate'; ū: u. 98.

su-tār-man = crossing over well, √tar(i), tṛ; the low grade vowel e disappears before the suffix -man; cp. su-tāra 'easy to cross'. 82.

sutā3 iti = Rāmāyaṇa 2. 49. 3 with pluti of the final ā. 298.

sutā imé = RV. I. 3. 4, for -tās i-; final s after ā became y before voiced sounds; āz drops z before vowels and voiced consonants. M. 70.

su-tūka = goingswiftly, √tak 'rush'; u from IE. ē. 21.

suté-sute = at every pressing; cp. savane-savane. 236; M. 49.

su-dí-na = bright √dī shine; secondary shortening of ī into i. 94; M. 20.

su-drv-ām = acc. sg. of su-drú 'the strong wood, own power' cp. ḡ-ṭo-s 'custom' with v beside the regular uv. 201.

su-drúv-am = cp. su-dry-ām. 201.

sudhā = nector: svadhā (√svadh: svad 'taste', sva+dhā) va: u samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

sú-dhita = sound: svadhita in Brāhmaṇas, cp. sudhā; 'well-established,' dhī-ta pp. dhā 'put'? 70.

su-dhíy-as = nom. pl. of su-dhí 'having good thought'; medial ī is represented by iy. 198.

su-dhī = having good thought; it has iy before case-endings beginning with a vowel. 198; for y instead of iy cp. ā-dhī. 200.

sunā = Md. Ind. for Vedic *snūṣā* through **suṣnā*. 277.

sundara = beautiful: *sūnāra* 'blissful'; d of Prakritic origin. 181.

su-nv-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √su 'press'; the u of -nu- always changes into v before a vowel. 198.

su-n-más = we press = su-nu-más; u is dropped before m (by analogy of cases like *kur-vás*) of the first pl. pr. (nu; u) when the u is not preceded by more than one consonant. 59.

su-n-vás = we two press = su-nu-vás; cp. su-n-más. 59.

***sunṣā** = cp. Ved. *snūṣā*, Pāli *sunisā*, Pkt. *susā*. 276.

sup = √sleep √svap: Gk. *ὑπνος*, Lat. *somnu-s*, Lith. *sāpna-s*, Old Slav. *sūnŭ*; *saṃprasāraṇa*, which is IE., may be noted in Gk. *ὑπνος*. 69.

sup-tá = ppt. √svap 'sleep': *svāp-ana*; u in ablaut with va; cp. Old Slav. *sūpati*: Old Norw. *svefn*. 20: M. 8.

súp-ti = shoulder; the loss of initial s may be inferred from the evidence of cognate languages in which it has been preserved. M. 56.

su-pra-pāṇá = good drinking place, beside *pari-pāna*; cerebralization is less frequent medially. 189; M. 39.

su-bhāgoṣāḥ = (RV. I. 48. 7) 'genial dawn,' -gā u-; the original simple vowels must be restored with hiatus. M. 64.

su-bhūv = su-bhú, 'excellent' with uv before case-endings beginning with a vowel in SV. and AV. against v elsewhere. 200.

su-bhū = illustrious birth; ū changes into v and not into uv as in *pari-bhū*. 200.

su-bhru = having beautiful brows: *bhrú*; ū is shortened in *Bahuvrihi* owing to accent shift. 95.

sú-bhvan = cp. *śubh-van*; *Sāyana* reads s for ś. 225.

suma = air: *sūma* 'air'; ū: u. 98.

súmaṅgalāṣm = voc. (with *pluti*) of *sumaṅgala* with its final prolated and nasalized. 299.

súmaṅgalāṣm̐ iti súmaṅgalāṣ = TS. Pada; according to P. 6. 1. 129 we should expect euphonic combination of the final prolated vowel (which does not take place here owing to nasalization); but cp. *babhūvétī babhūvāṣm̐* in AV. Krama. 300.

sumát = well, excellent; beside *smát*, a case of *svarabhakti*? 56, 58.

sumitr-yá = cp. *mitr-yā*. 200

sumeru = a mythical mountain from **smeru*; cp. *meru* without s. 265.

su-mná = good will, √*mnā*, beside *sū-mna* (VS.) where the reason for lengthening is not clear. 44; on its analogy is formed *su-ṣumná* with a dental n; √*man*; cp. *sum-nā-yú* 'kindly' and *su-mánas* 'kind-hearted'. 188.

su-yúk = well-yoked, nom. sg. of *su-yúj*; original j is replaced by k in the pause. 303; M. 60.

su-yúj = cp. *su-yúk*. 303.

su-rabhí = fragrant; cp. *srábhīṣṭha* where u has disappeared before r. 60.

surabhīṇi = nom. acc. pl. of *surabhí*. 312.

súrā = intoxicating drink, Av. *hura*; cp. *súra* 'somá' and *sūr-a* 'sun' svār 'light'. 98.

surūpa-kṛtnúm = acc. sg. of -*tnú* 'accomplishing excellent actions'; according to P. 1. 2. 40 all syllables preceding -*tnú* have the lowest tone, i.e. they are *anudatta-tara*. 290.

sulāmi = cp. *prá sulāmi* and *salilá*. 218.

súvar = heaven, light, beside *svār*, cp. *sūr-(y)a*. 90. M. 40; (in TS.) for *svār* = *súar*. 201; M. 81; (in ŚB.) for *svār*. 202; cp. *sauvá*. 203.

suvargá = heaven (TS.) for *svargá*. 201; M. 40.

suvarḡ-yà = belonging to heaven; -ya (instead of -iya) after a group of consonants. 201.

su-vārṇa = gold; cp. s-varṇa where u has disappeared at the end of the first member before v in a compound. 59.

su-v-āśva = cp. sv-āśva and sāuv-a-. 322.

su-v-ānā = root aor. pt. √su 'press'; cp. sv-ānā with v. 201; uv has the value of consonantal v. 202; M. 40; s changes into ṣ if a word ending in an alterant precedes. 237; M. 49.

su-v-itá = welfare, accessible, √i; opposite of dur-itá; u changes into uv before i. 321. M. 65.

su-v-uktá = well-said, √vac; beside sūktá. 315.

su-v-rk-tí = song of praise, √ṛc (Pp. su-vṛ-) Roth sá+rk-ti. 321.

súvo bhúḥ = TA. 4. 40. 1; for súvar bh-; súvar with original r is treated like s; cp. áha evā, ūdho a-. 335.

suśámī = instr. sg. of su-śámī 'one who does mighty deeds; the final instrumental -ī remains in a few cases unchanged on the analogy of the dual -ī. 321.

suślokāḥ iti = cp. suśloketi. 300.

súślokāḥ = voc. of suśloka with final prolated vowel nasalized. 299.

suśloketi = suślokāḥ iti; according to P. 6. 1. 129 a final prolated vowel does undergo euphonic change in Pada and Krama. 300.

sú-ṣamid-dha = cp. su-sam-. 236.

su-ṣāv-a = 3 sg. pf. √su 'press'; o (= av) before consonants (ju-jóṣ-a) but ā before v as in su-ṣāv-a. 13.

su-ṣirá = hollow, hole; from su + sirá 'vein'. 47; sirá 'stream' with its ī shortened. 94.

sú-su-ti = easy birth, √sū 'generate': sū-ti; secondary shortening of ū into u owing to the shift of accent. 94; M. 20.

su-ṣup-ur = 3 pl. pf. √svap 'sleep'; cp. tí-ṣṭha-ti. 231; M. 47.

su-ṣup-vāms = pf. pt. of √svap; beside su-ṣváp-a; va: u sampra-sāraṇa. 69; M. 16.

su-ṣu-mánt = very stimulating, exciting √sū 'impel'; secondary shortening of ū due to accent shift. 94; M. 20.

su-ṣumṇá = very gracious; cp. su-mṇá, the dental n remains owing to the influence of the simple word su-mṇá. 188; M. 38, 39.

su-ṣumṇá = very gracious; with ṇ beside the older -mṇá. 188.

su-ṣuv-ānā = pf. pt. √su 'press', for su-ṣv-ānā; uv form has driven out v form. 205.

su-ṣuv-ur = 3 pl. pf. √su 'press'; the v has either remained or been restored before -ur here. M. 55.

su-ṣuv-úṣ-as = abl. gen. sg. of su-ṣu-vāms (pf. pt. √su 'press') the v is not lost before u (-úṣ-) which represents an IE. u, because leaving the case of perfect pt. (like su-ṣuv-úṣ-) IE. uv does not occur; cp. suṣu-mánt 'very stimulating' where the suffix has the primary value. 262.

sū-ṣūd-ati = 3 sg. pf. subj. √sūd: svad: svād 'taste, make palatable'; long grade vā alternates with low grade ū. 86; M. 17.

su-ṣūd-imá = 1 pl. pf. √sūd: svad: svād; cp. above. 86.

***suṣṇā** = cp. Vedic snuṣā, Pāli sunhā, Pkt. sonhā, Mod. Ind. sunā, sūn. 277.

su-ṣváp-a = 1 sg. pf. √svap 'sleep': su-ṣup-vāms; in place of the accented vā appears the low grade vowel u when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 69; M. 16.

su-ṣv-ānā = pf. pt. √su 'press'; v is pronounced as a monosyllable after a short vowel. 201; M. 41; with v in place of the expected uv- 204; cp. su-ṣuv-ānā. 205.

su-ṣvāp-ayiṣati = desires to cause to sleep; the second s changes into ṣ because the three syllables containing sibilant are widely set apart from one another. 233.

su-saṃ-dṛḡ-bhis = with those who are fair to see; the guttural g

instead of the expected *ḍ* is due to the analogy of the nom. sg. in -k. 175; M. 35.

sū-samid-dha = well kindled $\sqrt{i(n)}$ dh; s in RV. but *ṣ* in SV. 236; M. 49.

sū-samṛd-dha = quite perfect, rich; s in AV.; but cp. triḥ-*ṣamṛddha*-tvā with *ṣ* in TS. 236; M. 49.

su-sārtu = name of a river $\sqrt{sṛ}$ 'flow'; s of *sārtu* does not change into *ṣ* owing to the succeeding r. 236; M. 49.

susā = Pkt. form for Vedic *snuṣā* through **sunsā*. 277.

sū-sū-ta = well born, well-begotten; instead of the expected *sū-ṣu-ta*; *sū* retains long *ū* under the influence of the simple *sū*. 95; M. 20.

su-sū-ṣati = desid. \sqrt{su} 'press'; s-*ṣ* do not become *s-ṣ-ṣ*. 233, 234.

suh = be joyful: Ved. *sukhá*; DhP. \sqrt{suh} with *h* for *kh* is a loan from some dialect because in Vedic *h* does not replace *a* tenuis aspirate. 253.

suhār naḥ = *suhārd naḥ* (in MS.) the *n* is cerebralized after -*r(d)*. 191; M. 39.

su-hārd = good-hearted, friend; *hṛd* 'heart'; -*t (d)* when it follows *r* and belongs to the root is allowed to remain at the pause. 304; M. 61; *hṛd*: *ār* is the lengthened variety of the *guṇa ar*. 66; M. 15.

su-hi = urge $\sqrt{sū}$ 'impel'; with short *u* instead of the long. 99.

su-hṛd = having a kind heart; cp. *su-hārd* and *hārdi*. 66.

-**sū** = giving birth to $\sqrt{sū}$ 'generate'; *ū* changes into *v* and never into *uv*; cp. *sū-nú*, Av. *hunu*, OG. *sunu*, Lith. *sūnù*, E. *son*. 200; M. 40.

sū = well = *sú*; metrically lengthened when followed by a short syllable; Adv. 'well'. 312; M. 62.

sūktá = cp. *suv uktá*. 315.

sūkṣma = thin, beside *sukṣmá* in ŚB; reason for lengthening is not clear. 44.

sūc = inform, indicate; cp. *a-sū-suc-am* with short *u* in radical. 96.

sū-cí = needle \sqrt{siv} , cp. *siv-yati*. 91; M. 16; **syū* from \sqrt{siv} ; *y* as the last element of an initial consonant group disappears. 267; M. 56.

sū-tí = birth; cp. *sū-ṣu-ti*. 94.

sū-tikā = lying in, woman in bed; cp. *sū-ṣu-ti*. 94; M. 20.

sū-ta = urged: *su-tá* 'urged'. 98; cp. *su-ṣu-mánt*. M. 20.

sū-ta = born: *su-ta* 'son'. 98.

sū-tu = pregnancy $\sqrt{sū}$; *sūta*: *sūta*. 98.

sū-tra = thread \sqrt{siv} ; cp. *sū-cí* and *div-é*. 91; M. 16; **syū* \sqrt{siv} ; cp. *sū-cí*. 267; M. 56.

sūd = sweeten, beside $\sqrt{svād}$ 'taste'; *ū* in ablaut with *vā* from *ṷā*. 22; M. 8.

sūd-áyati = caus. $\sqrt{svād}$ 'causes to make palatable'; cp. $\sqrt{sūd}$. 86; M. 17.

sūn = Mod. Indian for Vedic *snuṣā*. 277.

sū-nāra = bountiful: Av. *hunara*; cp. *sundara* [nar-, Osc. *ner-*, Gk. *δνῆρ*]. 181.

sū-nā = plaited basket; \sqrt{siv} ; *y* as the last element of an initial consonant group disappears. 267; M. 56.

sū-nṛta = joyful, quick, active; *r* from *ara* according to Bühler. 34; according to Benfey *n* may be meant to avoid hiatus; cp. *sū-nṛtā* 'gladness'. 196.

sūma = air: *suma*; cp. *sū-māya* 'well-fashioned'. 98.

sū-mná = favour: beside *su-mná*, reason for lengthening is obscure; \sqrt{man} or -*mná* suffix as in *dyu-mná* 'brightness', *nṛ-mná* 'manliness', *ni-mná* 'depth'? 44; M. 11.

sū-yáte = is pressed \sqrt{su} ; *ū* = *u* before *y*. 45; M. 9.

sūr(a) = sun: *svār* 'light'; cp. *sūr-(y)a*. 90.

sūr-a = sun; metrically *ū* = *üü*. 49.

sū-ra = hero $\sqrt{sū}$ 'swell': *śvayati*; the ablaut here is not *vā*: *ū* but *āvi* = *ū* cp. *śāv-as*, *śāvi-ra*. 86; cp. *śu-ná* 'thriving'. 98.

sūra = soma: *sūrā* 'drink'; *ū*: *u*. 98.

*sūras duhitā = cp. sūre duhitā. 337.

sū-rí = patron; metrically ū = üü. 49; Bergaigne explains it according to brhād-ri. 95.

sūriya = sun (ŚB.) for sūrya. 202.

sūre duhitā = RV. I. 34. 5, daughter of the sun = sūras d-; -as became -az before a voiced dental; z was dropped (cp. dū-ñāsa, etc.) and the preceding vowel lengthened to e (or o; the latter finally carrying the day) which survives only in sūre d-. 338; M. 70.

sūrks-ati = starves, consumes, afflicts; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; only ūr (= ȳ) appears and not īr. 28.

sūr-ta = moving (Grassmann 'bright' extension of sūr 'light') not from √sr̥. 25; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26.

sūr-mí = radiance; cp. sūr-ta, not from √sr̥. 25; only ūr appears and not īr. 28.

sūr-mí = reed, cane, tube: Gk. ὄλμος 'a round smooth stone'; ūr without any characteristic ablaut beside it. 26; metrically ū = üü. √sr̥? 49.

sūr-ya = sun: svār 'light'; metrically ū = üü. 49; ablaut vā: ū does not operate here. 86; Lat. sol; Old Norw. sól from IE. *sō(u)l, cp. Goth. saul; Vedic ū in ablaut with o in cognate languages. 90; cp. Pāli sūriya with -iya for Vedic -ya. 201; cp. Lat. sol: svār; Whitney sūryā under √svar 'sound'. 211.

sūryābhinimrukta = whom the setting sun finds in sleep (TB.), beside -mlupta (GGS.); in a few words a guttural interchanges with a labial medially. 136.

sūryābhinimlupta = cp. above. 136.

sr̥ = flow; in desid. īr in sí-sīr-ṣati. 28; cp. si-sr̥-tam: Lat. salire; Vedic ȳ goes back to IE. l sound; cp. sar-sr-e int. 3 sg., sṛ-ṇi: sṛ-ṇí 'sickle', and sasṛ-māná,

= sa-sr-āná 'speeding' an anomalous perfect participle. 33.

sr̥kāyin = having a spear; for sr̥kāvin; y appears occasionally in place of v. sr̥ká; cp. ātatā-yin 'having one's bow drawn'; dhanvā-yin 'having a bow'. 209.

*sr̥kāvin = cp. sr̥kāyin. 209.

sṛk-van = corner of the mouth: srakva 'corner of the mouth'; ṛ is the low grade vowel of ra. 71; M. 16.

*srg = cp. √sr̥j, sr̥j-á-ti Av. har̥zaiti. 153.

sr̥j = leave, cp. srg. 153; Gk. ἄλλω 'to allay, abate'; the equation for Vedic r = IE. l is doubtful. 212; cp. sraṣ-ṭr with metathesis. 212; cp. rájju which BR. and Un. derive from √sr̥j. 265; cp. srā-s which is not connected with it. 305; old palatal j is the media of ś. M. 31.

sr̥j-āti = emits; j an old palatal: sr̥ṣ-tá; on its analogy are formed bhr̥ṣ-ta, bhr̥ṣ-tvā from √bhr̥jj, which has a new palatal according to the evidence of cognate languages. 162.

-sr̥thi-ta = loosened: śrath-nā-ti; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 71.

sr̥dh = err: sridh; Vedic ṛ comes from ri. 33.

sr̥p = creep, cp. sr̥ap-sya-ti, cp. Gk. ἐρπω 'creep', Lat. sertho. 213.

sr̥p-rá = fat, extensive, Germ. salben; Vedic ṛ goes back to IE. l sound; cp. sap-sará (RV. I. 168.9) 'inspiring awe' √sr̥p. with a Prakritism. 33.

sṛbinda = name of a foe of Indra; origin of b obscure; the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 36.

sṛmara = cp. sṛmala with l for r. 221.

sṛmala = name of an asura: sṛmara. l for ṛ after ṛ by dissimilation. 221.

sr̥ṣ-ta = released, ppt. √sr̥j, cp. sr̥j-áte. 162.

*sēzgh = cp. sāh-vāms and jāhuśá. 273.

séc-ati = pours; e is the high grade corresponding to the weak grade vowel i in sik-tá 'poured'. M. 9.

sed = weak pf. of $\sqrt{\text{sad}}$ 'sit': Av. ha-zd- for sa-zd-, e=az, still preserved in Avestan before d, dh and h. 37; M. 9; for loss of a cp. s-ánti: ás-ti. 76; *sa-sd = *sa-zd- cp. e-dhí = az-dhí. 271; = *sa-zd, the loss of the voiced sibilant z must be older than the original text of the RV., because the e of sed- has been transferred to other stems which contain no sibilant, cp. bhej-iré. 272; 273.

séd = sá + íd, contraction irregular. 315; IE *soid with contraction. 315.

sedí = enervation: Av. -hazdyāt from IIR. sa-zd- as pa-pt from $\sqrt{\text{pat}}$; e=az. 37.

sed-úr = they have sat=sā-zd-úr; cp. síd-ati. M. 17; cp. e-dhí. M. 57.

sédh-ati=wards off $\sqrt{\text{sidh}}$ 'repel': sid-dhá; e normal grade: i weak grade. 37.

sena-jít = vanquishing armies: for senā-; for shortening cp. amīva-cātana. M. 76.

sé-nā = missile ($\sqrt{\text{si}}$ 'discharge') $\sqrt{\text{sā}}$; cp. sáy-aka 'arrow' and gī-yāmāna. 90; e appears and not ā before consonant. M. 19.

selhāra = Kāśmīrian name; cp. Kalhāra. 244.

sév-ate = serves ($\sqrt{\text{sev}}$ 'attend upon') does it come from $\sqrt{\text{siv}}$ with e instead of i? cp. sīv-yati. 92.

sevanī = a needle: sīv-yati; cp. sevana = sīvana, sevaka $\sqrt{\text{siv}}$; low grade iv alternates with strong grade e (from *ejeu, ojeu). 91.

sevi-ta = served, cp. sév-ate. 92.

se-sic-yate = int. $\sqrt{\text{sic}}$ 'sprinkle'; redical s though preceded by e does not become ś. 232.

se-sim-yate = int. $\sqrt{\text{syam}}$ 'go'; samprasāraṇa ablaut. 69.

so'agnīm évābhīkṣamāṇaḥ=(ŚB.) évābhī- = evābhī-; in ŚB., which marks only the udātta if there are two or more successive udāttas only the last is marked; cp. agnir hi vai dhūr átha, but when an udātta is thrown back on

the result of samdhi an immediately preceding udātta is also marked. 294; M. 80.

so aham = cp. Pāli sv āham. 293.

***soid** = cp. séd. 315.

só cit = not for sáh cit but for sá + u cit. 339; M. 70.

soḍha = ppt. of $\sqrt{\text{sah}}$ 'overcome'; dh=ṣdh; when preceded by a preposition ending in -i or -u the initial s does not change into ś owing to a dislike for a succession of ś sound. 234.

soḍhum = to bear, inf. $\sqrt{\text{sah}}$ (=sah + tum). 225; dh=ṣdh. 234; oḍh = aṣdh = ah + t. 275.

soḍhr = overcomer = sah + tr; o = az before dh which it cerebralizes. 38.

soṇhā = Pkt. form for Vedic sruṣā through *suṣnā. 277.

sò dhamās = that lowest = só adh-; the independent svarita, called abhinihita, arises when an initial grave a is absorbed by the final acute é or ó. 292.

somé-some = at every soma draught; cp. suté-sute and soma-pī-thá 'soma draught' $\sqrt{\text{pā}}$ 'drink'. 236; M. 49.

so-ṣū = intens. $\sqrt{\text{sū}}$ 'generate'; roots in -ū have avi as guṇa and āvi as vṛddhi; they have o in the intensive reduplication only. M. 15.

so-ṣup-yate = int. $\sqrt{\text{svap}}$ 'sleep'; o the guṇa form is secondary based on u which comes from va. 62.

so-ṣyati = will press $\sqrt{\text{su}}$; initial s when preceded by a preposition ending in -i or -u does not change into ś owing to a dislike for a succession of ś sound. 234.

sáu-kṛtya = piety; from sú-kṛta; au is strong grade of u; cp. sau-manas-á 'good graces'. 105.

sauvára = pertaining to súvar = svār 'light', vṛddhi au for v (=u) indicates the syllabic value of v. 202.

sauva = relating to self or to one's own property; cp. saubhaga-tvá 'happiness' formed from sáubhaga 'welfare', not from su-

bhága 'lucky' from which comes 'subhaga-tvá 'welfare'. 203.

sauvara = relating to tone: svará, cp. sauvá. 203.

sáuv-aśvya = race: beside sv-ásva to be read as suv-á-; cp. sauvá. 322.

sauvātika = belonging to svāti; cp. sauvá. 203.

sauvāda = relating to taste: svāda. cp. sauvá. 203.

sau-hārda = good-heartedness; cp. su-hárd. 66.

sauhārdiyāya = for friendship (AB.) for -hārdyāya with -iy for y. 202.

sáu-hārdya = good-heartedness (TS.), beside hřd, cp. su-hárd. 66.

skand = jump, cp. kand' after ud with the loss of s before k; see kaniṣkan int. inj. 264.

skánd-ati = springs, Lat. scandit; in the a- ablaut series √skand has a in the guṇa step; this a does not go back to IE. ē, ö but to a. 78. cp. √chand, chāndas. 154.

skan-ná = ppt. √skand; s changes into ś if a word ending in an alterant precedes. 237; M. 49.

skabh-nó-ti = 3 pr. √ska(m)bh 'prop'; IE. *skmbh-néu-ti. 7.

ska(m)bh = prop. skabhitá; a = m. 8; may be from √stambh with k for t owing to Prakritic influence; cp. skabhāya den. 136; M. 25.

skámbh-ana = support; cp. dāmbh-ana. 7; cp. cet kāmghanena where the initial s has been lost. 264; M. 55.

sku = stir the fire; cp. skup-tvā. 132.

sku = cover, cp. cor-á which Benfey wrongly connects with √sku. 265.

sku-tvā = stirring the fire; cp. skup-tvā, a mistake for it. 132.

skup-tvā = skubh + tvā 'holding'; according to Bühler an archaism but, in reality, a slip for sku-tvā. 132.

skubh = hold, cp. skup-tvā. 132.

*skota = cp. stoká. 145, 181; √scut. 277.

skhal = stumble, cp. √kṣal. 241; cp. √khal used without sibilant without regard to the preceding vowel. 265.

skhal-ate = stumbles: Gk. σφάλλομαι (σχελῖς 'ham') Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119; cp. Lat. scelus; followed by a (= e) the guttural kh is expected to change into a palatal; cp. jar-ate. 140; cp. chala. 154; in later Samhitās this l represents IE. l cp. Gk. σφάλλομαι 'to stumble'; cp. also khál-va 'a kind of grain' without s = kharva? 219.

skhālayati = caus. √skhal, Av. skārayat-ratha; Ved. kh: Av. k after s; as a rule Vedic kh, th, ph are represented by k, t, p in Avestan after s. 121.

stan = thunder- στένω 'lament' and stan-átha 'thunder': tan-ayati, tan-yú, tan-yatú, tan-ayitnú all without sibilant. 265.

stána = breast, Arm. stin: Av. fštāna-, Mod. Pers. pistān from IE. *pst-; in Vedic stána an initial mute seems to have been lost before a sibilant (originally perhaps after a final consonant) while it is preserved in Avestan. 263; M. 55.

stanayi-tnú = thundering, beside tanayi-tnú, Gk. στένω 'to sigh, groan'; Old Slav. stenja 'to groan'; forms with and without the sibilant are used indiscriminately in √stan. 265; M. 56.

stamba = a clump of grass; cp. stambamitra used as stambhamitra. 118.

stamba-mitra = name of the author of RV. X. 142. 7-8; cp. stambham- in Pkt; for b in place of v cp., jáb-ā-ru 'speeding' (√bhṛ reduplicated?): bh in place of b see bibhat-sú 'feeling disgust' √bhādh; irregular reduplication in vāvā-tá 'dear' √vā win. 118.

stambh = prop, make firm, in stabhitá etc. a = m. 8; probably for *sthambh with the loss of the initial aspiration. 125; M. 23. cp. √skambh with guttural for dental and Pkt. khambha. 136;

- cp. tambh after ut with the loss of the initial sibilant. 264.
- stambha** = post; cp. stambhamitra. 118; in Pkt. khambha. 136.
- stambhamitra** = a friend of the post, a by-form for Vedic stambam-; in later language stambha is much more common than stamba, hence the change. 118.
- stāri-tave** = inf. of $\sqrt{\text{stṛ}}$ 'spread': stāritave, cp. a-star-i-s. 22.
- stāri-man** = strewing $\sqrt{\text{stṛ}}$; the introduction of i before m is unmotivated; cp. su-ṣṭārimā 'forming an excellent couch'. 57.
- stāri-mani** = in bed $\sqrt{\text{stṛ}}$, cp. ti-stir-ānā where ir is in ablaut with āri. 22.
- stavāma** = 1 pl. pr. subj. $\sqrt{\text{stu}}$ 'praise'; s changes into ṣ if a word ending in -i or -u precedes. 237; M. 49.
- stāv-e** = I praise, Ā pr. $\sqrt{\text{stu}}$, cp. stavāma. 237; M. 49.
- stā-nū** = post, immovable: Germ. still; cerebral n is due to the originally preceding r (= l) found in cognate German. 193.
- stā-mū** = praiser, roarer $\sqrt{\text{stan(i)}}$; ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. 14.
- stāy-ānt** = stealing $\sqrt{\text{styai}}$, cp. ste-nā. 90; M. 19; cp. tāy-ū without sibilant. 265; M. 56.
- stāy-ū** = thief $\sqrt{\text{styai}}$, cp. ste-nā. 90; M. 19; cp. tāy-ū. 265; M. 56.
- stigh** = ascend; possibly *sthigh with the loss of initial aspiration. 125; M. 23; cp. ati-ṣṭigh-am. 151.
- stigh-nu** = pres. case of $\sqrt{\text{stigh}}$; with a phonetic guttural before n; stigh: στείχω: Goth. steiga 153; M. 30.
- stiñ-nu-yāt** = 3 sg. opt. $\sqrt{\text{stigh}}$; ñ = gh (in MS.) before n. 186.
- stiñ-no-ti** = ascends, $\sqrt{\text{stigh}}$; cp. stiñ-nu-yāt. 186.
- stimi-ta** = immovable $\sqrt{\text{styā}}$, $\sqrt{\text{styai}}$ 'to be collected into a heap'; cp. timira. 18; cp. timi-ta which Kuhn connects with stimi-ta. 265.
- stimi-ta** = wet; cp. timita. 265.
- stīr-e** = to strew, dat. inf. $\sqrt{\text{stṛ}}$; in ablaut with āri: stāri-mani. 22.
- stī** = to be collected into a heap or mass: $\sqrt{\text{styai}}$ with the ablaut yā: i. 85.
- stīr-ṇā** = strewn, ppt. $\sqrt{\text{stṛ}}$ 'strew', cp. ā-ni-stṛ-ta; cp. Gk. στρωτό-σ, Lat. strātu-s. M. 20.
- stu** = praise, cp. -tu after dasmāt with the loss of the initial s. 264; cp. stoká 'drop' which Hopkins connects with tuṣ- through the loss of the initial sibilant. 265; cp. á-sto-dhvam. 271; 275.
- stúkā** = tuft of hair, cp. stoká (*skota) formed on its analogy; cp. stū-pa. 277; M. 58.
- stú-t** = root stem 'praiser'; for the low-gradedness of stu cp. kṛ-t, mit. 66.
- su-tá** = praised; s changes into ṣ if a word ending in an alterant precedes. 237; M. 49.
- stu-pá** = tuft: stūp-a. 92; M. 15.
- stuṣéyya** = praiseworthy from *stu-ṣéyya. 111.
- stu-hi** = 2 sg. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{stu}}$; for the change of s into ṣ cp. stavāma. 237; M. 49.
- stuhí-stuhi** = praise on: for no-change of s into ṣ cp. savané-savane. 236. M. 49; this is not treated as an āmredita in the Padapāṭha of RV. VIII.1.20 stuhí stuhí it; but pibā-piba in RV. II.11.11. M. 49.
- stūp-a** = tuft: stoká 'drop'; ū is the old weak grade vowel of o the length of which has been preserved by the accent shifting to it; stū-pa $\sqrt{\text{stu}}$ 'drip' Whitney; so Mac.; yūpa 'sacrificial post' $\sqrt{\text{yup}}$ 'obstruct' or $\sqrt{\text{yu?}}$ 92; M. 15.
- stṛ** = star: Gk. ἀστὴρ; but Lat. stella, Germ. stern, where Greek a is notable. 79; cp. tṛ without s. 265; M. 56.
- *stṛṇa** = cp. tṛṇa. 237.
- stṛ-ta** = spread $\sqrt{\text{stṛ}}$ with ṛ in place of ī. 98: the secondarily shortened form of the ppt. stṛ-ta- is not found as an independent word in the RV; it first appears in later texts; mark the parallel

series of related forms, some belonging to dissyllabic, others to monosyllabic stems: stāri-tave: stūr-ná; but also stār-tave: stṛ-tá-s. M. 20.

stṛ-bhis = with stars; instr. pl. of *stār from which comes nom. pl. tār-as. 67; M. 15.

stṛh-ant = injuring; BR. connect it with √trh 'injure'. 265.

stṛ = spread, both īr and ūr appear; stūr-ná: tú-stūr-ṣate. 28.

stṛ = strew, cp. tṛ-ṇa and bhū-s-tṛṇa where the sibilant is preserved. 264.

ste-ná = thief: stāy-ánt, stāy-ú; ī as the final of roots (in -ai √styai) is graded with ai giving āy before vowels but ā before consonants; here, however, ī gives e instead of the expected ā; stā 'be stealthy' 90; M. 19; cp. tāy-ú without s. 265; M. 56.

sté-ya = stealing; cp. ste-ná. 265; M. 56.

stoká = drop from *skotá; cp. ghaṭ *gath from √granth. 136; √scut through metathesis. 145; 181; cp. tuś and √stu. 265; √scut 'drop' a case of metathesis of k due to the analogy of stúkā 'tuft of hair'. 277; M. 58; cp. stūp-a. M. 15.

stótava ambyām = RV. VIII.72.57 = stótave ambyām with -ay = -e before a-; the exceptional treatment of e in this passage indicates that the samdhi of e and o before a was originally the same as before other vowels; but their unchanged form (as before consonants) gained the day, because the short close a when coming immediately after them, in their character of monophthongs, would have a natural tendency to disappear and thus leave a consonant to follow. 324; M. 66.

stotṛn = acc. pl. of stotṛ 'praiser'; ṛ from r. 34.

stotre ṇa = JUB.; the n of the "negative ná is cerebralized after r of stotre. 191.

styāy-ate = condenses √styai; Schulze divides it into stī-āyate. 87.

styai = to be collected into a heap or mass, to condense: stī, yā: ī ablaut. 85; stī, with the loss of y before ī; for ī: ai (āy: ā) cp. gī-yāmāna. 87; cp. práṣṭi. 235.

strīy-am = acc. sg. of strī 'woman'; for -iy- cp. priy-á. 198.

strī = woman, cp. istrī where i is prefixed and itthī beside thī. 58; = s-tr-ī from IE. *sī 'to sow' cp. sã-tu 'womb'; J. Schmidt explains the disappearance of the low grade vowel ə (√sī) as due to the lengthening of the succeeding vowel. 83; cp. Mod. Ind. istrī, itthī which go back to *əstrī. 83; cp. vadhūti. [Av. strī] 171.

s-tha = 2 pl. pr. √as 'be'; s changes into ṣ when it is preceded by a word ending in -i or -u. 237; M. 49.

sthaḡ = to cover; cp. Pāli thaketi, thakana. 276; cp. Pkt. ḍhakai *thagai. 277.

s-thana = cp. s-tha. 237; M. 49.

sthā-la = raised ground; like dhā-na; cp. snáp-ana. 5.

sthāv-i-ra = venerable, firm, thick, Pāli thairū; the representation of Vedic a-i by Pāli ai shows that ai was pronounced as a diphthong in Vedic. 40.

sthav-i-rá = thick: sthū-rá; ū in ablaut with avi. 91.

s-thas = 2 du. pr. √as 'be'; cp. -s-tha. 237; M. 49.

sthā = stand, cp. sthā-vará. 91; Gk. στα with t; Vedic th after s against ṣṭa, oṣṭa with ṣ; it is difficult to define as to where Vedic tenuis aspirate is represented in Greek by tenuis aspirate and where by simple tenuis. 121; cp. *cīram-sthī, cīraṇthī. 166; in Mid. Ind. √sthā is changed into √sthā partly on the analogy of forms which are preceded by prepositions like pári, nír and partly on the analogy of tí-ṣṭha-ti. 236; Kirste wrongly derives it from *ksthā with the loss of the first element of the initial consonant group. 264; cp. -thā where initial s has been lost

- after ut. 264; cp. *tí-stha-ti* where *s+th* become *ṣ-th*. M. 70.
- sthā-ṇú** = stump, post: Pkt. *khāṇu* like *stambha*: *khambha*. 136; Bartholomae explains the *ṇ* like that of *amṇāḥ*. 195; *ṇ* of Prakritic origin; cp. *sthū-ṇā* 'post'. M. 39.
- sthā-túr** = standing, nom. acc. s. neut. with *-ur*, later on *sthā-tṛ* with *ṛ*. 23; *ur* for final *ṛ*. 29; final *ṛ* never occurs in the RV. its place being supplied by *-ur* by nom. acc. s. n. 301; M. 59.
- sthā-tṛ** = standing, cp. *sthā-túr*; for cognates cp. Gk. *ῥοτᾶμι*. Att.-Ion. *ῥοτῆμι*. L *stāre* = *sthā-*. 23.
- sthā-varā** = standing still, $\sqrt{\text{sthā}}$ [not from $\sqrt{\text{sthū}}$ (*sthāv-i-ra*) through the ablaut \bar{u} : \bar{a}]; cp. *sthā-raśmānas* 'having firm reins' and *sa-sthā-van* 'standing together'. 91.
- sthā-s** = 2 sg. root aor. subj. $\sqrt{\text{sthā}}$: *sthi-tá*; the vowel \bar{a} is not always the long grade vowel; in a number of roots it represents *guṇa*; the low grade of this \bar{a} is normally *i* through \bar{e} . 81; M. 18.
- sthi-tá** = ppt. $\sqrt{\text{sthā}}$: Gk. *στα-ρός*; Vedic *i* corresponds to Greek *a*; see also *sthi-ti-s*: *στά-σι-s*. 17; *i* is the low grade of \bar{a} . 17; M. 7; cp. *sthā-s*. 81; M. 18.
- sthi-rá** = firm, immovable $\sqrt{\text{sthā}}$; *i* as the low grade of \bar{a} . 17; **sthā*, *ir* - \bar{e} . 22; cp. Pāli *thira*. 236.
- sthū-ṇā** = post; *ṇ* shows *ṛ* or *r* in place of \bar{u} . 22; cp. Gk. *στῦλος* 'a post', *στάλλα*; OHG. *stollo*; the comparison becomes difficult on account of the Av. *stunā* which goes to a form with *u* without *l*; hence the origin of *ṇ* is obscure. 193; J. Schmidt explains *ṇ* like that of *amṇāḥ*. 195.
- sthū-rá** = thick, fat: *sthavi-rá*, with the ablaut \bar{u} : *avi*. 91; cp. *sthāv-arā* 'immovable'; \bar{u} as final of roots is graded with *au* which appears as *āv* before vowels. 91; J. Schmidt's comparison of this \bar{u} with that of $\sqrt{\text{gūh}}$ is wrong. 92; cp. *sthū-lá*. 220.
- sthū-lá** = fat, thick; cp. *sthū-rá*. 91; Ved. *sthū-rá*: Old Swed. *stūr* 'great', Lith. *sturs* 'obstinate'; in the later Samhitās the use of *l* = IE. *r* extends further than in the RV; cp. also *sthūla-bhā* 'big'. 220; M. 45.
- sthūlotu** = a fat cat = *sthūla* + *otu*; *a* is optionally elided before *otu*. 320.
- snáp-ana** = causing to bathe $\sqrt{\text{snā}}$ beside *snā-páyati*; *snáp-ana* is a new formation on the analogy of *dhán-a*. 5.
- snā-páyati** = caus. $\sqrt{\text{snā}}$ 'bathe'; cp. *nāpitá* **snāpitṛ* with *s*. 265.
- ***snāpitṛ** = cp. *nāpitá* without *s* and *snā-páyati* with *s* used side by side. 265.
- ***snāh** = strong grade of $\sqrt{\text{snih}}$ (ablaut \bar{i} : \bar{a}) is evidenced by the Greek equation *νῆχω* 'to swim'. 90.
- snig-dha** = oily, pliant $\sqrt{\text{snih}}$. Pkt. *nid-dha* for **nhid-dha* with the loss of the initial aspiration, cp. Pkt. *neha* **nheha* for Skt. *sneh-a*. 125; for the palatalization of *gh* (*g*) into *h* cp. $\sqrt{\text{snih}}$, *snēhiti*. 246.
- snigh** = to snow: *nihārā* 'mist' \bar{i} : *i*. 97.
- snih** = become pliant; *h* represents the palatalization = *IIr.* *jh* of *gh* when in cognate forms *gh* (or *g*) appears before sounds other than *s*, cp. *snig-dha*, Av. *snaēžana* 'flattering'. 246; *h* originally represents here a guttural = *IIr.* *zh* but owing to confusion arising from the manifold origin of *h* the root also shows some forms which presuppose its *h* to be representing an old palatal = *IIr.* *žh*; cp. $\sqrt{\text{muh}}$, *mug-dhā*: *mūdhā*. 254.
- snih** = to moisten, cp. *nihārā* which Bopp derives from $\sqrt{\text{snih}}$. 265.
- snih-án** = moisture of nose, mucus; cp. *snūhan*. 22.
- snih-ā** = moisture of nose: *sneh-a* 'fat'; \bar{i} alternates with *e* instead with \bar{a} . 90.

snih-i-ti = moisture : snéh-i-ti ; i alternates with e. 90.

snuṣā = son's wife ; *sūnu-ṣā ? 60 ; cp. Pāli sunisā, Pkt. susā *sunsā and Pāli sunhā, Pkt. soṇhā, Mod. Ind. sunā, sūn from *suṣnā ; a case of metathesis. 276.

snuh = spit ; for h originally representing a guttural cp. √snih. 254.

snūh-an = moisture of nose : beside sn'h-án ; ū : ī. 22.

sneh-a = moisture, oil √snih : snih-ā ; i alternates with e. 90 ; in Pkt. neha for *nheha with the loss of the initial aspiration. 125.

sneh-āyati = moistens : snih-ā ; i : e 90.

snéh-i-ti = band : snih-ā ; i : e. cp. also snéh-a-ti 'carnage' : suih-i-ti in SV. 90.

spát = nom. sg. of spás 'spy' ; cerebral represents the old palatal ś, cp. śāt. 173 ; M. 34.

spand = jerk, quiver, Gk. σφεδανός 'vehement', σφαδνός 'vehement' ; Vedic tenuis stands for IE. aspirate tenuis. 130.

spariṣa = touch √sprś, for sparṣa ; svarabhakti. 57.

spárdh-ate = contends √sprdh ; cp. spūrdh-án where ūr is in ablaut with ar. 25.

spás = cp. spát ; Av. spas, Lat. au-spex, Gk. σκωψ 'owl'. 173.

spaś = to spy, cp. pás-yati without initial s. 265.

spaś-a = spy : Gk. σκοπός : IE. ō changes into ā in Sanskrit before simple consonants. 14 ; cp. Lat. specio, Skt. pás-yati and paḍ-bhís without s. 265.

spaṣ-ta = ppt. √spaś 'spy' ; cp. pás-yati and paḍ-bhís without s. 265 ; M. 56.

spārḥ-á = desirable √sprḥ ; ār a lengthened variety of the guṇa ar. 66 ; M. 15.

spās-áyati = caus. of √spaś 'spy' ; cp. pás-yati. 265 ; M. 56.

spūrdh = emulate ; ūr is in ablaut with ari and rā but never with ar ; spūrdh : spardh is due to the analogy of gūrdh, kūrd. 27.

spūrdh-án = contending beside spárdh-ate ; ūr in ablaut with ar. 25.

spūrdh-áse = thou contendest ; cp. spūrdh-án. 25.

spřk = nom. sg. of sprḥ 'desiring' ; with old palatal h, the guttural k before -s is phonetic ; for the avoidance of the cerebral ṭ (as in rāt, bhrāt, vāt, śāt) cp. đřk. 173 ; M. 34.

spřk = nom. sg. of sprś 'touching' ; with phonetic k before -s ; for the avoidance of ṭ as final cp. đřk. 173 ; M. 34.

sprdh = contend, cp. spárdh-ate. 25.

spřś = one who touches, cp. spřk. 173.

sprś = touch ; cp. přśni which Bugge derives from √sprś. 265.

sprḥ = desiring, cp. spřk. 173.

sprḥ = desire ; h represents here the old palatal aspirate = IIr. žh because Av. the satəm language has a corresponding voiced spirant cp. spərezaite. 248.

sprḥayád várnaḥ = (ŚB.) for sprḥayád-varnaḥ ; in ŚB which marks udātta alone when two or more successive udāttas occur only the last is marked ; but two successive syllables are also sometimes marked when a compound receives a secondary udātta. 294 ; M. 80.

spraṣṭavya = to be touched √sprś, through metathesis (rā : ār) before ś + consonant. 213.

spraṣ-tṛ = one who touches √sprś ; cp. spraṣṭavya. 213.

sphar(i) = jerk : Gk. σφαῖρα 'a play-ball' ; Vedic ph is original. 120 ; M. 22 ; cp. Av. spar ; Vedic sph : Av. sp., cp. skhāl-ayati. 121.

spharī-ś = 2 sg. augmentless iṣ aor. √sphar : sphur = *sphř ; cp. apa-sphur-a where ur is in ablaut with āri. 22.

sphal = burst ; cp. √sphuṭ with a cerebral. 169.

sphāi = grow fat ; s may represent th here if Gk. ἰσθίμος is connected with it, the latter from

*pthimos with a change of thph- and pth-. 242.

sphāt-ita = burst; for cerebralization cp. paṭala. 170; cp. paṭala and paṭati without s. 265.

sphā-ti = expansion, growth √sphāi cp. sphī-ti: sphī-rá 'fat'. 88, 241.

sphā-na = expansion; √sphāy: sphī-ti; as final of roots (in -āy) i is graded with ai which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88.

sphā(y) = grow fat: Gk. σφηλός 'strong', also ἰσχυρός 'strong'; Vedic ph is original. 120; cp. phē-na which Pott derives from √sphāy. 265.

sphīk = buttock, in Classical sphij; on the analogy of sphīk the guttural is preserved in sphig-ī. 143.

sphig-ī = buttock, cp. sphíc with tenuis instead of the older media j. 116; cp. Gk. ὀσφύς 'loin or fleshy protuberances at back of hip'; Vedic ph is original. 121; guttural on the analogy of sphīk. 143; M. 27.

sphic = hip: sphij, Ved. sphig-ī with tenuis instead of the older media. 116.

sphij = hip, cp. sphíc. 116; cp. sphīk and sphig-ī. 143.

sphī-rá = swollen, expanded: sphī-ra √sphāy, cp. sphī-ti. 88.

sphī-ta = grown fat, √sphāy: cp. sphā-na. 88.

sphī-ti = growing fat, expansion; cp. sphā-na and gi-yāmāna. 88.

sphī-yante = 3 pl. pr. √sphāy; cp. sphā-na. 88.

sphuṭ = burst; cerebral t shows that u stands for r. 21; cp. sphal 'burst', cerebral t is due to the originally preceding r sound; but Sanskrit has a l form beside it. 169; cp. Old Norw. spretta Germ. spritzen 'to syringe splash', cerebral is due to the originally preceding r. 169; cp. phal, phata and phana (= Germ. spalten) without s. 265.

sphur = spurn: Gk. σφύρα; the change of r into ur began to take place in IE. times. 27; cp. Gk.

σφυρόν 'ankle' σφύρα 'hammer' σπαίρω 'quiver', Lat. sperno, Lith. spiriù 'kick', OG. spurnu 'kick'; Vedic ph is original. 122; M. 22.

sphur-āti = jerks; ur in ablaut with āri, cp. sphari-ṣ. 22; cp. Classical sphūr-ti 'vibration', ūr in ablaut with āri, cp. sphari-ṣ. 24; cp. vi-sphulīṅga-ká. 30; cp. vi-spu-līṅga-ka with tenuis. 130; cp. māj-man. M. 24.

sphurān ṛjipyám = RV. VI. 67. II cp. ā vahān āśú. M. 69.

sphur-ita = quivered, throbbed; cp. vi-sphul-īṅga-ká. 30.

sphulīṅga = spark √sphur; cp. ut-phulīṅga where the initial s is elided. 264.

sphūrj = burst forth, rumble flame: Gk. ἀσφάραγος 'air-pipe' Vedic ph is original. 121; cp. Av. fra-sparega 'shoot', Lith. spragėti 'to burst'; j is a new palatal. 159; Johansson derives from it phalg-ú through the loss of initial sibilant. 265.

sphūrj-ati = rumbles; cp. sphūrj-áyati. 25.

sphūrj-áyati = causes to rumble: Gk. σφαραγεῖσθαι 'burst with a noise', ūr in ablaut with āri. 25.

sphūr-ti = vibration, cp. sphur-āti. 24.

sphai = grow large or fat, cp. sphā-ti; with √sphāy is connected Gk. ἰσχυρός 'mighty'. 241.

sphoṭana = splitting. 114.

sphyá = an implement used in sacrifices described as a piece of wood shaped like a sword for stirring the boiled rice; the y has a syllabic value. 203.

sma = an enclitic slightly emphasizing particle meaning 'just indeed'; s changes into ś when a word ending in -i or -u precedes. 237; M. 49; invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.

smát = well, excellent, beside sumát where u is a svarabhakti; cp. smád-abhiśu 'provided with reins', smád-iṣṭa 'having an errand', smád-ūdhan 'provided with an udder'; sumád-gu 'accom-

panied by cows'. *sumāj-jāni* 'accompanied by wives'. 56.
smar-yáte = ps. $\sqrt{\text{smṛ}}$ 'remember'; roots in -ṛ preceded by a conjunct consonant have -ary- in passive otherwise *riy-*, e.g. *kr-iyáte*. 199.
smṛ = think of; cp. *maryās* an enclitic particle which may be an old 2 sg. opt. $\sqrt{\text{smṛ}}$ with the loss of the initial sibilant; see *smi-*, E. smile: L. mirror. 266.
***smeru** = cp. *sumeru* and *meru* with or without sibilant used indiscriminately. 265.
syá(h) = that; dem. prn., OP. *hya* fem. *hyā*, OG. *siu*; s changes into *ṣ*: cp. *sá(h)*. 237; M. 49.
-sya = fut. sign; y is consonantal and not syllabic. 202.
-sya = gen. sg.; y is consonantal. 202; M. 40.
syand = flow, P. prescribes option between s and *ṣ* when the verb is preceded by a preposition in -i or -u. 234.
syam = go; cp. *se-sim-yate* with *samprasāraṇa*. 69.
syā itī = *sya itī*, KS. 8. 15, with lengthened a (no contraction). 315.
s-yā-t = 3 sg. opt. $\sqrt{\text{as}}$ 'be', Av. *hyāt*, Lat. *siet*; in low grade syllable a disappears. 76; M. 17.
s-yā-m = 1 sg. opt. $\sqrt{\text{as}}$; for the change of s into *ṣ* cp. *s-ánti*. [*s-yām*: *εἶην* from **έσσην*]. 237.
syū-tá = sewn, ppt. $\sqrt{\text{siv}}$: cp. *sīv-yati*, 91; M. 16; cp. *sū-śf*, *sū-nā*, *sū-tra*. 267; cp. *syū-man* and *sū-ná*. M. 56.
syū-man = thong, band, Gk. *ῥ-μῆν* 'sineu' $\sqrt{\text{siv}}$; cp. *syūma-gabhasti* 'drawn with thongs', *syūma-gṛbh* 'seizing reins', y retained, but cp. *sū-śf*, *sū-ná*, *sū-tra*. 267; M. 56.
syoná = agreeable; soft couch; Meisser connects *syoná* with *sév-ate*, *sev-ita*. 92.
srams = fall; cp. $\sqrt{\text{dhvams}}$. 179; cp. *á-sra-t*. 179; cp. Pkt. $\sqrt{\text{lhas}}$ with initial lh. 245; Pkt. lh = sr. 255.
sramh = be confident: Ved. *śrambh*; DhP. $\sqrt{\text{sramh}}$ is a loan from some folk-speech because

dh is replaced by h only between vowels. 253.

srák-va = corner of the mouth: *śrk-van*; ra: ṛ *samprasāraṇa*. 71; M. 16.

srag-vin = having a garland; cp. *sráj* with a new palatal. 159.

sráj = garland, wreath; j is a new palatal, but cp. *srag-vin* with a guttural. 159; M. 29; not a case of metathesis (*rā*: *ār*). 213; M. 43; $\sqrt{\text{srj}}$, cp. *ráj-j-u* which BR. derive from $\sqrt{\text{srj}}$. 265.

srap-syati = 3 sg. fut. $\sqrt{\text{sṛp}}$ 'slink'; metathesis (*rā*: *ār*). 213.

srábh-iṣṭha = most fragrant: *su-rabhí*; u has disappeared before r. 60.

sráv-as = stream, $\sqrt{\text{sru}}$ 'flow': Gk. *ῥέει* 'flows'; cp. *śrāv-as* with *ś* in place of s; see also *sra-v-át* 'stream' 226; M. 46.

sraṣ-tā = nom. sg. of *sraṣ-tṛ* 'emitter' $\sqrt{\text{srj}}$; with an old palatal alternating with the cerebral *ṣ* before dentals; on its analogy are formed *bhrṣ-ta*, *bhrṣ-tvā* etc. from $\sqrt{\text{bhrj}}$ which according to the evidence of cognate languages has a new palatal. 162.

sraṣ-tṛ = emitter $\sqrt{\text{srj}}$; metathesis (*rā*: *ār*) before *ṣ* + consonant. 213.

-srāṇa = (AV.) in *arus-srāṇa* 'a remedy for wound'; s stands for *ś* for which cp. $\sqrt{\text{śrā}}$ 'cook'. 226.

srāmá = lame, probably for **ksrāmá*: Old Slav. *chromu*; the combination k+s+r is avoided. 232; Pedersen wrongly derives it from **ksrāmá* through the loss of the first element of the initial consonant group; but cp. *srāma* 'disease'. 264.

srā-s = 2 sg. root aor. $\sqrt{\text{srj}}$ 'release', emit for **srāk* through metathesis *rā*: *ār*. 213; M. 43; is not from $\sqrt{\text{srj}}$. 305; for **a-srāj-s* like *ayās* beside *ayāt*. M. 61.

sriv = miscarry, for J. Schmidt's view for lengthening of i before v cp. $\sqrt{\text{siv}}$. 43.

srīv-yanti = miscarry, fail, cp. $\sqrt{\text{sriv}}$. 43; cp. *srū*; roots in -īv exhibit iv before vowels and y but

- yū before consonants, cp. dīv-é. 91; i represents low grade of e. M. 16.
- srīv-ayāmi** = caus. of √srīv 'fail': srev-ayati; low grade ī alternates with e. 91.
- sru** = flow, cp. √sru where ś stands for s. 226; cp. rōhita and rudhirā whose derivation from √sru is doubtful; cp. sru, Gk. ῥέω, E. stream (str from sr). 266.
- srū** = lead-ball, bullet √srīv 'fail'; cp. srīv-yati. 91; iv of √srīv becomes ū. M. 16.
- srū-tā** = failed, cp. srīv-yati. 91.
- srev-áyati** = caus. of √srīv 'fail'; srīvaya-; low grade ī alternates with strong grade e. 91; M. 16.
- svaḥ-pāti** = lord of light (SV.); original r originally remained before k p and sibilants in compounds; but gradually the pause form -aḥ was introduced and we have svaḥ-pāti beside svār-pati. 335; M. 72.
- svaḥ-prṣṭha** = back of the heaven; cp. svaḥ-pāti. 335.
- sva** = 2 sg. ipv. √sū 'impel'; with v for uv, cp. ni śva. 201.
- sva + īram** = cp. svairam with Kāt. on P. 6.1.89 and svāitu 'going one's own gait' = sva + etu. 318.
- svá** = own, poss. prn., Av. hva, Gk. σό-s, ὄ-σ, Lat. sui-s; cp. sva-y-ám ref. prn. 'self', cp. sauva, sva-bhyas-á 'spontaneously frightened'. 203.
- sv-aṅguri** = fair-fingered; with r, against daśāṅgulá with l occurring in the fourth book of the RV. 215; M. 43.
- svaj-á** = viper √svaṅj 'embrace'; cp. arc-á: ark-á. 149.
- svaṅj** = embrace, in svak-ta a=ṇ. 8; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29.
- svá-tavad-bhyas** = dat. able. pl. of svá-tavas 'self-strong' √tu 'be strong'; for the change of ś into t cp. uśád-bhis. 179; M. 36.
- svád-ati** = tastes √svād; a in gradation with ā: sūday-i-tnú 'causing sweetness to flow'. 5.
- svad-áyati** = tastes √svād; a in place of ā is due to accent shift. 6.
- sva-dhā** = innate strength but cp. svadhā 'funeral offering' √svadh = svad: Classical sudhā 'nectar'; va: u samprasāraṇa; = sva + dhā 'own power', cp. Gk. ἔθo-s 'custom'?. 70.
- svádhitā** = sound, healthy, Goth. svi-kunths 'well-known'; occurs in Brāhmaṇa but sūdhitā in Veda; va: u. 70.
- svādhitiṇa** = RV. V. 7.8 Pp. svādhitis. i-; contraction irregular 317; more probable is -tir va with va a by-form of iva = -tis va; s preceded by i changes into z; the voiced cerebral corresponding to the voiceless ś appearing before voiceless consonants and disappears leaving the compensatory lengthening of the preceding i; cp. dū-ṇāśa. 337; M. 70.
- svāp** = sleep; for samprasāraṇa cp. sup-tā. 69; M. 16; cp. Old Norw. svefn, Lat. somnus (full forms) but Vedic sup, Gk. ὕπνος with the samprasāraṇa u. 69.
- sv-apatyā** = having good offspring cp. sv-apat(yā)yái. 279; M. 58.
- sv-apatyái** = dat. sg. of sv-apatyā 'having good offspring' = sv-apatyāyái; medial yā dropped by haplology; cp. has-kārā 'laughter' where the first member either represents an interjection connected with the verb √has or a reduced form of *hasas 'laughter' like sádás-pati = *sádasas-. 279; M. 58.
- sváp-ana** = sleep, cp. sup-tā. 20.
- sváp-na** = sleep, cp. vár-na with ṇ. 186; va reduced to u in sup-tā; Gk. ὕπνο-σ from *supnos, Lat. somnu-s, from *svepnos, Lith. sàpna-s, OE. svefn. M. 8.
- svār** = light, heaven; cp. súvar with uv in TS. 201; cp. sauvára. 203; cp. sūrya: Lat. sōl from *sāol *sāvol, *savel cp. Go. sauil: medial r = medial l. 211; M. 42; = sūár: for the independent svarita cp. ok-yā = ok + iā. 288; M. 81; on its analogy is formed bhúvar with ar instead of bhúvas with -as. 339; r is original. M. 72.

s(ú)var = light, heaven; with original r; cp. súvo bhūḥ where original r is treated like -s. 335.

svar-á = tone; cp. sauvará with au in place of v; but cp. sváru 'sacrificial post'. 203.

svar-gá = cp. suvargá with uv in TS. 201.

svār-caṣas = brilliant as light; before c, ch final r invariably becomes a palatal sibilant ś; cp. cātuś-catvāriṃśat; svār-caṣas svār-canas being exceptions. 336; M. 72, 73.

svār-canas = lovely as light; cp. svār-caṣas. 336; M. 72.

s-varṇa = gold (= su + v-) u is dropped at the end of the first member before v in a compound. 59.

svār-druháḥ = RV. II. 35. 6; r remains before voiced consonants. M. 72.

svār-pati = lord of light; in compounds r remains before p. 335; cp. pūr-pati. M. 72, 73.

svar-śá = winning light; √san 'gain'; after r s is changed into ś in a compound. 237; M. 49; cp. svār-śāti. 335; cp. vanar-śád. M. 73.

svār-śāti = obtainment of light √san, cp. svar-śá. 237; M. 49; in compounds r remains before sibilants. 335; M. 73.

svaś-cūḍāmaṇi = the best of heaven; before c and ch original r is treated like s. 336.

sv-ášva = a good horse; metrically = suv-á-, cp. sauv-aśvya. 322.

svásār-am = acc. sg. of svásṛ 'sister'; Lat. soror, Osl. sestra, Goth. swistar; Vedic a = o in Latin. 13; long grade āṛ: low grade ṛ. 67.

svásṛ = sister *suesōr, Lat. soror from *swesōr Osl. sestra, Goth. swister, E. sister; OE. sweoster; cp. svásār-am. 60.

svasṛ-s = acc. pl. of svásṛ; ṛ from ṛ. 34.

svásṛ-nām = gen. pl. of svásṛ; ṛ appears only in the acc. gen. pl. masc. fem. of -ṛ stems. M. 8.

svāc charirāt = cp. svāñ śa-. 329.

svāñ śarirāt = MS., MU. and Mānavasūtra replace a final t when followed by a ś with ñ and not with c. 329.

svāti = an auspicious constellation, cp. sauvātika. 203.

svād = taste, 'sweeten', cp. √sūd. 22, 86; cp. śvā-tra. 'invigorating' from √śvā = śū as in śū-na 'want' but śu-ná 'welfare'. 226.

svāt-tá = enjoyed; ppt. √svād, cp. sūd-áyati. M. 17.

svād-ate = tastes, cp. sūd-áyati. M. 17.

svād-ú = sweet, Gk. ἡδύ-σ, Lat. svāvi-s, E. sweet; cp. sūd-áyati, cp. śvā-tras: śū-nas; vā-ū-u. M. 17.

svādu-mṛdu = sweet tender, cp. sauvāda-. 203.

sv-ādhí = well-minded, thoughtful; for ī changing into y and not iy, cp. ā-dhī. 200; cp. sv-ādhíyam and svādhy-. 201.

sv-ādhíy-am = acc. sg. of svādhí with iy in TS. beside sv-ādhy elsewhere. 201.

sv-ādhy-ām = cp. svādhíy-am. 201.

sv-āham = Pāli form for só ahám; for the lengthening of a' of aham cp. ty āham = te aham. 293.

sv-āhā = hail, as a sacrificial call; v is regularly pronounced as semivowel in this compound; for its opposite cp. dur-āhā 'wail'. M. 65.

sv-id = enclitic emphasizing particle; 'pray'; s changes into ś when the word is preceded by one ending in -i or -u. 237; M. 49; without accent. 289; v is regularly pronounced as semivowel in this compound. M. 65.

svid = sweat, Lat. sudare, Germ. schwitzen: may be DhP. √kṣvid 'perspire'; in √svid the first element of the initial consonant group is lost for which cp. stāna 'breast'. 264; M. 55.

svid = probably; enclitic. M. 81.

swairam = according to wish = sva + īr-; expected sver-; cp. prāīṣa-yúr. 318.

haṃsá = goose, Gk. χάϛ; a instead of ā is due to accent-shift. 6: h represents the old palatal aspirate

= IIr. *zh* because Lith. has a corresponding voiced spirant: cp. Lith. *žasis*; Old Slav. *gasī* from Germ. *gans*, Lat. *ānser* from **hānser*. 248; M. 51.

ha = emphasizing particle, 'just': Gk. *γε*; the palatal *h* is represented in cognate languages by other palatals, e.g. by *ġ* (=Ind. *j*) in Greek; this may be due to dialectic variations. 249; invariably without accent; later form of *gha*. 289; M. 81.

-hát = in *-hátya*, gd. $\sqrt{\text{han}}$ 'strike' **ghan*; the new palatal *h* for *gh* before *a* = *ṇ* is due to forms like *hán-ti* where *h* before *an* = *en* is phonetic. 146.

ha-tá = struck, ppt. $\sqrt{\text{han}}$; for the new palatal *h* cp. *-hát-*. 146; M. 28.

ha-tā = cp. *ha-tā*. 312.

ha-tā = 2 pl. ipv. $\sqrt{\text{han}}$ 'strike'; with metrical lengthening before the short syllable of a following word, otherwise *ha-ta*. 312.

ha-thás = 2 du. pr. $\sqrt{\text{han}}$; when *a* is followed by *n* or *m* the syllable *an* and *am* if preceded by *a* consonant usually lose the nasal before mutes, e.g. *han*: *ha-thás* (*gam*: *ga-tá*) *nā-man*: *nāma-bhis* the *a* in such low grade syllables is generally regarded as historically representing the sonant nasal *ṇ*. 73; M. 17; for the new palatal *h* cp. *-hát-*. 146; M. 28.

had = go to stool, *h* represents the old palatal aspirate = *zh* because Av. the satem language has a corresponding voiced aspirant in *zađanh-*. 248.

han = strike; the new palatal *h* appears before *an* (= *en*, *ṇn*) *a* (= *ṇ*) but *gh* before *n*. 152; cp. *ja-hí*, Av. *jaiđi*. IIr. **jhadhi*. 246; cp. *hānu* where media aspirate (in place of the media seen in Gk. *γένυς*) is due, according to Meillet, to the analogy of $\sqrt{\text{han}}$. 249; cp. *jí-ghām-sati* where *m* stands for *n*; cp. *hán-tum*: *ha-tá*, but *jáni-tos*: *jā-tá* and *damitā*: *dān-tá* showing that as *a* = IE. *ṇ* is the weak grade of *an*, so is *ā* or *ām* the

weak grade of *ani*, *ami* or *nā mā*. 258.

hán-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. subj. $\sqrt{\text{han}}$; cp. *hán-ti*. 102.

hán-u = chin, jaw; *h* represents the old palatal aspirate = *zh* as shown by Av. the satem language, by having a corresponding voiced spirant, cp. *zanu*, Arm. *tsnōt*. 248; M. 51; the old palatal *h* is represented in cognate languages by other palatals, e.g. by *ġ* (=Ved. *j*) in Gk. *γένυς* 'the underjaw', Lat. *genuinus*, Germ. *Kinu*, Arm. *tsnot*. 249, M. 51; the Vedic media aspirate in place of the media seen in Gk. *λέιν-ς* is due according to Meillet to the analogy of $\sqrt{\text{han}}$ 'strike'. 249.

hán-tave = to strike, dat. inf. $\sqrt{\text{han}}$; = IE. **ghen-*; cp. *hán-ti*. 146; M. 28.

hán-ti = strikes; with strong grade *an* beside *ha-thás* with low grade *a* = *ṇ*. 73; cp. *ghn-ánti*. M. 17; cp. *hán-a-ti* with *h*. 102; = IE. **ghen*; among roots in *-an* $\sqrt{\text{han}}$ preserves the regular inter-change of guttural with a new palatal. 146; *h* represents the palatalization (IIr. *jh*) of *gh* when in cognate forms *gh* is found before sounds other than *s*; cp. *ghn-ánti*. 245; M. 50; *h* appears before *an* = *en*; [cp. Gk. *θείνω*, *ἐπεφνον πέφαται*, *φόνος*, L. *dē-fendō*]. M. 28.

han-dhí = strike, cp. *ja-hí*. 128.

han-más = we strike; *a*, from sonant nasal, is accompanied by *n* before *m*. 11; the new palatal *h* before *an* = *ṇn* is on the analogy of *hán-ti* = *hen*. 146; M. 28.

han-yáte = is being struck, ps. $\sqrt{\text{han}}$; *a* = *ṇ* is accompanied by *n* before *y*. 10.

han-yāma = 1 pl. opt. $\sqrt{\text{han}}$, cp. *han-yáte*. 10; with low grade *an* beside *hánti* with high grade *an*. 73; for *h* before *an* = *ṇn* cp. *han-mas*. 146; M. 28.

háy-a = steed; *h* represents the old palatal aspirate = *zh*. M. 51.

harabhūtāz̥ya = according to Manu when a Brahmin is paid homage to, to the vocative form of his

- name a final a is added; thus -bhūtāṣya = -bhūte from -ti. 299.
- hár-as** = flame, heat √hr̥ √ghr̥: Gk. *ἥρος* 'summer'; the new palatal h is due to the influence of the following e. 144; M. 27; h represents the palatalization (=jh) of gh when, in cognate forms, gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s as in ghar-má. 246; M. 51.
- harāṣya** = hare, cp. harabhūtāṣya; according to Vās. a final a is added to the vocative form of the name of a Brahmin to whom homage is done only if the name has -e or -o as final. 299.
- harā-śayá** = sleeping in heat, for hara-ś- = haraḥ-ś-; for elision of visarjaniya and lengthening of the preceding a cp. ayā-śayá; harā-śayá MS. 1.2.7, 'sleeping in gold' = hari-śaya VS. 5. 8, harā being loc. of hári, like sūtē-kara 'active in soma'. 342; M. 71.
- hári** = tawny, bay steed; Av zairi- 'yellowish', Lat. -helu-s, Lith. zelù OG. gēlo; cp. hiraṇ-ya. 24; h represents the old palatal aspirate =žh; cp. hiri-mant 'tawny-horsed' = hári-. M. 51.
- hārikṇikā** = yellow; from *hari-kñi = hari+ōq+(IE. form for 'eye') nī, the low grade vowel e for ō disappears in the final member of a compound before the suffix -nī. 82; fem. of hári-ta [cp. hári-nī 'fallow'] the guttural seems to stand for the dental for which cp. é-ta: é-nī 'variegated', róhi-ta: róhi-nī 'red', ási-ta: ásik-nī 'black', pali-tá: pálik-nī 'grey'. 136; M. 25.
- harija** = longitude; h was pronounced as a breathing in India when Greek and Indian words were interchanged, cp. Gk. *ὄριζον* where h is represented by spiritus asper. 242.
- harit** = yellowish, tawny: Lat. helvus 'yellow'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 211.
- hārit-a** = yellow, tawny; Av. zaisita 'yellowish': hári-kṇikā with guttural for dental. 136; cp. harit. 211; h represents the old palatal aspirate = IIR. žh because Av., a satem language, has a corresponding voiced spirant in zairi(ta). 248; cp. hári, harimán 'yellowness'. M. 51.
- harid-ra** = turmeric: Pāli, Jain Pkt. Māhārāṣṭri hālidra; the tendency towards ĩ increased. 216; probably Sanskrit haridra from *halidra. 219.
- hári-manyu-sāyaka** = stimulating the mettle of the bays; medial n is not cerebralized. 75.
- hári-ścand-ra** = shining yellow, cp. ā-sk-ra 'united' √sac; see also viśvá-ścandra 'all-glittering', cp. -ścand-ra. 264.
- hári indra** = often the dual -ī remains uncontracted with the following ĩ. 321.
- hári ihá** = cp. hári indra. 321.
- hári ṛtasya** = dual -ī remains uncontracted on the analogy of dual in -e which changed into -ey before vowels, remaining -e through the loss of y. 320; (v-) this ī is never prosodically shortened. M. 65.
- hare** = cp. harāṣya. 299.
- harm-yá** = house; h represents the palatalization = IIR. jh of gh when in cognate forms gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s; cp. gharmye-ṣṭhā beside harmye-ṣṭhā. 246.
- harmye-ṣṭhā** = cp. gharmye-ṣṭhā. 246; M. 51.
- haryati** = 3 pr. √har 'be gratified'; h represents the old palatal aspirate (=žh) here as shown by the Avestan zarañh- 'devotion'. 248; M. 51.
- hary-os** = gen. loc. dual of hár-i 'bay steed'; y = i. 198.
- harṣ-a** = happiness; cp. hariṣa 'a Prakritism. 57.
- hárṣ-ate** = rejoices √hr̥ṣ, cp. arhariṣ-vāni 'frolicsome' with a Prakritic i. 56; hr̥ṣ = ghṛṣ, the new palatal h for gh is regular before ar preceding the thematic a; cp. jár-ate. 145; M. 28.

hárṣ-ant = pr. pt. $\sqrt{hrṣ}$ 'rejoice', cp. hárṣ-ate. 145; M. 28.

halīkṣṇa = a kind of animal: cp. halīk- with lengthening on the analogy of desiderative. 43.

halīkṣṇa = a kind of animal, beside hali- in VS.; owes its ī to the influence of desideratives which in several instances have ī before kṣ. 43; M. 11.

hāv-ate = calls, $\sqrt{hū}$, hāv-a 'invocation,' hāvana 'invocation'; cp. hv-áyati: hū-tá. 86.

hāv-īya = to be sacrificed \sqrt{hu} , beside hav-yá; iya = ya shows the syllabic value of y. 203.

hav-ís = oblation, \sqrt{hu} 'sacrifice'; final ś is changed into visarjaniya. 304.

havir-bhis = inst. pl. of hav-ís 'oblation'; it does not become ir (as in gir-bhis) because it does not come from ř. 42; M. 10; r appears in place of phonetic ř (= ž, IIr. ž) as final of stems in -is before endings which begin with bh; this substitution is due to the influence of samdhi where -is would become -ir; cp. havir-ád 'eating the oblation'. 212; M. 43.

haviṣ kṛṇudhvam = with ś before k; cp. haviḥ where final ś is replaced by visarjaniya. 304.

haviṣ-pā = drinking the oblation; ś becomes īś before p regularly in compounds (and not iḥ or ih, iḥ) = haviṣ-pā. M. 71.

haviṣyām = fit for oblation, \sqrt{hu} ; this is a later addition to the RV. here yā is not to be read as iā, as usual in the rest of the RV. 288.

haviṣ-su = loc. pl. of haviṣ; the writing of double śś in such cases is an innovation in Vedic; cp. á-si = ás + si, Av. ahi and ámhasu = Av. āzasu with one s instead of two, showing that in IE. one s (and ś) was common for two; cp. upásthā 'lap' from upás 'lap' $\sqrt{sthā}$. III; ś = s. 231; M. 48.

havīmṣi = nom. acc. neut. pl. of hav-ís; ś replaces s when it is preceded by ī also when there is intervention of a nasal or anus-

vāra. 231; M. 48; medially anusvāra appears before sibilants. M. 54.

hāvī-tave = dat. inf. of $\sqrt{hū}$ 'call' cp. hāvī-man 'invocation', su-hāv-i-tu 'to be successfully invoked'. hv-áyati: hū-tá. 86.

hav-yá = to be sacrificed, gdv. \sqrt{hu} ; cp. hāvīya. 203.

havyavād juhvāsyah = RV. I. 12.6 through -vāt for -vāh; t becomes voiced d before sonant j. M. 67.

havya-vāhana = conveying oblations; cp. kravya-vāhana where negation of cerebralization may be due to the analogy of havya-vā-; cp. also havya-sūd 'sweetening the oblation'. M. 74.

has = laugh; cp. jājjhat-ī and jājjhathī by an old Prakritism where jjh = ḡzh, which otherwise gives kṣ as in jákṣ-at. 163; M. 32; cp. jákṣ-at. 239; probably h represents here the old palatal aspirate = zh because the verb does not offer any form with gh M. 51; Pott however connects it with \sqrt{ghas} . 248.

hāsta = hand; Pāli hattha, cp. paścāt: Pāli pacchā. 154; h represents the old palatal aspirate here as shown by Av. zasta-, Old Pers. dasta-, Lith. pažastis 'the hole in axle' 248; M. 51; the palatal h is represented in cognate languages by other palates, e.g. by ḡ (Ved. j) in Gk. ἄγροσός 'the palm of the hand'. 249; M. 51.

hasta-gṛhya = having taken the hand \sqrt{grah} , h = bh, cp. \sqrt{grabh} \sqrt{grbh} , Av. garew. 251; M. 52; h appears for ḡh, dh, bh only between vowels; h of -gṛhya is due to other forms of \sqrt{grabh} in which h is followed by a vowel. 251; M. 52.

hástā = hands, nom. acc. dual of hásta; cp. ástā in the TS.-Pada with h dropped. 243.

hastī-su = loc. pl. of hastīn 'elephant', based on the analogy of rája-su. 6.

hā = go away; cp. ji-hi-śva with ī for ē; i forms are common, 20;

probably h represents here the old palatal aspirate = *zh* because the verb does not offer any form with *gh*; (M. 51) Bühler, however, connects it with *jaghána*. 248.

hā = leave; Schulze connects it (like $\sqrt{pā}$ 'drink') with *ī*, which, as final of roots is graded with *ai* giving *āy* before vowels but *ā* before consonants. 88; does not occur with *úd*, the reading *ujja-hihi* is a wrong correction of the ms. *uj-jīhi* **ujjīhi*; *jīh* = *jah*. 164; reduplicated \sqrt{jah} in *jahitá-jhiti*. 164; h represents here the old palatal aspirate = *Iir. zh* as shown by Av. *zā*. 248; M. 51; cp. *jahitá* where h does not represent *bh*. 251.

hātaka = gold, from **hartaka* according to Schmidt who takes *ār* to be from ar. 43; compensatory lengthening for the loss of *r*. 45; cp. *hīraṇ-ya*, Old Slav. *zlato*; the cerebral *ṭ* in place of *t* is due to the originally preceding *r*. 168; cerebralization is due to the originally preceding IE. *l* sound. 169; cp. *hīraṇ-ya*. 171; h represents the old palatal aspirate = *Iir. zh* because Old Slav. has a corresponding voiced spirant cp. *zlato*. 248.

hāyaná = year: Av. *zayana*. Lat. *hiems*, *biemus* (cp. *himá* 'winter') according to Bartholomae *n* seems to be based on a form where the originally final *m* was changed to *n* before *s*. 196; h represents the old palatal aspirate = *Iir. zh* as shown by the Avestan *zayana*. 248; M. 51.

hāridrá = yellow, with *r*, cp. *hari-dra*. Pāli *halidda*. 216.

hāriyojanā = voc. of *hāriyojana* in RV. 1. 61. 16 with its final *a* metrically lengthened; an exception to the rule which negatives such a lengthening in vocative. 311; M. 63.

hārd-i = heart; *ār* is the lengthened variety of the *guṇa* ar. 43, 66; M. 15; *ār* on the analogy of *hārd* the root stem; see also *hārd-van*

'heartly', *su-hārd*, *dur-hārd* in AV. 68.

hims = hurt, cp. *vihethaka* 'hurting'. 166; cp. *ā-hinat*. 179; *s* is not changed into *ṣ* on the analogy of *hināsti*. 231; M. 48; h represents the old palatal aspirate = *Iir. zh* as shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in Av. *zoizda* 'ugly', Lith. *žaižda* 'wound' 248; M. 51; weak form of *hinás-* with *anusvāra* corresponding to *n*; probably a desid. of \sqrt{han} . 258.

hims-rá = hurting, \sqrt{hims} ; *s* preceded by *i* does not change into *ṣ* when it is immediately followed by *r*. 231.

hí = for; h represents the old palatal aspirate = *Iir. zh*, cp. *hāyaná* 248; M. 51; cp. Gk. *γα*; Vedic *i* corresponds to *a* in Greek. 19; cp. *ná* in conjunction with which *hi* loses its accent. 290. M. 82; cp. *kam* which comes after it. M. 81.

hi = impel; h represents the old palatal aspirate = *zh* as shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in Av. *zita* 'impelled' *zaēman* = *hemán* 'ardour'. 248; M. 51; cp. Gk. *χινέω*, Lat. *cio*. 249; h originally represents here the old palatal aspirate, but the root shows some forms which presume h to be representing original guttural; the confusion is due to the manifold origin of h, cp. *ji-ghāy-a*, *ji-ghy-ur*. 254.

-hi = -*dhi* 2 sg. *ipv.*; h = *dh*. 250.

***hizd** = cp. *ā-jī-hid-at* \sqrt{hid} . 272.

hikk-ati = hiccups; doubling of *k* in onomatopoeitic. 112; guttural before the *a* of thematic verbal ending is due to the word being onomatopoeitic. 148.

hi-tá = placed, ppt. $\sqrt{dhā}$ 'place': = *-dhita*, Gk. *θερός*; Vedic *i* = Gk. *e*. 17; h = *dh*, cp. *-dhi-ta-*. 250; M. 50; h represents *dh*, *ḍh* and *bh* only between vowels; h of *hi-tá* must have regularly originated in compounds where the preceding member ended in a vowel. 251, 252; M. 51, 52; in

Classical Skt. the h form has ousted dh form. 253.

-hi-ti = placing, √dhā; for h = dh cp. -dhi-ti. 250; M. 51; for the change of dh into h cp. -hitā: dhi-ta. 252.

hi-tvā = leaving = hi-tvāya gd. of √hā; cp. jahitā. 20.

hida = here; in Aśokan, for *hidha; it may be due to the desire of bringing the h of Vedic i-hā to the Pkt. i-dha. 276.

hi-nās- = injure, cp. √hims the weak form with anusvāra. 258.

hi-nās-ti = slays, √hiṃs; the absence of cerebralization in hims is due to the analogy of hi-nās-ti. 231; M. 48.

hi-nó-ti = impels; the suffixal n is optionally cerebralized after a preposition with r. 189.

hibuka = epithet of the fourth lagna or astrological sign; h was pronounced as a breathing sound in India when Greek and Indian words were interchanged; cp. Gk. ὑπόγειον where Indian h is represented by spiritus asper. 242.

hi-mā = winter, himā 'winter'; interchange of i and guṇa forms: himā: hemantā, héman, but also with iē, jō (Av. zyaḍ, Gk. χιών, Lat. hiems). 69, 72; *ghējēm- which will, according to accent, be ghējm- ghīēm- ghim-. 100; cp. hāyanā. 196; h represents the old palatal aspirate = Iṛ. žh as shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in Av. zima 'winter': Gk. δύσ-χυμο-σ 'subject to bad storms, horrid'. 248; M. 51.

hi-mā = winter; cp. himā and sar-ā-mā 'the fleet one'. 69.

hiyānā = impelled, root aor. pt. √hi 'impel'; occasionally iy has the value of consonantal y. 202; M. 40.

hiraṇ-in = adorned with gold, for *hiraṇyín, with the loss of y at the end of a medial consonantal group. 271; cp. hiraṇ-ya 'gold ornament'. 280.

hiraṇ-māya = golden; according to Bloomfield for *hiraṇya-māya

with ya dropped by haplogy; cp. Epic hiraṇ-vatī. 280.

hiraṇ-ya = gold, Av. zaranya 'gold'; cp. hār-i 'yellow'. 24; the origin of ir is not clear, its Avestan equivalent has ar. 29; Old Slav. zlato. Vedic medial r = IE. medial l. 211; M. 42; h represents the old palatal aspirate (Iṛ. žh) as is shown by the corresponding voiced spirant occurring in Avestan zaranya-. 248; M. 51.

hiraṇ-ya = gold ornament. cp. hiraṇ-vatī, hiraṇ-in and hiraṇ-māya, hiraṇyā-ya 'golden'. 280.

hiraṇya-vāha = one who carries gold; the sound h was pronounced as breathing during the period when Greek and Indian words were interchanged. cp. Gk. Ἐπαρνοβόας where Indian h is represented by spiritus asper. 243.

hiraṇ-vatī = a proper name, beside hiraṇ-ya. 280.

hirā = vain, √hr 'take' r = ir. 23; h represents the old palatal aspirate = Iṛ. žh as is shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in Lith. žarna 'bowel'. 248; M. 51.

hiri = a Vedic form for hār-i; ir may be due to the influence of the following i, but not so in tā-tur-i. 29; Bechtel compares iri with Greek ἀρα, ἀλα. 30.

hirivera = name of a plant, beside hrīvera with unoriginal i actually written. 58.

hīruk = off, hidden; ir without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 24; beside hurūk 'aside'. 29.

hiḥ it = the prolated vowel does not undergo contraction. 299.

hiḍ = be angry; from *hiṣ-d (cp. hims 'injure', hēs-as 'missile' Av. zoizda 'ugly') before Iṛ. z., when followed by one or more consonants vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of z. 44; M. 10; *hiṣ-d long i coming from short i gives the ablaut hiḍ: heḍ-ant, heḍamāna,

hed-ayant, hēda, hēdana, héd-as (later also helitavya, helaniya): hīd-i-tá, hīdamāna, hīdīśātām. 84; h represents old palatal aspirate. 248; for ś being changed into ṣ cp. √piḍ. 275; M. 57.

hīd-á = anger; for heḍ-á, cp. hīd = hiṣ-d with the ablaut hīd: heḍ. 84.

hīd-amāna = being angry; beside heḍ-amāna, cp. hīd-á. 84.

hīd-i-tá = angered, cp. hīd-á. 84.

hīd-iṣ-ātām = 3 du. iṣ aor. √hīd cp. hīd-á. 85.

hī-ná = forsaken, √hā 'leave'; probably formed on Av. -li-na-. 20; ī is the low grade of ā. M. 7; ī in place of e through transfer from a 20.

hīndra = RV. I. 10.2.5; cp. vīndra. M. 63.

hu = sacrifice, Av. zaotthra 'holy water', āzuiti-; h represents the old palatal aspirate Iir. žh because it appears here before u which does not palatalize a guttural and before which bh and dh do not become h; cp. hu, Gk. χέω, Lat. fundō, Go. giutan. 247.

hu = call; for h representing the old palatal aspirate cp. √hvā. 247; cp. √hvā. 249; h does not represent dh. 251.

hudā = Avestan form for Vedic sudās; metrically ā = āā. 50.

hur-ás = deceit, in huraś-óit 'plotting mischief', with hur from *hvar-; cp. hvārṣit: hvṛ-tá. 23.

huru = basis of √hru: √hvṛ according to Benfey. 206.

hurúk = aside; ur without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 24; cp. híruk. 29.

hū = call; cp. hv-áyati with v instead of uv: háv-a-te 199; 205; cp. √hvā. M. 51.

hū-tá = called: hv-áyati; the ablaut operating here is not vā: ū but āvi: ū as shown by háv-ate, hávī tave. 86; with long ū formed on hv-áyati √hvā. 94.

-hū-ti = call; cp. á-hu-ti with secondary shortening of ū into u. 94; M. 20.

hū-máhe = we call: hv-áyati; for the ablaut cp. hū-tá. 86.

hū-yáte = is being called: hv-áyati; cp. hū-tá. 86.

hūrchatī = comes to fall, is crooked; with ūr for vūr from √hvṛ. 25; *hvūrč-, v is lost also after an initial consonant before ūr which is derived from ṛ. 262.

hūr-ṇá = ppt. √hvṛ 'be crooked'; cp. ju-hūr-thās. 25; *hvūrṇá; for the loss of v cp. hūrchatī. 262.

hūr-ya = gd. √hvṛ, cp. ju-hūr-thās. 25; loss of v. 262; M. 55.

hṛ = take; with des. jí-hīr-ṣati; īr in ablaut with ar in hār-ati. 25; cp. jí-hīr-ṣati, 28; h represents the old palatal aspirate = žh as is shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in Avestan zara-; ā-zāra 'oppression', Lith. žāras 'manner of going'. 248; M. 51; h does not represent bh; for ablaut cp. har-tum: hṛ-tá cāri-tum: cīr-nāḥ; prá-ti: pūr-nāḥ. 251.

hṛ-nī-té = is 'angry with dat. √hṛ; with which may be connected hēdas. 249; h does not represent bh. 251.

hīd = heart; h represents the old palatal aspirate Iir. žh because it appears here before ṛ which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247; M. 51; the Indian palatal h is represented in cognate languages by other palatals, e.g. by k (=Ind.ś) in Gk. χῆρ. καρδίη, Lat. cord-, Ir. cride, Germ. Herz, Old Slav. srūdice, Lith. szirdis Arm. sirt; the explanation of the parallel existence of *kīd- and ḡhīd- side by side may be that originally one of them denoted something else and later on through the influence of another came to mean heart, or that the initial of the word for heart got changed through the influence of some word; according to Meillet *śīd- Ved. hīd on the analogy of hṛ-nī-té, hēd-as. 248, 249; hīd in weak cases only otherwise hīd-aya. M. 51.

hřd-aya = heart; cp. hřd : Av. zard. M. 51.

hřdi-spřs = touching the heart; s does not change into ř owing to the following ř. 236; M. 49.

hř(d)dyotáh = heart-burn, an internal disease (Av. Pada 1. 22. 1 writes) hřsdy-; abbreviation irregular. 114; M. 21; for abbreviation cp. upá(s)stha. M. 74.

hř(d)dyótanař = burning the heart (AV. Pada 5. 22. 12.) hřd-, abbreviation irregular. 114; M. 21; cp. upá(s)stha. M. 74.

hřs = rejoice; initial guttural is changed into the unphonetic palatal before the low grade vowel ř on the analogy of the phonetic palatal before the high grade vowel o = ěu and ar = ěr; still √hřs preserves phonetic guttural in ghřs-ú 'lively', ghřs-vi 'gladdening'. 152; cp. √scut. M. 30; h represents the palatalization = Īr. jh of gh when in cognate forms gh (or g) appears before sounds other than ř; cp. ghřs-ú; see also arhاری-váni 'exultant' from an irregularly reduplicated form of √hřs. 246.

hřs-i-tá = rejoiced; in weak forms of √hars both h and gh forms occur; in hřs-i-tá the new palatal is unphonetic, i being = ə. 145; M. 28; cp. ghřs-ú; cognate with √hřs is L. horreo, horror 'shaking'. M. 51.

heđ = cp. √hel. 219, 'be angry' eđ = ezd the guṇa form of hřd *hizd. 275.

heđ-a = anger, cp. hřd = hiř-d. 84.

heđ-ana = angering, cp. hřd. 84.

heđ-ant = cp. √heđ. 84.

heđ-amāna = being angry; cp. √hřd. 84.

heđ-áyant = caus. pt. √hřd. 84.

heđ-as = anger, the guṇa form of √hřd. 84; M. 57. cp. √hř 'be angry'. 249; cp. √heđ and √hřd; also heđa-s, heđa-m (AV.) 275.

he-tí = dart; √hi 'discharge', Av. zaēna 'weapon'; h represents the old palatal aspirate Īr. žh; cp. √hi, Av. zita; cp. he-tú

'cause': he-tós 'for the sake of' √hi. 248; M. 51.

hé-mant = winter; in guṇa ablaut: hé-man: himá, himā; guṇa in ablaut with samprasāraṇa: himá: héman: (and forms with ĩě and ĩō) Av. zṛā-ə, Gk. χιών, Lat. hiems. 69.

hemant-ā = winter; with the suffix -a without taking vřddhi as paruř-á 'knotty'; cp. himá. 69

he-mán = zeal, impulse √hi: Av. zaēman; h represents here the old palatal aspirate = žh; cp. √hi. 248; M. 51.

hel = sneer, be light-minded, Goth. gailjan 'to rejoice'; Classical Skt. l may represent ĪE. l. 219, 222.

hel-aníya = to be disregarded, cp. √hřd = hiř-d. 84.

hel-ā = sport, according to Benfey h = kh. 253.

heli = sun; the sound h was pronounced as a breathing in India when Greek and Indian words were interchanged: cp. Gk. ἥλιος, where Indian h is represented by spiritus asper. 242; for Benfey's view cp. hel-ā. 253.

hel-i-tavya = to be disregarded; for heđi, cp. √hřd. 84.

hēs-as = wound, √hims; h represents here the old palatal aspirate žh as shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in the Lithuanian cognate zaiždà 'wound'. 248; M. 51.

he-hateti = he-hate iti MBh. 8. 44. 14; contraction irregular. 317.

hairaṇ-yá = golden (híraṇ-ya) ai is the lengthened variety of the guṇa e. M. 15.

hótāraṇ ratnadhātāmam = RV. I. 1. 1; hó-tṛ 'invoker' √hū 'call' before r final m becomes anusvāra. M. 68.

hotr-vřr-ya = appointment of hótar, a rite in which the invoker is elected; to be read as -vřriya; note řr instead of the regular ur before i. 26; √vř 'choose' generally v is lost before řr derived from ř; -v-řrya is an exception; hótṛ, Av. zaotar. 262; M. 55.

horā = the rising of a zodiacal sign an hour: Gk. ὥρα; the sound h was pronounced as a breathing in India and this was its character during the period when Greek and Indian words were interchanged as shown by ὥρα being represented by horā. 242; M. 50; the Sanskrit adaptation of horā shows that o was monophthong during the period when Greek and Indian words were interchanged. 35; M. 9.

ho-ṣi = 2 sg. root aor. inj. hū 'call'; cp. jo-ṣi from √juṣ. III.
ho-hi = cp. bo-dhī and *bū-dhī. 274.

hmal = go crookedly: hval: hvṛ; m stands for v. 197.

hy = in SV.-gānas; hy followed by vowels is given as hiy. 322.

***hyati** = leaves, proposed by Ascoli for ujj-hati; does not occur anywhere. 164.

hyās = yesterday: Gk. χθές; cp. śyená: Gk. ἑρῆνος. 240; h represents the old palatal aspirate = žh, as shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in the Ossetic cognate ažine [hyás: χθές, beside forms pointing to simple gh as L. heri, OE. geostra E. yesterday]. 248; M. 51.

hyas-tana = of yesterday; an = ṇ before a vowel. II.

hradā = pond, pool; beside hrād-ūni. 6, 211; cp. hlād-aka, hlādikā-vant with l in the 10th book of the RV. 215; M. 43.

-hraya = ashamed; for h representing the old palatal aspirate = žh cp. √hri. 247; M. 51.

hrasva = short; cp. Pāli rassa, where h is dropped. 243.

hrād = (re)sound; Av. zrāda 'coat of mail'; h represents the old palatal aspirate = žh because it appears here before r which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247.

hrādūni = thunderbolt; cp. hradá, with a in place of ā due to accent shift. 6; cp. Gk. χάλαζα 'hail'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the

IE. medial l. 211; M. 42; cp. Av. gžrad- an original sibilant has perhaps been lost here. 273; M. 57.

hrī = feel ashamed; h represents the palatal aspirate, cp. √hrād. 247; cp. á-hraya, where h does not represent bh. 251.

hrīvara = name of a plant; cp. hirivera where the svarabhakti is actually written. 58.

hru = go crookedly: hvṛ; according to Benfey huru is the basis of hru; according to Kirste hvru with the pronunciation ru for ṛ; cp. RPr. 14. 12: 796. 206.

hru-nā-ti = is crooked, cp. √hvṛ: hru-nā-ti with an interchange of sonant and consonant coupled with metathesis. 206; M. 42.

hrút = one who goes crookedly; cp. hru-nā-ti. 206; M. 42.

hru-ta = ppt. of √hvṛ, cp. hrú-t. 206; M. 42.

hlād-aka = refreshing; cp. hlādikā-vant with l occurring in the 10th book of the RV. against hradá 'pond' occurring in the first 9 books. 215; M. 43; cp. Gk. χάλαζα 'hail, shower'; in the latest parts of the RV. this l represents IE. l. 218; M. 44.

hlādikā-vant = refreshing √hlād: hrād; for l and r cp. hlād-aka. 215, 218; M. 43, 44.

hvadi-syāmi = I shall be crooked; hvar: hval with d in place of r or l. 181.

hv-áyati = calls √hvā, hū; a in gradation with ā. 5; cp. hū-máhe, háv-ate, hávi-tave. 86; cp. hū-tá formed on it's analogy. 94; ū of √hū changes into v as in śv-áyati 'swells'. 199; with v from long ū instead of the expected uv according to Osthoff. 205.

hvar = go crookedly; cp. hva-diśyāmi. 181; cp. √hval with l occurring at first in ŚB. 215; cp. √valh from √hval *vhal. 245.

hvár-ati = is crooked; ju-hur-āná; va: u samprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16.

hval = go crookedly, cp. hva-diśyāmi. 181; cp. √hmal with

- m for v. 197; occurs at first in ŚB. in place of the earlier \sqrt{hvar} . 215; cp. \sqrt{hvar} . 245; cp. Av. zbar; for h representing the old palatal aspirate = \dot{zh} cp. \sqrt{hvr} . 247; cp. \sqrt{valh} in upa-valha with transposition in hval. 276.
- hvā = call; h represents the old palatal aspirate = \dot{zh} because it appears here before v which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h, cp. \sqrt{hu} , and Av. zbā zavaiti. 247; M. 51; the palatal h is represented in cognate languages by other palatals, e.g. by \dot{g} (= Ved. j) in Gk. $\gamma\acute{o}\alpha\omega$ 'to wail', AgS. cigan 'to call'. 249; M. 51.
- hvā-tr = one who calls; in post-Vedic Sanskrit $\sqrt{hvā}$ with vā beside $\sqrt{hā}$ is fairly common. 86.
- hvāna = calling $\sqrt{hvā}$. 323.
- hvā-mahe = we call; in post-Vedic Sanskrit $\sqrt{hvā}$ is common. 86.
- hvār-i-ṣur = 3 pl. iṣ aor. augment-less \sqrt{hvr} ; with ār beside ur in hur-ās. 23.
- hvār-ṣ-it = 3 sg. s aor. \sqrt{hvr} ; cp. hur-ās. 23.
- hvā-syate = he will call; cp. hūmahe. 86.
- hvr = be crooked, cp. \sqrt{hmal} : hval. 197; cp. hru-nā-ti with interchange of sonant and consonant coupled with metathesis. 206; cp. Av. zbar; for h representing the old palatal aspirate = \dot{zh} cp. $\sqrt{hvā}$. 247; M. 51; h does not represent dh. 251.
- hvr-t = one who goes crookedly; hrú-t, cp. \sqrt{hvr} : hru-nā-ti. 206; M. 42.
- hvr-ta = crooked; hru-ta, cp. hvrt. 206; M. 42.
- hvr-ti = crookedness; cp. hvr-t, dhru-ti 'deviation'. 206; M. 42.
- hvṛ = be crooked; cp. hūrya-, juhūr-thās, hūr-pā and hūrchatī where r is lost (*hvūr-) after a consonant before ūr. 262.
- *hvru = the base of \sqrt{hru} : \sqrt{hvr} according to Kirste. 206.

